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Sudan
Grass
Is
Paying

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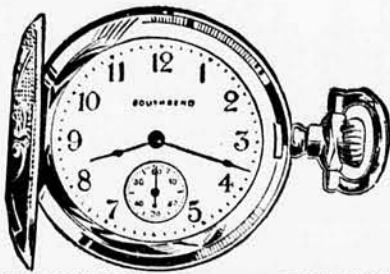
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JUST ABOUT FARMING

REMARKABLY good crops are a feature this year in western Kansas, especially in the northern part. The yields are well above the average for that section, and they are coming in a season of high grain prices, too. The farmers there are feeling especially encouraged over the future of farming.

Livestock

It is to be hoped that the good grain crops which have been produced in the western third of Kansas in the last two years will not carry the farmers away with the grain farming idea to such an extent that there will be a decline in the movement toward livestock. The agricultural future of western Kansas must be founded on livestock if the most profit is to be obtained from farming there.

The Fair

A remarkably large attendance is assured for the state fair at Topeka next week. Much of this interest is due to the large number of entries in the livestock department, which assures an especially good show. This fair is to be free; there will be no charge for admission at the gates. The cattle show especially will be a big feature.

Hessian Fly

Proper co-operation is needed in the control of the Hessian fly. The main things now are to kill the volunteer wheat, to prepare the wheat seedbed well and to delay the sowing so the wheat will come up after most of the insects have quit laying their eggs. Unless due attention is given to these things an outbreak of this insect may occur again next year.

Apples

Once more the vital need for good methods in apple raising has been shown. Farmers who have used logical methods of cultivation, pruning and spraying are making good profits from the apple crop this year, while on many places where the inefficient methods have been used there will be little return. The contrast is especially evident in Doniphan county, where a good apple crop will be produced on the trees that have been cared for properly.

Schools

A feature which is very noticeable in the school world of Kansas is the interest in the teaching of agriculture. There is a very general appreciation of the need for instruction along this line. Kansas is especially fortunate in having two remarkably good texts for school work on this subject, in *The Essentials of Agriculture*, by Henry Jackson Waters, and *Agriculture*, by Leland Everett Call and Harry Llewellyn Kent. This interest in the teaching of agriculture in the grades and the high school is also extended to higher training in this subject. There will be a remarkably large attendance at the Kansas State Agricultural college this year, which is coming because of the efficiency of the work which is being done in that institution.

Mother

We hear much about the man who produced the record yield of grain, or the prize winning car of cattle, but little about his partner who worked longer hours during the hot summer months and made it possible for him to give his entire attention to the business on hand. The heroes of a naval battle are the keen-sighted men who handle the guns, but none the less heroic and entitled to credit are the grimy stokers in the bowels of the ship. Each does his allotted part and does it well. It has been said that "an army marches upon its stomach," and it is none the less true that an army toiling in the field from sun to sun must be well fed if the fight against all the adverse elements of nature is to be won. Mother, in charge of the kitchen brigade, should

share equal rank with father, head of the warriors against weeds.

What does mother get for being the commanding officer of the food forces? Board and clothes usually and the satisfaction that comes from knowing that you have done your best. Father sells the dollar wheat and buys another "40" although there was already ample land for all the family needs. The "hog money" goes for labor saving machinery, all very necessary, but no more necessary than kitchen conveniences that could be installed for half the sum and would mean added efficiency as well as comfort. Certainly it is true that Kansas has farm homes well equipped with labor saving devices, homes with running water, lights and heating plants, but the number is lamentably small even where the owners are worth thousands of dollars. What we need more than suffrage is woman's rights, an equal share of the money earned. We should like to hear of more real partnerships on Kansas farms.

Silos

Silos should be found on every farm. The first cost may be heavy, but a silo will pay for itself in a short time. In dry seasons it will enable you to save much feed that otherwise might be a total loss. In wet seasons when corn and kafir become weedy on account of the ground being too wet to be plowed it may be found advisable to cut the grain and weeds together and put both in the silo. It will provide green succulent feed for winter use when the pastures and wheat fields are covered with snow and ice and will enable you to keep your stock in better condition than otherwise would be possible. Don't waste any sleep worrying about the best kind of silo to buy. Any silo will do if you take good care of it and keep it well filled. A well filled and properly kept silo is a badge of honor on any farm.

"One-Lungers"

A vital argument for more farm co-operation was made by Grant Slocum in a recent issue of the *Gleaner*. He compared the selling of farm products to the developments in the motor car world, and he said in part:

Remember the old "one-lunger"? Of course you do; it was the first gas engine. "Bang!"—then the balance wheel revolved four times—and another "Bang!" 'Twas a four-cycle engine; one power impulse at every four turns of the balance wheel. And while the mechanism of the engine was arranging for another power impulse, the weight of the revolving balance wheel furnished the only power. The "one-lunger" was all right in its day, but it is a curiosity now. In place of the "one-lunger" of yesterday we have the six and eight-cylinders of today. We still retain the wheel, but it is a flywheel now, and we don't depend upon it for power. Just why so many farmers still hang to the old "one-lunger" business engine, passeth understanding. Farmers are doing business in six-cylinder time—the number of power impulses count in these days. The individual farmer operates a "one-lunger" business machine. He grows a crop as an individual; uses a "one-lunger" and meets with fair success for the simple reason that competitors use the same kind of motive power. However, when he gets into the business world, he finds that he has entered his "one-lunger" in the "six-cylinder snorter" class. He hardly gets his "buzz-wagon" under way before he is outdistanced. He kicks about the condition of track, overlooking the fact that he is out-classed; that his machine gets only one power-impulse while his competitors get twelve. The odds are against you, Mr. Farmer; you lose before the signal is given to start.

You can get into the six-cylinder class, and it will not be necessary for you to buy a new engine, either. Just add five more cylinders to your business engine. Multiply your power by joining with your neighbors; every neighbor you co-operate with multiplies your strength by one. You will have no difficulty in fitting the different units into the one machine; your interests are mutual. Just adjust the carburetor; use a little less self-interest; muffle your individual ideas just a little; be ready to give your share of power-impulses.

In your own neighborhood, you can have a hundred-cylinder marketing machine—a hundred impulses at every revolution of the co-operative flywheel. Go out onto the business track with a "hundred-lunger" and the other fellow's "six" will look like the "one-lunger" of the past. If you are going to do business you must get into the business current. If you get into the business current, you want power enough to push the co-operative elevator and warehouse up-stream. Multiply your power, brothers. Get into the collar and pull; don't hang back in the breeching and still depend on the old "one-lunger."

As the result of a number of years' work, the Mississippi Experiment station has found the average cost an acre of growing corn to be \$12.50.

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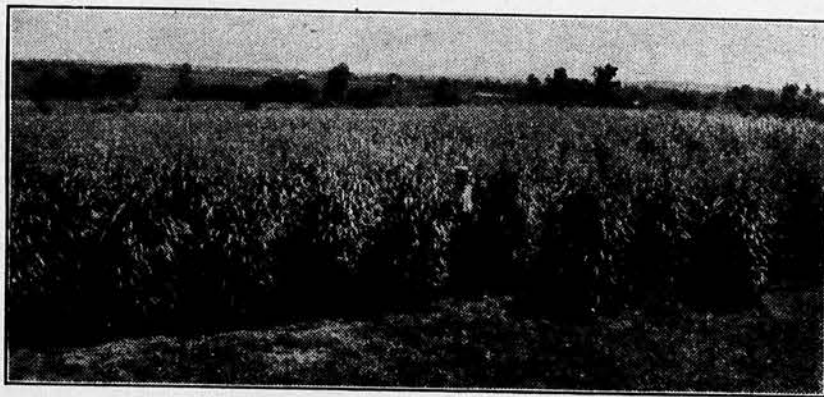
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Number 37

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Sudan Grass Is Paying

**High Yields
Are Produced
In Kansas**



**The Acreage
Has Grown
Rapidly**

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

A REMARKABLE interest in Sudan grass has been aroused in western Kansas. This is especially true in the Arkansas valley, and south of that stream. Two thousand farmers are now growing this sorghum in the 11 counties which make up the southwestern Kansas Agricultural district, in charge of Lee H. Gould of Dodge City. Many of these plantings are large. The acreage is big enough to make it certain that the price of the seed will be reasonably low next fall. This, in connection with the fine results that are being obtained from the crop will insure an immense planting next year.

The large acreage this season came as a result of the good profits which Sudan grass produced last year. Of course the high price of the seed aided greatly in increasing the returns, but even for feed the crop did especially well. The best yield of seed in that section probably was made on the farm of W. H. Gould & Sons of Wilroads, where 3 acres produced 1,280 pounds of seed. About 40 acres of Sudan grass was grown on the Gould farm, which was sold to more than 1,000 farmers.

Many other extensive plantings were made last year. W. H. Heard of Dodge City grew 16 acres of this crop, which produced more than 3,000 pounds of seed. A great deal of this was sold for 50 cents a pound. H. L. Cudney of Belpre harvested about 2,000 pounds of seed, most of which was sold for 50 cents a pound. W. C. Washburn of Elkhart planted 3 pounds of the seed, and threshed more than 700 pounds. J. K. Freed of Scott City, who produced the noted Freed sorghum, grew 3 acres of Sudan grass, and it did remarkably well. Many of the plantings were small, of course, for the crop had not been grown enough before last year to determine its adaptation to western Kansas.

A Larger Acreage.

Many farmers who planted the crop this year have a large acreage. Mrs. J. F. Jossereau of Copeland is growing 35 acres; W. H. Freed, Dodge City, 10 acres; C. M. Shain, Dodge City, 15 acres; J. E. Wese, Spearville, 15 acres; J. E. Kendall, Ingalls, 14 acres; and J. E. Cornward, Dodge City, 15 acres. Most of these farmers have both seed and hay plantings.

The crop is being grown in western Kansas much the same as kafir. When it is to be used for seed production about 3 pounds an acre, and sometimes a little more is planted, almost always in drilled rows in a furrow. It is best to list the land in the fall and also again in the spring. An especially important point is not to plant the seed too early, for it will rot if this is done. The land usually is warm enough so the planting may be started about the

middle of May with favorable results. Good cultivation should be given the crop, for with the high price which the seed brings even a small increase in the yield will pay for considerable extra work. A great many of the growers have hoed out the weeds in the seed plantings this year.

So far the crop has not been grown so very extensively for hay, but it has been well demonstrated that it can be quite profitably used for this purpose. More than 4 tons an acre was produced by the two hay cuttings last year on the Hays Experiment station, and about 3½ tons on the Dodge City station. The first hay crop this year at Dodge City did better than the first crop of last year, due mostly to the larger rainfall.

There is a great variation in the amount of seed used in the plantings for hay. Some growers sow 25 pounds, and a great many use as much as 20 pounds. The rate was 23 pounds on the Dodge City station this year. A great many growers, however, have preferred to use a smaller rate, largely because of the high price of the seed. It has been found that if every other row of a grain drill

is stopped up, which of course on most drills will place the rows 16 inches apart, and 6 to 8 pounds of seed an acre is used in western Kansas, a good hay crop can be obtained.

It pays to prepare the land carefully that is to be planted to Sudan grass for hay. Unless the soil is especially inclined to blow, it is best to plow it in the fall, to conserve moisture and to increase the available plant food. The field should be well cultivated the next spring, to destroy weeds, and the planting should not be made until the soil is warmed thoroughly. It has been found that the hay crop generally will make a much faster growth in the spring than that which has been planted in furrows for cultivation. This was especially noticeable last spring. Probably this is due mostly to the soil being warmer where it is level than that in the bottom of the furrows, and it indicates quite forcefully that Sudan grass is distinctively a warm weather plant, and also that the crop should not be planted until the soil is thoroughly warm.

Some information in regard to the pasture value of Sudan grass is avail-

able. This was obtained mostly on the Dodge City station last year, where the results indicated that one acre would support one cow four months. Probably it will do a little better this year, for the increased rainfall has allowed a better growth. It is essential, when the crop is to be used for pasture, that 20 pounds or more of seed should be planted. It is probable that the crop will be used a great deal in the future on the farms where the pasture from the native grasses is limited, and it may be that some of the more extensive farmers will come to use the crop on a large scale. So far, however, all of the pasture trials in Kansas have been on a limited area.

"The great value of Sudan grass for southwestern Kansas is as a hay crop," said Mr. Gould. "It has a good feeding value, and this characteristic, in connection with its extreme drought resistance and high yielding ability, makes it a crop of great merit. It has an especially important place on the uplands of this section, which is being appreciated to an increasing extent every day. If the crop is checked in its growth by dry weather it has the ability to wait many days for rain, and when this comes it will start its growth again, and make a profitable maturity."

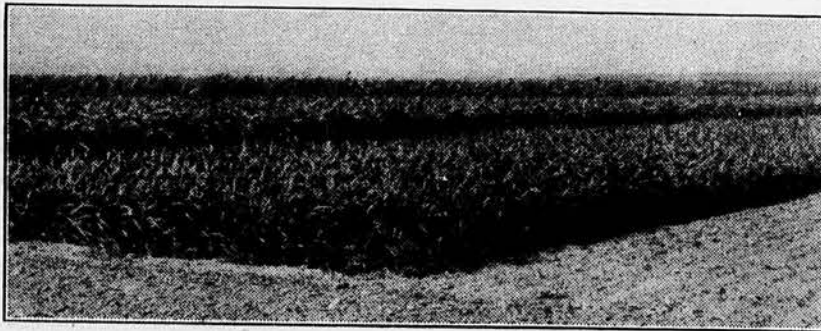
For More Hay.

"I believe that this crop is one of the best boosts for the livestock industry in this section which the business has ever received. It is going to make it possible to greatly increase the hay production in this territory, and this is certain to aid in increasing the livestock business."

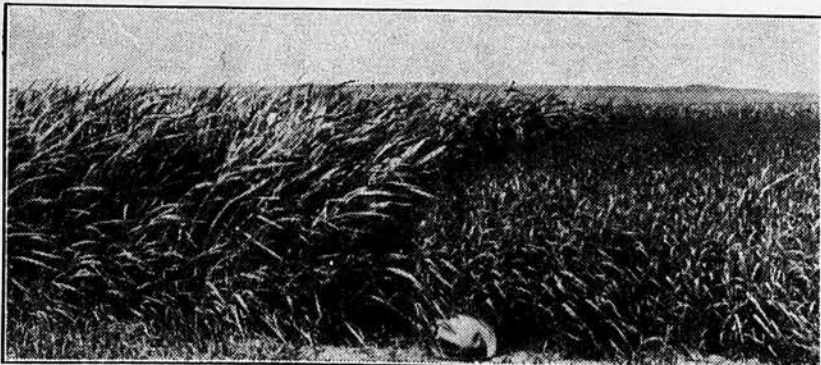
"Sudan grass will come to occupy the same important place on the uplands of western Kansas that alfalfa has taken on the lower ground," said J. K. Freed of Scott City. "This crop will make it possible to produce hay extensively on the farms where the feed is almost always limited. It will do a great deal to make farming on the uplands more profitable."

Sudan grass makes such a rapid growth that it frequently is possible to plant it after wheat or rye and still have it produce one crop, if the sowing is done promptly and there is plenty of moisture in the soil. Many farmers in western Kansas planted the crop in this way last July. An example of this is T. F. Garner of Dodge City, who grew it after rye.

The introduction of Sudan grass is filling a very definite place. Another hay crop has been needed in western Kansas for many years. The general appreciation of the value of the crop by the farmers shows that it is to have a very important place. It will do much to make farming in the drier sections more profitable, and much more certain.



Sudan Grass On the Hays Experiment Station July 10 Showing Four Plantings, May 22, June 5, June 19 and July 3.



This Picture Shows the Relative Growth of Sudan Grass and Kursh Millet; They Were Planted the Same Time On Similar Seedbeds.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Markets.....C. W. Metsker

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

In Frigid Frisco

It is natural for the human animal to kick about his lot. The only persons I ever have met who gave me the impression of nearly perfect contentment, resided in northwestern Arkansas among the hills. The entire family lived in one room in a log cabin along with the dogs. That single room constituted the kitchen, dining room, parlor, sitting room and general bedroom. The cooking was done at a fire place and the menu consisted of corn bread and side pork. The entire family went barefoot and the sweet solace of both old and young was long green tobacco. But they were content, or seemed to be. They never had been 10 miles from home and never had seen either a cook stove, a railroad train or a telephone. They didn't know the way to the next town, neither did they seem to care to know. They never had experienced the trials or delights of travel. They made no complaint about the accommodations of their home or fare or lack of fashionable garments, or the winter's cold or summer's heat.

It occurred to me that after all, most of our wants are artificial. The more we have the more we complain. Wealth adds to the supposed comforts of man and also adds to his burdens and his sorrows. I will venture the assertion that the pioneers who toiled across the deserts and mountains in freight wagons or rode night and day without a chance to lie down and rest for many weary weeks; who hardly once on the long wearisome journey got what would now be considered a half way decent meal, didn't grumble half as much as the present day traveler who rides all the way from ocean to ocean in a luxurious Pullman car and eats the fat of the land either in a dining car or at a Harvey eating house. The pioneer had a hard time but he didn't know it and went on taking things as they came and not making any fuss about it.

Take this matter of climate. Persons who are able to travel, or who travel whether they really are able or not, are generally complaining about the climate. They are either about to perish with the heat or freeze with the cold. In the summer they must go to a cooler climate and in winter they must fly to the land of everlasting summer. And when they get the change they are not satisfied.

So far as climate is concerned I have been more uncomfortable at Lake Tahoe and out here in San Francisco than I would have been in Kansas. It is neither natural nor desirable for a man's nose to be blue with cold in the middle of August. Other people may rave about this San Francisco climate but if they think I'm going to join in the chorus they are mistaken.

This is a great town to eat and also considerable of a town to drink. However, it seems to be more given to eating than to drinking, apparently. I haven't counted them and do not intend to do so, but I believe there must be at least one hotel, lunch counter or cafeteria for every 10 persons. A large share of both the inhabitants and visitors seems to have the cafeteria habit. We have patronized one cafeteria where it looks as if there must be 2,000 or 3,000 persons eating during the day. Persons of all ages can be seen eating at all hours of the day. Little children whose heads hardly come up to the rail are shoving their platters along and selecting their food. Callow youths and maidens fair are in the line, also maidens who are not so fair. Fat women with ample waists and double chins; lean, scrawny women, who have less meat on their frames than a Kansas range cow after a hard winter; short, dumpy women; young, vigorous men; middle-aged men; old watery-eyed men who look as if they could not expectorate over their chins; men with enough hair to fill a mattress and men without enough hair to make a wig for an undersized katydid, all following one another in solemn procession, carrying their platters.

You think when you go into this cafeteria that all the people in San Francisco are there, but you might visit a thousand other eating places and find them all crowded. Go along the street at any hour of the day or night and in every eating house you can see persons eating.

How About the Cost?

This is our fourth day at the fair. I have been figuring some more on that 50 million dollar story and have concluded finally that if this show really

did cost 50 million dollars, somebody got a rake-off of about 25 million. Somebody, or maybe a number of persons, must have done almost as well as the men who are appointed receivers for bankrupt corporations.

By the way, it makes me warm under the collar every time I read of the fees and salaries allowed receivers and lawyers by the courts in receivership cases. It is no particular wonder that the plain common plug citizens who never get any of this fat are losing confidence in the courts.

Coming back to the question of the cost of this fair, I am satisfied that all the buildings and exhibits could have been put here for half of 50 million dollars, but what is the use of talking about that now? It is a great show anyway, no matter what it actually cost. Any one can find a lot of things here that will interest him.

It is not worth while to spend a great deal of time on the things that do not interest you. Here, for example, is the art exhibit. I have no doubt it's a great exhibit and artists rave over it. But so far as I am concerned I cannot distinguish between the pictures that have great merit and those which are mediocre. Most of the paintings are numbered so that in order to know what they are about you must buy a catalog and hunt up the number. And when you find it you know as much about the picture as you did before so far as its merits are concerned. I ran onto Hayes White wandering around the Art palace with a catalog in his hand. He informed me that he had found a lot of pictures that seemed to him to be of little value. He had the appearance of a man who felt that he had been buncoed when he paid four bits for a catalog.

During the course of our tramp today we wandered through the Palace of Horticulture. I think I mentioned the fact that this show is strong on palaces. As a show there is perhaps nothing on the ground that is more pleasing than this horticultural exhibit, where the visitor can wander among fruits and flowers from every land under the sun. The old saying about making your mouth water is no mere figure of speech. Looking at delicious fruits displayed in the most attractive manner possible, excites the imagination and acts on the salivary glands. The glands keep telling you, "Let us get at those things", and so they uselessly exude saliva. I think as I passed through this building that I drooled and slobbered like a cow feeding on White clover.

Another place which acts on one's salivary glands to some extent, though not so much as in the horticultural department, is the Food Products palace. Here is where nearly everything in the food line is being prepared. There is a miniature flour mill grinding wheat into flour, a canning factory in full operation and all sorts of cooking going on.

Of course there is nothing that really impresses one with the wonderful resources of our country like going through the Palace of Agriculture, but for the man who likes to look at good things to eat the Food Products palace offers many attractions.

Palace of Education

Another great exhibit is the one found in the Palace of Education. Education means a good deal more than it did a few years ago. Then education was considered to mean the business of teaching children things out of books and that was about all. Now it takes in a little of nearly everything—child welfare, athletics, hygiene, sanitation, medicine, mechanics, etc., etc.

In the old days, if the school child didn't get his lessons the assumption was that he was either a born fool or lazy—generally lazy. In that case the way to deal with him was to jerk him out on the floor and whip him good and plenty. Of course if he were really an idiot, licking him might do him some good and it was the only way the teacher knew to deal with the case, so the weak-minded child got his also.

Now the educational system has advanced to the point where the backward child is to be examined first to see what is the matter with it. It may be a case of imperfect vision. It may be discovered that the reason the child does not get on well is because it cannot see. Or it may be a case of defective hearing or of adenoids, or some physical defect for which the child is in no way responsible.

The new system also has come to recognize the fact that ought to have been evident from the be-

ginning, that human beings are differently constituted and that the sort of education that works all right in one case is wasted in another case. The vocational idea is evidently coming strong.

Now it must be admitted that there is a good deal of faddism connected with the new idea. That was to be expected. Considerable of the vocational training in the schools is impractical I have no doubt, because the teaching is being done to a considerable extent by impractical persons, and the teacher cannot tell what he or she doesn't know, but the idea is right and experience will bring out the practical.

The university of the future will be a great hive of industry, where every line of human endeavor will be represented, not only theoretically but practically. Boys and girls will be tried out under the direction of real experts who will test the individual capacity and inclination of each one and then proceed to develop each one as nature intended. Furthermore, each student at this future university will be fed and clothed by the state and will have to work to earn his board and clothing. There will be no students of leisure, living in luxury on money furnished by their indulgent parents. That future university will in fact be the most perfect model of a real democracy that can be devised.

One of the interesting, though gruesome exhibits in the Palace of Education is the hookworm exhibit. In parts of the South live a people without energy and evidently without much vitality. The old theory was that these people were just naturally trifling, no account and utterly hopeless. They were denominated the "poor whites." But it began to be noticed that the lack of energy and vitality was not always confined to the poor whites. There were cases getting more and more common among the persons who prided themselves on their blood.

Then the hookworm was discovered. Instead of abusing these people for being lazy and no account, some of the scientists concluded that they were the unfortunate victims of a disease which could be cured. This started the campaign against the hookworm which has resulted in wonderful cures. Here in the educational exhibit are pictures showing cases before and after treatment.

The first picture shows the subject when the hookworm was doing business without opposition. In this case the subject is scrawny, emaciated, with dull eye and the look almost of an imbecile. The picture taken after treatment shows a rather fine child, bright-eyed, alert and full of hope and ambition. Pictures of the hookworm are shown greatly enlarged, so that the creature is displayed in all its depravity. Enlarged say about a thousand times and thrown on the screen, the hookworm resembles a cross between one of the fabled dragons and the celebrated whangdoodle which mourneth for its first born.

Down with the hookworm!

In Chinatown

The Chinese population of San Francisco is steadily declining. Thirty years ago there were 80,000 Chinamen in San Francisco in what is called Chinatown and a good many more scattered about through the city. At present there are only 35,000. In proportion as the number of Chinese grows less the prejudice against them decreases. You do not hear now of Chinese baiting or anti-Chinese riots.

The fact is that California could use quite a good many more Chinese than she has and be rather glad to get them. However, the old Chinese do not assimilate readily with other races. Many of those who have been here for nearly an ordinary lifetime have not learned to speak the English language. This is not because they are dull of understanding but because they prefer to be Chinamen. When they die they want their bodies to be sent back to China to be buried, and a good many who accumulated considerable property here in the United States, gathered their earthly goods and families together and went back to China to spend the rest of their lives.

Of course this can be explained in part by the fact that they can live more cheaply in China than they can in the United States. What would seem like a small amount in this country would be considered a very comfortable fortune in China. The Chinaman figures that with his savings he can rank as a rich man in China whereas in this country he would rank only as a common Chinaman.

But back of that is the fact that the Chinaman

does not change. The rest of the world scoffs at China and the Chinese as a moribund nation, hardly worth considering, and a non-progressive, spiritless people who have no patriotism and who are willing to be kicked around by every other people on earth.

There does not seem to be any fight in the Chinaman and little or no national spirit, and yet to a marked degree the Chinaman has a pride in his race and native land. He looks on his country as the birthplace of civilization, the mother of so-called modern invention and possessed of philosophy that is superior to the religions of the newer peoples.

Talk about the power of the press, and he reminds you that movable types and the art of printing were known in China 2,000 years before Gutenberg set up his first press. The most peaceful nation in the world, it was in China where gunpowder was first manufactured. Paper was first made in China and to China the world owes a doubtful debt for its fireworks. So the Chinaman, looking back over the 5,000 years of the philosophy, exclusiveness and peculiar civilization of his race, is inclined to regard modern civilizations as mere imitations of his own and really inferior to it.

However, the leaven of modern ideas is working in Chinatown. The younger generation is being educated in modern schools where only the English language is taught. You see no "pig tails" now in San Francisco. The young men and women dress like Americans and a good many of them cannot speak the language of their ancestors.

The old men and women who were born in China cannot become citizens of the United States, but those born here are citizens and their number, comparatively speaking, is growing greater. At the last general election between 1,000 and 2,000 votes were cast in Chinatown by native-born Chinese citizens. They are also gradually forsaking the religion of their fathers.

There is still a "joss house" in Chinatown but I think it is kept up mostly for the benefit of visitors. At one of the most prominent corners stands the Chinese Methodist Episcopal church and only a little way from it is the Presbyterian church and girls' home. A little farther down the street is the Chinese Y. M. C. A.

In Chinatown is published the only Chinese daily paper printed in America. It is a morning paper and has a circulation of between 4,000 and 5,000. I visited the office and handed my card to the editor. As he couldn't talk English and I am not a finished Chinese scholar myself we were not getting anywhere until the advertising manager who is a white man by the name of Rosencrantz, came to my rescue. Rosencrantz tells me that the paper is very prosperous and ably edited. He pointed out some of the editorials in order to convince me. They looked heavy to me.

A Chinese print shop is considerable of a curiosity to a person who is familiar only with an English print shop. There are 24,000 characters which makes the matter of type cases formidable. They reach from the floor to a height of 5 or 6 feet and the Chinese compositor dodges round and picks out what he wants. Setting type in a Chinese print shop affords the compositor a large amount of physical exercise.

The "New China," as this publication is called, is a revolutionary paper, so Rosencrantz informed me. It is strong for the Chinese republic and opposed to the present reactionary president of the so-called republic, who has made himself a dictator. That means, according to Rosencrantz, that there will be another revolution in China.

I was introduced to a clean, intellectual and well dressed Chinaman by the name of Lin Lun. Lin was speaker of the first Chinese senate, but as he was a liberal and supporter of Doctor Sun Yat Sen, his presence in China was not agreeable to the dictator, who dissolved the Chinese parliament or congress, and proceeded to run things himself. Lin Lun was forced to get out of the country or lose his life. It may be inferred that he has no love for the present dictator.

"What will be the result of the Japanese dominion over China?" I asked Rosencrantz. "All over the world," replied Rosencrantz, "there is a quiet but effective boycott among the Chinese of everything Japanese. It operates in this country, in Hawaii, in the Philippines, everywhere where the Japanese are doing business. If a Chinese merchant here in Chinatown buys goods or produce from a Japanese he is subjected to a fine by the society of which practically all of them are members. This boycott which is not proclaimed from the housetops but which is world-wide just the same is telling on Japan. Japan overrun China in order that she might control the trade of China, but if the Chinamen will not trade with them of what benefit will it be to the Japanese to have gotten dominion? It will be rather a source of expense than of profit. In time without bloodshed by this quiet boycott the Chinese will conquer the conquerors."

Time of course will tell how near the truth this forecast is. I have however, quite recently read an article which mentioned this same boycott and stated that it was worrying the Japs.

Speaking of the Japs, it must be said for them that of all foreign nations they have made the most extensive showing here at the fair. In every building visitors are confronted with some sort of an exhibit from Japan. The Jap may be tricky and unreliable and filled with an exaggerated sense of his own importance. He is charged with all these defects by persons who pretend to know. So far as my personal observation has gone the Jap seems

to be attending strictly to his own business and is capable of doing it, but in any event it must be acknowledged that he is enterprising, capable and courageous.

He means to have his share of the trade of the world and is likely to get it. Maybe he will use some tricks in getting it, but for that matter, when have the nations that went after trade showed a scrupulous regard for honor? Trade started with piracy and hasn't got so blamed far away from it yet.

One thing seems reasonably certain to me and that is that our future commercial rival is to be Japan. She intends to capture by hook or by crook the trade of the Orient. She has genius, industry, courage and an unlimited supply of cheap labor. Any improved machinery that can be made in the United States will be duplicated in Japan. In one thing however, we have little reason to fear them and that is in the matter of production of farm products. The very fact that farm labor is so plentiful and so cheap and the farmers of Japan are so poor, makes it impossible at present for them to compete with the American farmer.

Practically all farm labor in Japan is hand labor. The work is done with primitive tools, such as were used hundreds of years ago. Now hand labor with such tools cannot compete with modern farm machinery no matter how cheap the labor. In manufacturing however, it is different. Great factories are being established in Japan, filled with modern machines operated by skilled labor which is glad to get 50 cents a day. It is the manufacturers, not the farmers of the United States, who have reason to dread Japanese rivalry.

About the Japs

In Kansas it is hard to understand how anyone can become excited over the Japanese question. I presume that all the Japanese residents in the state of Kansas could be put in a single room and the room wouldn't need to be so very big either.

This yellow peril talk sounds foolish to us but out here in California the people really seem to be somewhat exercised about it. One prominent paper, the Examiner, editorially declares that we are as certain to have war with Japan as the sun is to set or rise, which taken literally would mean that there is no prospect of a war, because the sun neither rises nor sets. However, the Examiner editor was using the expression according to the common understanding, which is that the sun does rise and set every day.

The Examiner is a Hearst paper which is just now engaged in a strenuous effort to scare persons into adopting a military policy. It has started an enlistment campaign, trying to organize a prepared-for-war association. It confesses, however, that the movement isn't getting very far and in double headed editorials is declaring that this country is bound to get into war with somebody. The only nation it is dead certain we are going to have war with is Japan.

Now while this sentiment probably is not shared by a majority of the people of California there is I find, a good deal of anti-Jap sentiment. I asked an intelligent business man who told me he was born in California and had lived in the state all his life, why this was. He asserts that the Japs are unreliable, that they will not live up to their contracts. For example, a Jap contractor will go to a fruit grower and contract to gather his apple or peach crop. A few days after and about the time the fruit crop is ready to gather, he will come around with an offer to buy the crop, proposing to pay about half what it is worth. The fruit grower refuses to sell. The Jap does not insist, acts quite polite about the matter, and goes away. At the time he had agreed to be on hand with his company of fruit gatherers he does not show up and neither do the pickers.

The days pass. The fruit raiser frets and fumes but the Japs do not come around. The fruit begins to get dead ripe and soon becomes too ripe for shipment. Then the Jap returns and renews his offer to buy the crop. The fruit grower is at his mercy because Jap fruit pickers are the only ones to be secured that are worth anything.

He is at the mercy of the Oriental. He knows it now. The Jap knew it all the time. So he sells his crop at a price about half of what it should be and unless he is well grounded in the principles of the Christian religion he fills the atmosphere in his immediate vicinity with lurid and profane expletives, but that is all the good it does.

This same gentleman told me that several Jap banks had been organized at different times in California and all had failed because of the general lack of confidence in the men who were running the banks. This man even mentioned the fear that by some hook or crook the Japs finally will get control of the state. To me this seems to be ridiculous.

The young Japs, he tells me, are not money savers like the Chinese. The young bloods among the Japanese are sports and spenders. They blow their money on motorcycles and automobiles. They also are gamblers. That sort of men scarcely will obtain commercial supremacy in any country.

The one important fact remains however, that the Californians I have talked with do not seem to like the Japs and that they are afraid the little yellow men may somehow get the upper hand here in California. To me this possibility remains so remote that it is scarcely a possibility. So far as their taking advantage in a deal is concerned, have they

not the highest authority of our own financiers for that?

Big business proclaims that rates charged for the carrying of commodities should be based not on what is equitable but on what the traffic will bear, which means get the other fellow for all you can make him pay. That was exactly what the Japanese fruit picker did. He gouged the fruit raiser all the traffic would bear.

It may be that we are to have war with Japan or some other nation. It we do it will be because of the commercial greed which dominates the world. I am coming to believe that permanent peace probably is impossible under our present commercial system. It is built on the theory that the accumulation of wealth is the paramount object to be attained. If so, greed and envy are certain to be the controlling motives in trade, and they will bear their legitimate fruit, which is strife.

Men will continue to hate each other and fight with each other in order to get wealth. As the world grows more densely populated and the wants of men either real or imaginary increase, greed and envy will increase and the strife resulting will become more cruel and more destructive.

Supposedly wise men insist that we can prevent war by preparing to fight; by creating ever-increasing armies and forging bigger and still bigger guns. The hope is futile. Not only does the experience of the world show that but reason leads to that inevitable conclusion. Armaments beget armaments and destruction breeds destruction.

So long as greed is the dominant passion and force is relied upon to protect acquired wealth, the best genius of men will be employed in inventing new and more effective instruments of death. Science will explore all the forces of nature to find the most effective means for destroying life and means for human slaughter such as we never have known will be brought into operation until civilization finally will be destroyed. If peace is ever to come to the world the causes which inevitably lead to strife must be destroyed. Co-operation instead of commercial rivalry must be established among the nations.

Speaking of war brings to mind an incident of the great fair. In one corner of the Palace of Education was seated a man of full and contented countenance. Beside him stood a figure supposed to represent the various ages of prophesy. The man in charge was an Adventist and he was distributing tracts, the purpose of which was to prove that the present war in Europe isn't a marker compared with the war of Armageddon which is to follow. That will be some war, believe me, if the Adventists know what they are talking about.

But what struck me was the look of apparent content on the face of the tract distributor. You might think that man who believed that a war is coming, one which will wipe out about nine-tenths of the human race, would have a worried look. Not so. This man's face was entirely serene. I presume the explanation is that the Adventist brethren believe that out of the general destruction they will emerge unharmed. In fact they will be about all that will be left.

Defends the Pope

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have read the Farmers Mail and Breeze for several years and while a town man, have enjoyed it a great deal, but what I do not understand is why some persons must bring religion into farm papers and ridicule it as they do.

In a recent issue Robert Hamilton of Medicine Lodge, tries to crack a joke on the pope. It clearly is an insult to every fair minded reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze be he Protestant or Catholic. As everybody knows, there are Catholics in both the allied and Germanic armies and the pope as the head of their religion cannot help but grieve at his people fighting against each other.

Then too, the pope tried to have the countries at war declare a truce during the Christmas holidays, and also to exchange prisoners that are unfit for further military duties. In the first case he was unsuccessful, but in the latter he saw his wish gratified, and many must be the people on both sides that are thankful to him for helping them get their loved ones home again even if they be crippled for life. A joke is a joke but sometimes jokes are insults. F. J. STRATHMANN, Seneca, Kan.

The above letter illustrates why I do not care to open the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to religious discussion. Knowing my old friend Robert Hamilton as I do for a kindly gentleman who would not willingly hurt the feelings of any one, I know that the reference to the papal bulls was written in a spirit of playfulness and with no thought of giving offense.

But it seems impossible to make a reference to any church matter without treading on somebody's toes.

Controlling Flood Waters

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have been in Kansas since 1857, have been a reader of Topeka papers for many years, but this letter to the "Passing Comment" columns is my first offense.

Many meetings were held in 1903 to discuss plans regarding Kaw bottom floods. At one meeting the proposition was introduced to form a drainage board to carry out a plan to take the bends out of the river from Topeka to Kansas City, making straight channels with high embankments.

The Kansas City Star published a map that same year, showing how many hours' time could be saved for flood waters to reach the Missouri River. This plan appealed to me above all others and I think it should be investigated thoroughly.

Bonner Springs, Kan.

PHILO M. CLARK.

A Great Interest in the Fair

"I can promise the people of Kansas that they will see the greatest fair at Topeka September 13 to 17 ever held in the state," is the statement of S. E. Lux, president and manager of the Kansas State Fair association.

"We will have every stall and pen in the livestock department filled with the finest stock ever entered in competition in the West. This is true because a trainload, or more, of the stock entered will go from Topeka direct to the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. A special train of stock is coming to Topeka from the Minnesota State fair and another from the Nebraska State fair. Besides the fine stock, we will have the largest farm machinery exhibit that has been shown at a Kansas fair in years. We have increased the space allotted to machinery and have secured 300 acres, where tractor plowing demonstrations will take place. Our mercantile building and agricultural hall will be crowded. We will have to use tents to hold the overflow from the exhibit buildings."

The fair grounds at Topeka have been rearranged to accommodate the big crowds that will attend the free fair. New walks and drives have been built and new buildings erected. Every walk and drive is lined with electric lights. Bridges and drains and culverts have been put in and everything done for the comfort of the crowds.

There will be the horse show, harness and running races, motor car races, monoplane flights, Indian pony races, Marshall's band, the Frontier Cowboy band from Sharon Springs, Security band, the polo teams from Fort Riley and Junction City, and a wild west show.

The gates of the fair grounds stand open and admission is free to everyone. Every barn and building and all exhibits will be free to all Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 13 to 17.

Program for the week:

Racing Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons; Kansas Derby Tuesday afternoon.
Horse show—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights.
Motor car races—Friday afternoon.
Polo games—Wednesday and Friday mornings.
Monoplane flights—Every day.
Band concerts—Every morning and afternoon.
Judging and livestock parades—daily.
Butterfat contest—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The fact that the livestock show of the Panama-Pacific exposition opens 10 days after the Topeka fair is one reason for a bigger fair than before and another reason is that the Topeka fair this year is a free fair with the premiums paid by the city, county and state. The Minnesota State Fair, at Hamline, and the Nebraska State Fair, at Lincoln, are held the week before the Topeka fair, and there will be a large list of entries of stock shown at these fairs for the Topeka fair. There will be a special train of exhibits from Hamline and another special train from Lincoln shipped direct to Topeka.

Some of the especially noted entries for the Topeka fair in the livestock departments are:

Herefords—O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; O. E. Green, Genoa, Neb.; J. M. Currier, Kansas City, Mo.; W. J. Davis, Jackson, Miss.; Gittner Brothers, Eminence, Ky. Shorthorns—H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan. Polled Durhams—Stegelin & Clonch, Straight Creek, Kan.; Albert Hultine, Saronville, Neb.; Achenbach Brothers, Washington, Kan. Galloways—George E. Clark, Topeka, Kan. Aberdeen-Angus—D. K. Robertson & Son, Madison, Neb.; C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla. Jerseys—R. A. Long, Lees Summit, Mo.; F. J. Bannister, Hickman's Mills, Mo. Percherons—Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan.; P. G. McCulley & Sons, Princeton, Mo.; Wood Brothers, Lincoln, Neb. Shetlands—George Heyl, Washington, Ill.; Charles E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill. Hampshire sheep—Shawwood Brothers, Shelbyville, Mo. Dorsets—Oak Ridge Farm, Oak Ridge, Va. Poland Chinas—Pall Dawson, Endicott, Neb.; W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.; J. C. Meese & Son, Ord, Neb.; W. J. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Chester Whites—W. W. Wolmire, Peculiar, Neb.; J. J. Wells, Platte City, Mo. Durocs—R. W. Widdle & Sons, Genoa, Neb.; Gierle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan. Berkshires—C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kan.

The horse show will bring a big list of entries from R. A. Long's famous stable; from the Pabst stable at Oconomowoc, Wis.; the Thompson stable, Chicago; the Mooers and Moore stables of Columbia, Mo.; the Riley stable, St. Joseph; the Davis stable, Kansas City. There will be a \$1,000 saddle horse championship that will bring the blue ribbon saddlers together, and a special four-hand class that will bring the coaches and fours.

More About Farm Paints

There Will Be Plenty of Hay For Bedding

BY H. C. HATCH

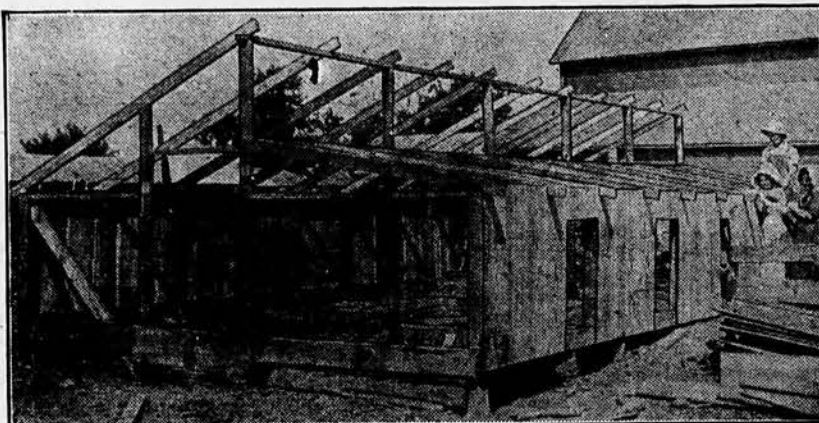
IN SPITE of all the endeavors of the hay men to dodge the showers, they get more than half their hay wet. Yesterday morning it looked as though fair weather had come at last, but last night our usual semi-weekly inch of rain fell, damaging another big cutting of hay.

If the wet hay is in the swath it is not harmed much by the rain except for sale. If it happens to be raked the rain blackens it badly. Even then it will make cattle feed if it is spread out to dry at once. But if it gets two rains on it, it is fit for nothing but bedding. We will have plenty of bedding and mulching for the coming year.

September lacks but a day or so of being here and it is apparent that the late planted corn, kafir, and feterita cannot mature. It is going to take the full season to mature the early planted corn for the continuous rains do not let it make rapid progress. The corn which was planted between April 15 and May 15 is going to be good here but the acreage planted then is such a small part of the whole that nothing like a full crop will be raised. The corn planted about June 10 to 15 is tasseling and silking, but it shows the effects of too

place of rocks, sage brush and alkali deserts we can offer nothing better than a square 200 by 400 miles covered with the most intensely green verdure you ever saw and comprising more feed than would keep the livestock of Oregon 100 years. Come back to Kansas for October, Mr. Story, if you wish to know the real joy of living!

Painting time will soon be here and it may be of interest to some who intend to have their buildings painted this fall to have the experience of a friend living near here as to the value of the different kinds of paint. This friend lives in a house built by his father 36 years ago. When the new house was to be painted in 1879 the owner, who had crossed the ocean and had noticed how white and glistening the ships were, told the painter that he wanted the house painted in the same way. The painter told him it could be done but that it would cost two or three times as much as usual though if he used ship's paint he would guarantee the job for 10 years. The owner bought the paint needed, regardless of cost, and the house stood until 1889 without another coat of paint and was then in good shape. This house was



"On This Farm the Work For the Week Has Consisted in 'Unbuilding' the Old Hog House and in Building a New One."

much rain. It does not seem able to stand the moisture so well as the early corn.

Hands to work around the hay balers are getting \$2.50 a day and board, but for the last three weeks they have not much more than paid their expenses out of the wages received. A fair average of the time they have put in would be about 1½ days a week. The haulers who have narrow tired wagons find that 25 or 30 bales make a good load to pull off the meadows, and the horse power balers have to put hay on the track before their horses can get a footing. Drouthy Kansas is a misnomer this year.

Smart newspaper paragraphers are responsible for much of the notoriety Kansas has received in the past. The title of "grasshopper state" no more fitted Kansas than it did all the neighboring states, and as to being a tornado state Kansas has, in fact, suffered much less damage from that cause than any other prairie state. We note that Kansas has been taken off the insurance map as a tornado state because the losses from that cause have been almost nothing in Kansas for a long term of years. Kansas may have her faults, but the inhabitants do not have to dodge half so many storms as do those of other prairie states.

While on the topic of the weather we wish to say that we have just received a card from A. Story, the mail carrier on Route 7 out of Lyons. He is in Oregon taking a deserved vacation after long service over, under and through the roads that comprise one of the most noted mail routes in Kansas. Mr. Story writes from his Oregon resort, "No rain, no wind, no chiggers, no flies; just fine all the time." We can't reply that we have no rain but we have had so little wind during August that for days the mill that pumps our water would scarcely run. As for chiggers, they are all gone and the chinch bugs likewise. In

outbuildings we have always used either Venetian red or Princess mineral mixed with linseed oil but next time we do any painting outside we shall give the mixture of crude and linseed oil a trial. Our friend is a very careful man and we know he would not be suited with anything but the best.

On this farm the work for the week has consisted in "unbuilding" the old hog house and in building a new one. The new one is finished except for the two end doors and the pens. We will now have a dry place for our hogs and think they will appreciate it after their experience with the openwork roof on the old house. The old lumber we have left is not good enough to make into pens; it would not last long enough to pay for the labor expended in using it. We shall get fence boards 6 inches wide and rough on both sides for the pens and even they are scarcely strong enough to hold old sows. There are doors in both the east and west ends of the house and a row of smaller doors on the south side. In cold weather we can use these doors according to the way the wind is blowing.

After the hog house was done we started haying for a brother. The weather only gave us half a day to get in cured hay but the barn was close to the meadow and we ran two wagons with the hay loader and so managed to get in 11 big loads in the half day. The prairie hay this year is long and handles well with a horse fork. The prairie meadow on this farm is more than a mile from the barn, which is almost too far to haul loose hay, especially down hills and through the creek. For that reason we intend to bale practically all in the 40-acre meadow.

Concerning the American Royal

An excellent opportunity will be afforded at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, October 4 to 9, to compare the American with the English type of beef animal. Included in the exhibit will be recent importations of two of the beef breeds—Shorthorns and Herefords. These imported cattle were selected by men who are considered among the best judges of beef cattle in this country, and they include animals that have received the highest honors that are bestowed in English show rings. The only importation of beef cattle from England since the European war began consists of 40 Herefords that are now in quarantine at the seaboard. A number of these will be shown at the American Royal, including the reserve champion bull and the grand champion heifer at this year's English Royal show, and a steer that the man who selected him believes can carry away the royal purple ribbon at the American Royal.

American breeders will be intensely interested in the result of the competition between these imported cattle, bearing fresh laurels from Europe's leading livestock show, and the American-bred animals at the American Royal. Should the imported animals fail to find favor in the eyes of the judges, it is safe to say that the breeders of beef cattle in this country will conclude that they have little to gain from the further introduction of blood from foreign herds.

About Wheat Seeding

A peck of wheat averages about 250,000 grains or kernels, and to distribute these equally on an acre would put one kernel or grain every 5 inches apart in the row with the rows 5 inches apart. With 2 pecks the wheat would be 3½ inches apart in the rows and the rows 3½ inches apart. Three pecks is likewise 2½ inches and 2 bushels would separate the grain 1¾ inches.

With the rows only 3½ inches apart, and by making wide seed rows, it really allows the wheat to be practically broadcast under the surface. This puts every grain a greater distance apart and gives them proper room to spread for making deeper roots and much greater strength. Some of the makers of 3½-inch drills are putting out these machines on a guarantee of 25 per cent increase in crop yields.

Buttermilk should be sold wherever cream is sold. Arrange to supply the people in your town with good buttermilk.

When Selecting Sorghum Seed

The proper time and place to make selections of the grain sorghums for next year's planting is this fall in the field. At this time it is easy to judge which plants are good ones and which are poor, and which it is desirable to propagate. Early maturity is desirable in all of the grain sorghums. This feature can be improved greatly by selecting the earliest maturing, desirable heads in the field and planting these separate from the main crop. Then select the early heads from this lot for several years. The size of seed and the size and construction of the head may be improved considerably in this way.

One man with a sack suspended from his shoulder can walk between the rows in the field and select enough seed in a few hours for his entire planting the next year. In this way heads may be selected which are well formed, properly matured and filled, and that have been pushed well out of the boot. The inside structure of the head should be examined and only those heads with the center stem extending well out to the top should be chosen. The kafir head should have at least five nodes evenly distributed, and these nodes should be well covered with seed stem branches well filled on both sides. The desirable type for the production of both grain and fodder in kafir is a stalk of medium height, juicy and sweet, without suckers or side branches, with a large number of broad leaves, and having a good sized, well constructed and well filled head. With milo, where the forage is of little importance, the evenness of growth, erectness of stalk and the head are the most important things to consider.

It is a lamentable fact that a great percentage of the grain sorghum seed which is planted every year is not field-selected or even selected from the harvested heads before they are threshed, but simply taken from the bin and planted. Consequently ununiform and low-yielding heads result. Good field-selected seed will increase the yield easily 5 to 10 bushels an acre, and anyone will be well repaid for the time spent in selecting seed this fall for next year's planting.

Stillwater, Okla. R. E. Karper.

Kansas Fairs in 1915

Here is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1915, their dates (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 18-25.
 Kansas State Fair Association: S. E. Lux, president, Topeka; September 18-17.
 Barton County Fair Association: Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; October 5-7.
 Butler County: Douglass Agricultural Society; J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglass; Sept. 15-18.
 Clay County: Wakefield Agricultural association; Eugene Wilkins, secretary, Wakefield; Oct. 8-9.
 Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; Sept. 21-25.
 Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Society: Howard Collins secretary, Burden; Sept. 28-24.
 Decatur County Fair Association: J. R. Correll, secretary, Oberlin; Sept. 22-24.
 Dickinson County Fair Association: C. R. Baer, secretary, Abilene; Sept. 21-24.
 Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: C. W. Murphy, secretary, Lawrence; Sept. 21-24.
 Ellis County: Willson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association: W. E. Schermerhorn, secretary, Willson; Oct. 5-8.
 Gray County Agricultural Association: E. T. Peterson, secretary, Cimarron; Oct. 6-8.
 Labette County Fair: Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; Sept. 18-19.
 Lincoln County: Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association: E. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove; Sept. 22-24.
 Linn County Fair Association: C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City; Sept. 21-24.
 Phillips County: Four-County Fair association: Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; Sept. 21-24.
 Logan County: Inter-County Fair association: C. A. Spencer, secretary, Oakley; Oct. 13-15.
 Meade County Fair: R. W. Campbell, secretary, Meade; September 21-24.
 Mitchell County Fair Association: Fred W. Knapp, secretary, Beloit; Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
 Montgomery County Fair Association: C. D. Lockard, secretary, Coffeyville; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
 Neosho County: The Four-County District Agricultural Society: Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; Oct. 4-9.
 Pawnee County Agricultural Association: Harry H. Wolcott, secretary, Larned; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
 Russell County Fair Association: J. B. Funk, secretary, Russell; Oct. 5-8.
 Russell County: Mid-County Fair: H. U. Brookhart, secretary, Bunkerhill; Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
 Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: C. R. Cravens, secretary, Salina; Sept. 18-19.
 Ellsworth County Agricultural & Fair Association: G. C. Gebhardt, secretary, Ellsworth; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
 A three-day fair will be held at Overbrook, beginning Thursday, September 30.

Good Stock, Better Income

But Feed and Housing Also Help Determine Profits

BY D. M. HILDEBRAND
Seward, Neb.

WHAT we need on these western farms is more stock, more alfalfa and more silos. But once we get the silos and alfalfa better stock and more of it will naturally follow. If the average farmer will erect a silo according to his needs and put at least a portion of his corn into same, he will pay for the silo in a very short time from extra gains and the feed saved. Our cattle do not leave a mouthful in the bunks and will leave bright alfalfa hay to eat the silage.

I handle my farm on a co-operative basis with the tenant. I furnish the farm and improvements and half of all the cattle, hogs and feed for same. The tenant furnishes the other half of cattle, hogs, labor, machinery and horses to farm the land, and cares for the stock. The horses are fed out of undivided hay and grain and all feed bought is prorated between us, share and share alike. We divide nothing but money. Anything sold off the place is divided between us, except the chickens, and he has the profits from all poultry and eggs sold.

We are both very well satisfied with the plan and believe in time it will be a good thing for us both, as the manure is all spread each day and within a few years we will have the entire farm covered once or twice. We expect to grow nothing but alfalfa and corn. The corn will be siloed mostly. We will feed the entire corn crop to our cattle and sell our surplus hay.

We expect to raise a large number of hogs on our alfalfa and milk and make this part of the business one of the principal incomes from the farm until our herd of Holsteins is graded up to purebreds, which we expect to work into as fast as we can.

I firmly believe that if we want to keep our land growing good crops from now on, we will have to resort to raising more stock. I believe if the landlords will improve their farms to handle some kind of livestock and rent their farm on a stock basis they will feel a greater pride in their farms and will get better results from the land. They can feed the roughage raised on the farm to cattle and hogs and encourage the tenant to take a greater interest in this part of the farm rotation.

I am also feeding 78 head of yearling stuff that I bought up around my neighborhood this last summer for an average of 6 cents a pound. I put them in the big feed yard recently and started them out on a ration of silage twice a day morning and night, with alfalfa at noon and 5 pounds of snapped corn a day apiece. As the University farm wanted some data along this line I told Professor Bliss that I would turn these cattle over to him and he could measure up our hay, corn and silage and that he could weigh the cattle in the yard and weigh them once a month in order to get actual farm condition with the feeds at



Fed on silage and she shows it.

hand. He did this and they averaged 560 pounds each when put in the yard. The first month they gained 96 pounds each on the feed mentioned. The corn that was put into the silo last fall had very little corn in it and so the results we are getting are very gratifying.

That Round Barn.

I believe we have had a thousand visitors on the place to see our round barn, which was completed last fall. It has been pronounced the most conveniently arranged dairy barn in

the state. It is not the finest barn, but I believe the most permanent. It is built of vitrified tile, both barn and silo. Being round we do not lose a foot of waste space and one man can feed the entire herd in a very short time. The silo is in the center. The barn is 56½ feet in diameter and 20 feet to the plate or eaves. The silo is sunk 4 feet in the ground. Its dimensions are 16 by 33 feet, which gives it a capacity of 130 tons. The loft has a capacity of about 80 tons of hay.

The ground floor plan is arranged for dairy cattle, equipped with steel stalls and stanchions. Around the silo is a 5-foot feeding alley, and next to this a concrete manger. Around the manger are 26 stalls and stanchions for cows, and two box stalls.

A circular gutter in the rear of the animals is connected with a drain to the outside. Overhead above the gutter is a circular track on which a litter carrier is operated. By means of a switch the litter carrier may be conveniently unloaded outside of the barn. The floor for the dairy cows is of creosote wood paving blocks, this being warmer than concrete. The remainder of the floor is cement throughout.

A feeding chute extends down the side of the silo to the feeding alley and grain chutes from bins on the second floor bring down the ground feed to the feeding alley. It is all arranged so that the feed is in front of the cows around the silo.

There is a tile and concrete water tank inside the barn that is connected to the milk tank in the milk room. Our milk room is a small structure 9 by 13 adjoining the barn. We weigh the milk as soon as milked and remove it to this room, where we have our separator and a large tank to cool it. Water is pumped direct from the well into it and the overflow supplies the tank in the barn. This tank is connected to the drain of the gutter to flush it out. We also have a small engine room located on the opposite side under the driveways for the engine that operates the feed grinder and other machinery.

Light and ventilation are provided by numerous windows that have adjustable shields for opening. The windows may be drawn inward from the top, or the entire window may be raised. When the windows are tilted inward the air

currents are directed upward over the animals.

The barn is built on a slope, so that the loft floor is but a few feet above the ground level on the upper side. On that side is a large door just over the engine room, the roof of which serves as a driveway. To fill the silo or loft the loads are driven into the barn over this platform. A circular track is fastened to the rafters and on this a hay carrier operates to distribute the hay in any part of the barn. The grain bins are located on this floor and the feed grinder elevates the ground feed right into the bins.

The floor is supported by 2 by 10-inch joists. The mow floor is double, made out of yellow pine.

The round barn has many advantages for dairy purposes as it is much easier to keep clean. With the gutter I have I can attach a hose onto the pipe in the milk house, start the windmill or small gasoline engine and flush out the barn in a very short time. There is nothing to rot out in the walls, nothing to paint except the doors and windows, and it will look just as good 25 years from now as it does today.

For More Profit From Sheep

The Illinois Experiment station has recently published the results of experiments conducted to show the most economical methods of raising lambs and maintaining breeding ewes. Sixty lambs dropped in March, 1915, when weighed July 16 averaged 67.6 pounds a head. On the basis of current market values on July 3, this lot of lambs was worth \$380.90. These 60 lambs were raised by 48 ewes. The average cost a ewe and her lambs for feed and pasture from March 27 to July 10 was \$2.52. The same ewes were fed for the entire period of pregnancy (146 days) preceding the birth of their 1914 lambs at an average cost of 76 cents a head. This gives the cost of a ewe and her lamb as \$3.28 for 255 days, during which time the lamb is made ready for market. The value of the ewe's fleece would more than offset the cost of her pasturage during the remaining 110 days from July 16 to November 3.

Another interesting and valuable suggestion from this experiment is found in the fact that 20 lambs raised with their mothers upon forage crops weighed 8 pounds a head more than those raised upon bluegrass pasture (grain was fed in each case) and were sold at a higher price a pound, bringing \$1.55 a head more than the bluegrass lambs. The difference in cost of raising was slightly in favor of the forage lot, while the ewes from that lot had a market value, when the lambs were weaned, of \$2.50 a head more than those kept on bluegrass.

Harmony Grange Entertains

Harmony Grange has the distinction of having successfully managed the biggest ice cream social ever held in that part of the country. It took 65 gallons of cream to feed the crowd, which was estimated at 2,000 persons. Nearly 500 vehicles took them to the Harmony school-house.

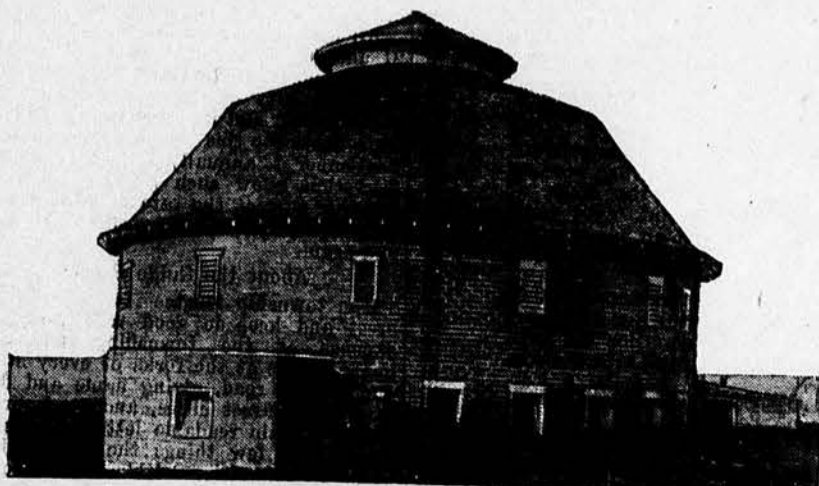
An actual count showed 225 motor cars and 200 other vehicles on the grounds. This probably was not complete, because cars were coming and going all evening, and the road to Harmony was the most traveled one in all the state. The "other vehicles" included two hayracks, each well loaded with young people.

The Grange will use its profits from the social for community welfare. Last year a similar social was given by the organization. The attendance was not as large then as last night, but the proceeds were sufficient to enable the grange to aid a sick member, to assist the church and the Sunday school, and to give a free oyster supper for the members of the grange and their families during the holidays.

The Harmony Grange was organized only a year ago last April but it has 60 members and is one of the live wires in the southeast part of the state. It has accomplished this by constantly promoting something for the good of the neighborhood.

Its principal officers are P. H. Reed, president; E. A. Burghart, secretary, and F. M. Booe, lecturer.

Be sure to milk with dry hands. Dipping the fingers in the milk means dirty milk.



The round barn on the Hildebrand farm.

The Highest Possible Award
The Grand Prize
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STAR Tobacco



LEADING BRAND OF THE WORLD

The Only Chewing Tobacco That Ever Won An International Exposition Grand Prize

THE one supreme chewing tobacco at the San Francisco Exposition was STAR. So decided the International Jury of Award, selected from all parts of the world.

As the result of that decision, STAR received The Grand Prize—the highest award that the International Jury could give. The same "superior quality" that won the Grand Prize for STAR, had won for it the highest regard of chewers for half a century.

STAR'S extra quality of mellow chewing leaf, STAR'S absolute cleanliness of manufacture, STAR'S full "one pound to the plug" weight, and reasonable price, long ago made it the world's largest selling brand of plug chewing tobacco.

10c Cuts
 16 oz. Plugs

Leggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"Men Who Chew Are Men Who DO"



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1915



What Kansas Road Laws Say

Dam the Draws, But Do It Legally. Trustee's Duties

BY C. D. YETTER

THE DAMMING of draws, dry water courses and creeks on public highways may be provided for by the board of county commissioners by passing a resolution which must read substantially as follows: "Resolved, that this county adopt and accept the provisions of the act of the legislature of 1915, entitled an act providing for the damming of draws, dry water courses and creeks of running water, on public highways in such counties as shall adopt the provisions of this act."

If the commissioners do not adopt this resolution on their own motion, a petition signed by 25 per cent of the taxpayers may be filed with the county clerk, requesting them to do so, and it is then their duty to pass such a resolution. When this action is taken by the commissioners, the highway commissioners for township roads and the county commissioners for county roads are to construct dams in place of bridges and culverts where it can be successfully done. These dams are to be made 16 feet wide at the top on township roads and 20 feet on county and state roads. Provision is made whereby property owners are to first give their consent, before water can be impounded in this manner, also the irrigation feature is provided for. Space will not permit going into the detail of the act, but it was apparently the intention of the author of the bill to provide a means whereby expense of constructing bridges and culverts could be made to serve the purpose of providing ponds in those districts of the state subject to drouth, and thereby accomplish something along the line of irrigation, as well as to improve the roads.

The Trustee's Duties.

There are several duties belonging to the office of township trustee which must be attended to by him in addition to those required of him by virtue of his office as chairman of the township board or highway commissioners. The township trustee is required to open all mail routes and township roads that may be laid out in his township, notify resident property owners of the time of opening and see that his orders are complied with in this respect. He is to remove all obstructions from the road, and may enter upon the land adjoining and take gravel, sand, clay or other road building material, and dig necessary ditches; but a reasonable amount must be paid for all material taken and damages done to crops or lands.

Trustees must make a full, itemized, and sworn report, the last Monday in April and October every year covering all work done, with dates and amounts of money expended by him, and give all the information the county commissioners and highway engineer may require.

All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 50 years must pay \$3 a year to be expended on roads and highways and it is the duty of the trustee to collect this amount, and he must notify all persons liable for this amount on or before September 1, annually. He may in his discretion allow such persons to work out this sum at the rate of \$1.50 a day for single hand, or \$3 a day for man and team.

About the Guide Posts.

The township trustee is required to erect and keep in good repair, at the expense of the township, posts and guide boards at the forks of every state and county road, giving name and distance to nearest cities, and road directions in plain readable letters. This is one of the few things the trustee has to do in connection with a county road. He is required to remove, or cause to

be removed, all obstructions from the roads in his township such as brush, hedge trimmings, rock or debris of any kind. Between July 1 and August 15 he is required to remove or cause to be removed from all the roads in his township all cockle-burrs, rocky mountain sand-burrs, burdock, Canada thistles, Johnson grass and other weeds injurious to the farming community. The county pays for weed destruction on state and county roads.

When a road becomes obstructed, or a bridge unsafe the trustee must cause it to be repaired forthwith.

If the trustee causes a ditch to be dug a foot or more in depth before any residence property along the highway he is obliged to see that a bridge or culvert is put in to make a good safe crossing, and if a ditch 2 feet or more in depth is necessary he must have the approval of the county engineer.

Where there is a ford of a river or creek that is unsafe to cross at high water the trustee must see that posts or boards are set near low water mark, with plain markings, so as to show the stage of water in time of high water.

"Five Dollars Fine."

A sign "Five dollars fine for riding or driving over this bridge faster than a walk, or for driving an automobile faster than 10 miles an hour" is to be placed at each end of a bridge which has a span of 25 feet or more, by the trustee, or he shall cause it to be done. He shall prosecute all violations of the road laws in his township, and the county attorney is required to act on behalf of the township.

Where a road runs on a township line the two trustees are to divide the road into two parts or sections, making the division so that the amount of work to be done will be as nearly equal as possible, and each attend to all the work on that part of the road allotted to him. If an agreement cannot be reached the matter is to be settled by the county commissioners.

If a corner stone or monument is in danger of being displaced by the washing or blowing of land, the trustee must see that it is made secure by filling in around the stone, and if by reason of road work being done or to be done, a corner stone is liable to be buried more than 2 feet deep, or is liable to be displaced by road graders and it does not have at least two witness monuments, the trustee must give the county surveyor written notice one week before such work is done, giving location of the corner.

Do You Need More Help?

The state free employment bureau at Topeka desires to aid in solving the farm help problem of Kansas. There will be no charge for this work. A recent letter from that office in explaining this work says:

"This bureau desires to increase its field of work, and to get in closer touch with those who are seeking help and also with those who are looking for work. We desire the co-operation of the farmers and the farm help, and if both will get in touch with this office we can be of great assistance to them."

Our desire is to make this office a clearing house for the employer and the employe without cost to either. We are having some calls for married hands, and we can place more if they will get in touch with this office. All inquiries will be answered cheerfully.

Salt in the feed-lot; money in the pocket.



GRAND PRIZE WINNER AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION

Mogul 8-16 Oil Tractor
\$675.00 Cash f. o. b. Chicago

THE small-farm tractor is here to stay. Farms even smaller than 100 acres are rapidly being equipped with Mogul 8-16 oil tractors. Since their introduction, the great plant at Chicago has been turning out these machines by the thousands and is still behind orders.

There is only one reason for this unprecedented demand. Tractor farming pays. Horse boarders are cut down to the small number required for cultivating and the few other jobs for which tractors cannot be used. The plowing, disking, seeding and harvesting are finished without relation to the effect of weather on horses. Costs are reduced all round. Net farm profits are higher. Tractor farming pays well on small farms when the work is done with a Mogul 8-16. The longer you put off buying one, the more money you lose.

The Mogul and Titan lines include larger tractors to 30-60 H. P., all operating on low grade oil fuel, and a full line of general purpose oil engines, from 1 to 50-H. P. in size. See the local dealer who handles these machines or write us for full information.

International Harvester Company of America
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CHICAGO **USA**
 Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

There's Too Much Soil Acid

Use Ground Limestone to Restore the Normal Condition

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

MOST common crops will not grow well in a soil that contains acid. Acid is most frequently found in soils that have been farmed for many years, but it is sometimes present in land that never has been plowed. In the prairie around Pryor Creek, Okla., acid may be found in some places; although the land has always been in prairie grass, at least so long as man has been there. Much of the land in the shale-formed soil of southeastern Kansas contains acid.

If you think acid may be present in the soil of your farm, you had better make the litmus test for soil acidity, and find out. This test is easy to make, and it is fairly accurate. This is the way to make it: Buy five cents' worth of blue litmus paper at a drug store, take some of the soil you desire to test and press the dirt around a piece of the paper. If the dirt is very dry, it is necessary to add some water to it. Let the ball of earth stand for 20 minutes and then break it open. If the paper has turned red the soil is acid, and lime will have to be applied before the legumes can profitably be grown. It would be well to make this examination in several parts of a field, and run duplicate tests to guard against error.

The Value of Lime.

Lime has several beneficial effects, however, besides the correction of soil acidity. One of its most important effects is to make the conditions better for the soil bacteria. Every square foot of good soil contains millions of bacteria, which are necessary to carry on the proper functions of the soil. A soil must be considered as a living, breathing thing, and the homes of these bacteria must be kept free from acid if they are to make the most favorable growth, and thus make the owner of the land the most money. A soil free from acid will contain several times as many bacteria as one which contains acid.

Another beneficial effect of lime on the land is flocculation, which is the forcing apart of the soil particles. Heavy, compact soils are markedly improved in texture when lime is added. Lime also decomposes potassium compounds, and thus aids in making potash more available. This does not mean that lime has any power to supply potash; it merely makes available the potash in the land. Lime also aids the plants in obtaining the phosphorous compounds. Phosphorus combines with some other elements, iron for example, and forms a compound that is insoluble, and is rejected by plants. Lime combines with phosphorus even more readily than with iron, and forms a soluble compound that can be used by plants. Lime also aids in making organic matter available for plants.

The Several Forms.

There are several forms in which lime may be applied to soils and just the form to use will depend on the local conditions and the price. Ground limestone is more generally used all over the country than the other forms, and it has the important advantages of being cheap and not having a destructive effect on the humus of the soil, as the caustic form frequently has. This material is carbonate of lime, and consists of lime or calcium oxide in combination with carbon dioxide. It also usually contains some magnesium carbonate and some foreign matter—the percentage of these tends to vary with the ledge. In former years, there has been a great deal of discussion as to the merits of magnesium carbonate for soil improvement, but more soils specialists agree that it is as valuable as the calcium carbonate.

One of the very decided advantages which ground limestone has is that it may be produced by small plants on the farms where it is desired to use it; if the ledges are available, and thus eliminate the railroad freights and the haul from the station to the farm. It is probable there will be a big extension in the use of these small plants in the future. There are now small pulverizers made that can be run with

a 15 horsepower engine, and if the owner of a threshing outfit has one he can use his engine in the winter with good profit in running it. There is never any trouble in working up a market as soon as the farmers learn of the value of lime in soil improvement.

There could be a much larger use made of the ground rock and small pebbles from limestone quarries than is now made. As a rule, most of these plants sell this material at a very low price, frequently under 50 cents a ton. The larger sized particles will not be available at once, it is true, but they will be later, and the low price at which this material may be obtained makes its use profitable. When one wishes to buy ground limestone, it is well to find the names of the nearby companies that have this material for sale, and to get their prices.

How to Handle Lime.

Burned lime is a form in which this material is frequently applied to the soil, and it is produced by burning the raw limerock. One hundred pounds of limestone will give 56 pounds of burned lime. It is the most active form of lime, and is usually used at the rate of about 1,200 pounds an acre. The worst objection to this form is that it tends to have a destructive effect on the humus of the soil, and this effect is the most evident in some of the eastern states where the material has been used extensively. The most extensive experiments in the country in the use of limestone on soils—those at the Pennsylvania Experiment station—have given the best results with the ground material.

This form of lime is usually put on the market in lumps, and before being applied to the soil it must be reduced to powder. This is conveniently done by placing the lime in small piles about the field, and covering it with three or four inches of moist soil. The lime will absorb the moisture from the soil, and gradually break down into a fine powder, and it then may be spread with a shovel. Ground burned lime may be purchased at a slightly advanced price.

When burned lime is treated with water, it enters into combination with it and forms hydrated lime; 56 pounds of burned lime will make 74 pounds of the hydrated form. This kind of lime does not have so destructive an effect on the soil humus as burned lime.

FAMILY FOOD

Crisp, Toothsome, and Requires No Cooking.

A little boy down in N. C. asked his mother to write an account of how Grape-Nuts food had helped their family. She says Grape-Nuts was first brought to her attention in Charlotte, where she visited.

"While I was there I used the food regularly. I gained weight and felt so well that when I returned home I began using Grape-Nuts in the family regularly.

"My little 18-months-old baby shortly after being weaned was very ill while teething. She was sick nine weeks and we tried everything. She became so emaciated that it was painful to handle her and we thought we were going to lose her. One day a happy thought urged me to try Grape-Nuts soaked in a little warm milk.

"Well, it worked like a charm and she began taking it regularly and improvement set in at once. She grew well and round and fat as fast as possible on Grape-Nuts.

"Sometime ago several of the family were stricken with La Grippe at the same time, and during the worst stages they could not relish anything in the shape of food but Grape-Nuts and oranges, everything else was nauseating.

"We all appreciate what your famous food has done for our family."

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

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

You Can Learn to Master Any Horse

Prof. Jesse Beery Guarantees It

The little pictures shown in this advertisement are taken from actual experiences of some of the 41,000 graduates who are making money training horses Professor Jesse Beery's way.

Professor Beery has "lived" among horses all his life. He knows every phase of horsemanship—from training a gentle colt so that he will never become bad to subduing the fiercest man-killing stallion.

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Owners gladly pay Beery graduates \$15 to \$50 a head to have their colts and horses trained the Beery way. And the way is easy and thorough. Prof. Beery guarantees to make you an expert—to give you the secrets of a lifetime—to enable you to tell the disposition of any horse at sight. When you're not handling your neighbors' horses you can buy "bad actors" at a low figure and sell them at a splendid profit after you have corrected their bad habits the Beery way.

Any Horse—Anywhere—Any Time

It doesn't matter how old or young the horse is—what his bad habit may be—you can surely master him. That means a delighted owner—good advertising for you—and good money in your pocket. And in a congenial occupation where there's very little competition.

"I bought the worst balker I could find to test your methods. Paid \$65 for him. Handled him a few hours—sold him for \$135. He is one of the best pullers in the State now." S. L. ARRAUT, Selma, Cal.

And so it goes.—Hundreds of other letters tell of just such success.

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Prof. Beery now offers to send you, absolutely free, his Introductory Course in Horsemanship. Thus you may learn for yourself, without first paying a penny, just what the Beery Course offers as a money maker and a popularity builder for you.

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In other words, Prof. Beery must show you before you talk business. That's mighty fair, isn't it? Allevy have to do is to send the attached coupon today. The free book will go by return mail. DO IT NOW—before it slips your mind. Also tell Prof. Beery something about your horse.

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World's King Horseman

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Refusing to lead
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Fawing in the stable
Fighting while hitched
Crowding the stall
Fighting halter or bridle
Fender biting
Pulling on one rein
Laughing on the bit
Lunging and plunging
Refusing to stand
Refusing to back
Sneaking
Balking
Afraid of automobiles
Afraid of robes
Afraid of clothes on line
Afraid of cars
Afraid of sound of a gun
Afraid of band playing
Afraid of steam engine
Afraid of the touch of shaft or harness
Running away
Biting
Striking
Hard to shoe
Bad to groom
Breaking straps
Refusing to hold back while bridled down hill
Scaring at hogs or dogs along the road
Tossing
Tossing
Lolling the tongue
Jumping fences
Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon

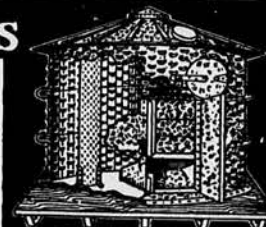
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Makes Stock Healthy—Expels Worms
25-lb. pail, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00

Why pay the peddler twice my price?

It isn't enough to rid your hogs of worms, mark you. You must also tone them up and put them in such a clean, vigorous condition as to make worm development impossible. That is why my Stock Tonic not only contains vermifuges to expel the worms, but it also has in it tonics, blood builders and laxatives to build up and regulate the animal's system.

My Tonic is highly concentrated, as the small dose quantity will prove, and as I have no horses, wagons and salaried men to pay for, I can sell you at rock-bottom prices through your local dealer.

My Stock Tonic also aids digestion and assimilation, makes your hogs and other stock thrive; it is the result of knowledge which I have acquired as a veterinarian, doctor of medicine and stock raiser. Formula on every package.

Be sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock healthy and expel worms, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough Tonic for all your stock and, if it does not do all I claim, just return the empty packages and get your money back.

25-lb. pail, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00, smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Send for my free book that tells all about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

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A splendid tonic during the moulting period. It gives the moulting hen vitality to force out the old quills, grow new feathers and get back on the job laying eggs all winter. It tones up the dormant egg organs and makes hens lay. Also starts the pullets to laying. Economical to use—a penny's worth is enough for 50 fowl per day. 1 lb. \$5; 5 lbs. \$25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Guaranteed.

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For every 2 hogs, put one table-spoonful of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in the swill twice a day and I guarantee it will get the worms.



If you have a sick or injured animal, write me, giving symptoms, and I will send you prescription and letter of advice free of charge. Send 2c stamp for reply.

Why Public Funds Are Wasted

Headless Government, Departments Working at Cross Purposes, and Divided Responsibility, Says Governor Capper

THE PROSPERITY and the perpetuity of a republic depend upon the well being of the masses—the laborers and farmers who produce the nation's wealth, said Governor Capper in a Labor Day address to the labor unions and farmers of Cherokee county, delivered at Columbus. He proceeded to add that the nation cannot long survive unless the so-called common people are treated justly and fairly, and are able to attain their ideals. You must concern yourself as a good citizen and as a good union man, with every problem that confronts the people of Kansas and the American people as a whole. You are vitally interested in every phase of your state government; because the enormous waste, the reckless extravagance, the wicked graft which so often characterize the administration of government are all direct taxes upon you and upon your pocketbook. You pay the cost of graft and inefficiency and extravagance. You may not always be able to put your finger on the time or the manner of the payment, but none the less it is the producers who are compelled to foot the bill.

Continuing, Governor Capper said:

High Cost of Government.

I am not a croaker. I have never been a muckraker. Neither am I blind to the abuses that have crept into our governmental system. No man who is honest to himself can deny that in many respects our present system is criminally wasteful and woefully inefficient. I am glad, however, to believe that the intelligence and conscience of America are finally aroused and that the American people are going to right some of the mistakes we have made in the past.

To me the most interesting feature of the recent conference of 38 governors at Boston in which I participated was the discussion of the high cost of state government and the methods best adapted to conducting the public business in an economical and efficient manner. An entire day was given to this subject. It developed that more than half the states of the Union are studying the wastefulness, inefficiency and irresponsibility of the present system of state government and are proposing remedies.

Why Public Expenses Grow.

The cause of the trouble undoubtedly is fundamental. It was conceded by everyone at the conference that the present organization of the state's business relations and activities is antiquated, cumbersome, unsound and contrary to all good business methods. The result of this inefficient and unbusinesslike organization is extravagance and wastefulness in the expenditure of the people's money; a multitude of disconnected, unaffiliated departments, bureaus and boards, often unnecessary, and over which neither the governor nor the legislature nor the people has effective control. There is duplication of positions and salaries for the benefit of political grafters and incompetents; work poorly done; too many useless boards and inspectors; failure to fix and concentrate responsibility; failure to get before the legislature all the facts essential to appropriations and legislation; and excessive appropriations due to local clamor for public plunder and pork barrel politics in legislatures. We have these conditions in Kansas, and I find many other states cursed in the same manner.

A System With No Head.

Suggestions were offered at the Boston conference which go to the very root of state government, and which I believe are absolutely essential in carrying out any genuine economy and reform in finances and efficiency in administration. It was the opinion of the governors that the remedy lies in the wider use of the well known methods and the well tried mechanism which have proved successful in great business concerns; a more effective centralizing of administrative authority in the executive which will afford him a better opportunity to maintain constant scrutiny of public funds; and the vesting in the governor of the power of originating

the legislative budget of appropriations.

The governor is popularly supposed to be the leader in the execution of public policies, and the people hold him directly responsible, but in most states, Kansas included, the executive is greatly handicapped so far as effective leadership, responsibility and administrative control are concerned.

Governors Mostly Figure-heads.

The executive work in the government of Kansas is divided among nearly 100 departmental officers, boards and commissions having administrative duties with slight provision for co-ordination and with less provisions for executive directions and control. Many of these departments and bureaus are as independent of the governor as they are of the president of the United States. These boards can constantly interfere with the minutest details of state administration without assuming any open responsibility for its success.

Any partisan board of opposite political faith is given every inducement to play politics and make trouble for the administration, and has every opportunity at hand it could wish for, if it desires to balk reforms or discredit the administration or the policies of any governor.

Nobody Actually Responsible.

The great weakness of this system which scatters authority among many boards and bureaus is that it leaves no one solely concerned with or responsible for the actual handling and management of the state's finances or for all the business of the state.

Effective overhead control is impossible.

Every officer, bureau and institution is naturally engaged in getting larger appropriations for his particular department.

Every board and department is constantly seeking to enlarge its operations, but there is no one official solely concerned with cutting appropriations and expenditures and holding all public officers to account.

Under such a system no governor can rightly be held wholly responsible for checking waste, extravagance and inefficiency.

No wonder, then, that appropriations grow larger year by year and that cost of government is increasing constantly, as long as these departments may act independently of any central executive.

How To Check Waste.

There should be opportunity for constant and informed criticism and scrutiny by the executive. All the departments should work immediately under the governor's eye at the problems of raising and disbursing state finances, the employment of men and women for state work, the purchase of supplies and other property used by the state, and in every possible way keep him thoroughly informed as to the state of the public business.

We greatly need, too, a budget system of appropriations that will enable the governor, if he is to be held responsible for the cost of government, to submit to the legislature in advance of its meeting, intelligent estimates of revenues and expenditures based upon carefully prepared data with opportunity given to the legislature to reduce and strike out appropriations.

I am still as firmly convinced as I was when I said to the people in my inaugural address, that we shall not be able to check the waste of state revenues until we have reorganized and responsive machinery that will bring simplicity, efficiency and economy through centralizing responsibility and authority.

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To Increase the Profits

L. E. Call Is Helping to Establish a Permanent Agriculture Which Will Give Much Larger Returns

EFFICIENCY is the keynote of the work of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. The aim is to labor in every way to make Kansas farming more profitable. Under the leadership of L. E. Call this department has become a mighty force for progress in the agriculture of the state.

There are many lines that are being pushed by this department. Among these is the work with new crops, like Sudan grass for example, to determine their place in the agriculture of the state. The soil and locality adaptations of these crops can be well determined, for in addition to the main station and the substations which are placed over the state, more than 200 farmers are co-operating in working out the methods and crops of the most value. By a system of this kind it is possible to take a crop like the Freed sorghum, for example, and determine just how far east in the state it should be grown before a change is made to some other variety.

About the Crops.

This system also makes it possible to quickly get definite results on crops about which there is a great general interest. For example, Professor Call has the results from all these stations and a very large number of Kansas farmers in regard to African kafir. Incidentally these results have not been especially favorable to the crop, either, as the smut damage averaged about 20 per cent last year. More than this, there were many types in all these plantings, and most of the yields were rather low.

Then another line of work is the very elaborate investigations leading toward the improvement of the standard crops. Some especially important work has been done with wheat, and pedigreed strains of this crop have been developed which are earlier and yield better than ordinary Kharkov for example. They were developed through the selection of individual heads, and the breeding up and developing of new strains from these heads. This work is being carried on with all crops adapted to Kansas conditions, and good results have been obtained with most lines.

Another work of much importance is the seed wheat inspection. Inspectors are sent to the fields over the state which have been reported as especially pure and high yielding, after the wheat is headed and before it is cut, and a complete report is made in regard to its condition at this time. This report is published in a seed wheat list, which is available for general distribution, and which gives other Kansas farmers a good idea in regard to this wheat which is offered for sale.

A line of work that will lead to vast benefit to the state in the future is the soil fertility investigations. The aim is to work out permanent systems

of agriculture for this state, by which the soil fertility may be maintained without a high expense. More than 150 plats at Manhattan are being used for one of the most complete tests of this kind that is being carried on anywhere in the world. This work, which was all planned by Professor Call, who is a soils specialist, will be continued indefinitely. The work on this farm and on the farms of the substations and the individual co-operators is designed to show the fundamental problems of soil fertility for Kansas. In speaking a few days ago about maintaining the fertility on the farms of this state, Professor Call said:

Better Crop Rotations.

"It is extremely important that better crop rotations should be used, and these should feature the legumes. A larger acreage of alfalfa, Red clover and cowpeas is much needed in this state. Along with this should come an effort to improve the physical condition of the soil, by increasing the supply of organic matter and by deeper plowing. It is especially important that the supply of organic matter should be increased. This may be brought about by the use of all the barnyard manure and straw which

We owe no divided allegiance. We stand as a unit in our desire to see America as prosperous and peaceful as possible. We express our complete confidence in the government of this republic. We are not Bohemian-Americans; we owe allegiance to the United States only. These are the strong words of the Bohemian National Alliance, conveyed in a memorial to the President and the Austrian ambassador at Washington. They have the vigor and the directness that springs from sincere loyalty. These Bohemian citizens are first of all—and last of all—Americans.

is produced on the land and also by green manure crops. Cowpeas is a good green manure crop, and our results on the farm have shown us that it only costs about \$3 an acre, including seed and labor, to sow this as a catch crop after wheat. When livestock is a leading feature on the place, and this should be the rule on Kansas farms, it may be wise to pasture or harvest this growth. Enough animals should be kept to eat all the crops that are grown."

Much teaching work is done by the members of the agronomy department, as this section gets all the students in the agricultural courses for at least some work. Some of these students do four years or more of work in the subjects handled by this department.

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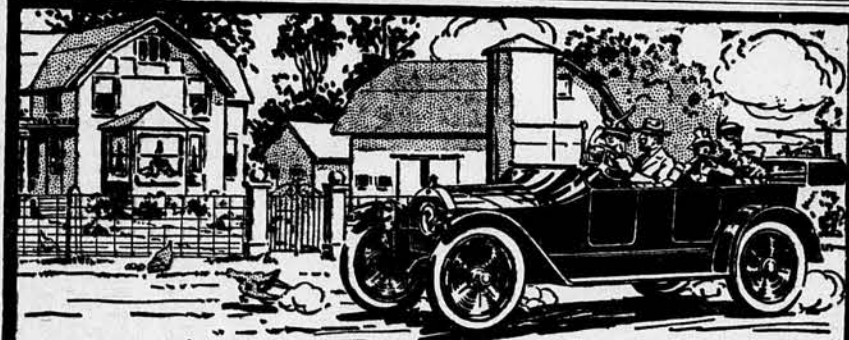
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The Practicable Nature of the Soils and Crops Work of the Agronomy Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College Is a Feature.

Management of Breeding Ewes

During the past few weeks unusual interest in sheep has been evident. It is certain that there is much need for a great increase in the number of sheep now in this state. It is a great hope among livestock authorities that the present campaign will do an efficient work in establishing the sheep breeding industry.

The fall breeding season will be opening in about one month, and in order to get the best results possible the ewes should now be getting into condition for breeding. For a ewe to be in good breeding condition means that she should be thrifty and comfortable, not too fleshy, nor should she be too thin. It is of more than ordinary importance that she be carefully watched at this time. Experience has taught the sheep breeders that to have their ewes in good condition not only insures a larger percentage of ewes that will give birth to lambs, but it tends to increase the production of twin lambs. Ewes that have access to crabgrass pasture and are allowed to glean the wheat and oat fields have an excellent opportunity to prepare for the breeding season. With a good water supply, plenty of salt and a place to get into the shade during the hot part of the day, healthy ewes on good crabgrass pasture, with an occasional chance at grain stubble, are bound to be in splendid shape for breeding.

If grain stubble is not available and the ewes are very thin, it would be wise to feed $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of a grain mixture to the ewe every day for three or four weeks previous to the opening of the breeding season. A good grain mixture for this could be made with equal parts by weight of oats, bran, and corn or kafir chop.

Oats alone would supply a good ration, though it would not be as efficient as the mixture. If corn or kafir chop must be purchased at more than 70 or 75 cents a bushel, it would be best to omit that part of the mixture. At any rate, breeding sheep should not be required to feed on a grain ration made up wholly of corn or any of the sorghum grains. The reason for this is that the sheep will fatten internally on an excess of these grains, and this very often results in a closing up of the organs of reproduction, causing the ewe to become barren.

If the ewes are carrying an excess of flesh they should be reduced carefully. This may be accomplished by allowing no grain and supplying them with a good, succulent pasture.

Stillwater, Okla. D. A. Spencer.

More About Stock Judging

Among the books on animal husbandry of recent issue that are attracting considerable attention is The Fundamentals of Livestock Judging and Selection, by R. S. Curtis. The book is printed by Lea and Febiger of Philadelphia, and the price is \$2.

Professor Curtis presents his subject in clear-cut language and with a total absence of obscure phraseology. By first making plain the fundamentals, he develops each aspect of his subject as the reader's capacity for grasping new facts increases. The arrangement of the volume is most logical. The preliminary chapters are devoted to explanations and to general principles which apply to the judging of all classes of livestock. Consideration of individual breeds and types and of special aspects of judging follows. The latest standards of excellence and point scales in each of the more important breeds are given in full. The importance of a thorough knowledge of the ultimate use for which the animal under consideration is intended and the weight to be given individuality, general conformation and temperament are emphasized. The essential and distinguishing characteristics of draft and speed animals in horses; meat and dairy breeds in cattle; bacon and lard types in swine, and mutton and fleece types in sheep are brought out most plainly. A useful appendix acquaints the reader with horse and mule market terms and with market grades of each of the important meat animals.

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34x4	19.90	22.30	3.90	4.40
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36x4½	28.70	32.15	5.00	5.65
37x5	35.55	39.80	5.95	6.70

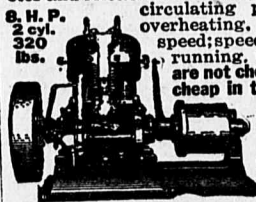
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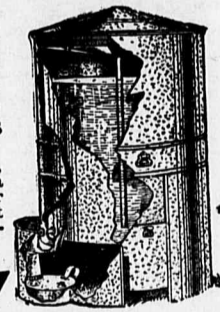
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FREE Send 10c and
your tobacco
dealer's name,
and we'll send a full-size 10c
cut of "PIPER" and a hand-
some leather pouch FREE,
anywhere in U. S. Also a
folder about "PIPER." The
tobacco, pouch and mailing
will cost us 20c, which we
will gladly spend—because
a trial will make you a
steady user of "PIPER."



Two Crops of Berries a Year

Two crops of large blackberries in
one season, that is what the plants pro-
duce that are cared for by Joe Gerdum,
448 Wabash Ave., Topeka. This is the
second season that Gerdum has made
his blackberries produce a double crop.
He does it by a certain method of
pruning.

The canes that are to be allowed to
bear the first crop of the season are cut
back so as to leave two or three buds,
and those that are to bear the late sum-
mer crop are cut back so that no buds
are left. These canes that are cut clear
back remain dormant while the buds on
the other canes are producing a crop of
fruit. As soon as the fruit crop is gath-
ered the increased energy in the plant
forces a bud out at the base of the dor-
mant canes, and a second crop of fruit
is started.

This is the explanation that Mr. Ger-
dum makes of his methods, and an ex-
amination of his plants shows that that
is the way the second crop was pro-

duced this year. By pruning back so
severely Mr. Gerdum gets very large
berries, and he says that he gets almost
as large a yield from each of his crops
as he used to get from the one, when
he allowed all the canes to bear in the
spring instead of holding half of them
back until late summer.

Blackberry roots live for many years,
but the canes—excepting two varieties—
bear only in their second year. After
the fruiting season, therefore, they
should be cut out and burned. The 1-
year old canes usually may be left to
themselves throughout the winter. Not
more than three or four new canes should
be left to each plant, however, and the
others should be thinned out at the same
time that the canes which have fruited
are thinned.

In selecting a site for a blackberry
plantation, the most important consid-
erations are the moisture of the soil and
the accessibility of a market. The black-
berry is a tender fruit, the keeping qual-
ities of which are seriously affected by
jarring over rough roads. It is, more-
over, essential that the berries should
be placed on the market as quickly as
possible after they are picked if they
are to command a good price. The best
land is a deep, fine, sandy loam with a
large supply of humus and abundant
moisture at the ripening season. On the
other hand, the plants often are killed

if water stands on the plantation during
the winter.
The year before establishing the black-
berry plantation the land should be
planted with a cultivated crop. This in-
sures the thorough rotting of the sod
and will help to destroy the cutworms
and other insects injurious to the young
plants. The soil should be plowed to a
depth of about 9 inches in the spring and
a thorough harrowing should be given
the whole field before the plants are set.
This is usually done as early in the
spring as the land can be properly pre-
pared. The earlier the plants are set
the larger the proportion that live and
the better their growth. The roots should
be set deeply for the canes break easily
if the crowns project above the surface
of the ground. The tops should be cut
back to 6 inches or less in length. Cul-
tivation is necessary and the plants
should, therefore, be set sufficiently far
apart to permit it.

Who Feeds the World?

I see in your last issue that P. E. C.
of Ottawa seems to be in some doubt
as to the propriety of farmers helping
to support the government. He also
states that the farmer feeds and clothes
the world. Now as to the first part of
his contention I see no ground for argu-
ment.

As to his last premise: "The farmer
produces what the population of the
world eats and wears," or "The farmer
feeds and clothes the world." Is this
true? In the course of the present
season I expect to raise wheat, oats
and corn enough to keep 7,432 Belgians
for 96 hours, but could I, a typical
farmer, alone and unassisted, make one
sack of patent flour, a single sanitary
box of corn flakes, or one package of
eatable oats? Echo answers "No." I
have more respect, or shall I say ad-
miration, for the man who can take
raw material and, through his inventive
genius convert it into a useful and fin-
ished product, than I have for the men
(of whom, by the way I am one) who
merely assist Nature at her great work
and then, in some instances, claim the
credit due to the Almighty. That good
old-fashioned war-cry, "The farmer feeds
the world," should be relegated to the
same junk heap as the ante-election
promises of our several Grand Old
Parties.
L. G. J.

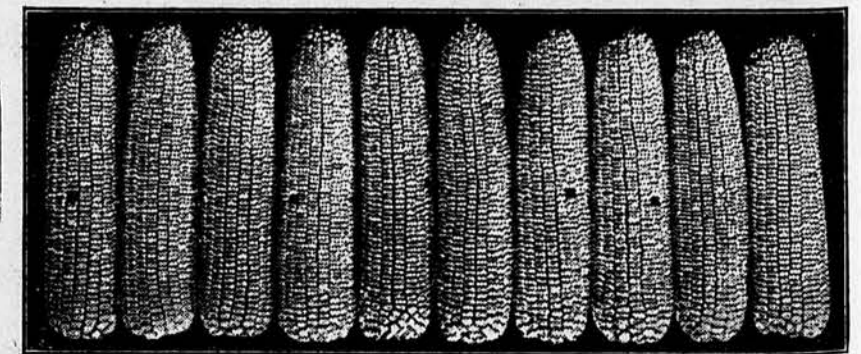
Peabody, Kan.

Field Selection Is Best

Field selection of seed corn is neces-
sary for the best results in corn grow-
ing. The average yield can be increased
in Kansas if every farmer will select his
seed before husking time in the fall,
with a proper regard for the essential
characteristics of the variety which he
is growing. This has been well demon-
strated on the farms of the men in this
state who are practicing such selection.

Seed corn can be gathered two or three
weeks before the ordinary husking time
as a rule. This work merely requires a
little care—there is no elaborate tech-
nique to keep you from using this sys-
tem. Take a sack and go into the field,
and select the ears that conform closely
to the type you desire to select. It is
necessary that the stalks should be con-
sidered along with the ears in this se-
lection.

It is best to gather two or three times
as much seed corn as you will need next
year, and then to store this so the air
can circulate around it. This will aid
in reducing the moisture content, so the
ears will not be damaged by the cold
weather. The coldest weather known in
Kansas will not injure seed corn that is
well dried out.



Field Selection Is Required in Getting the Best Seed Corn, For It Is Necessary
That the Plant Should Be Considered.



Bovee's Central Heating System and other Furnaces At Manufacturer's Prices

Every home can now have a First Class High Grade Heat-
ing System in an Old House as well as new. Heats as much
as Three large stoves. Costs but little more than one.
We furnish either our Upright Furnace for burning hard
coal, soft coal or wood; or our Horizontal Furnace with doors
16x16 inches for burning 4 ft. wood or soft coal. Either style
furnace furnished in Any Size necessary to heat the house.
Usual System With Piping to Each Room Furnished When
Desired. Write for our Three Color catalogue free.

See Our Exhibit At The Kansas State Fair

Bovee Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa

The Allen

\$795
EQUIPPED

A better car at \$100 less than last year.
A tripled output.
New Factories to meet the increased de-
mand.

(Three proofs of Allen progress.)
Write today for advance literature and name of nearest dealer.
THE ALLEN MOTOR COMPANY, 409 Allen Bldg., Fostoria, Ohio
(Automobile dealers wanted in open territory.)

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FOR THE
AMERICAN
FARMER**



Interlocking Design and Electric Welding CUTS COST TO YOU No Holes, No Riveting, Easiest Bin to Erect

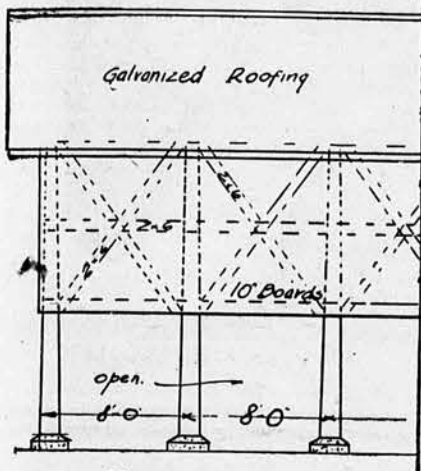
Edwards Metal Granary

Special Delivered Prices: Write for full information.
500 Bu. Enamelled.....\$58.99
500 Bu. Galvanized.....77.77
1000 Bu. Enamelled.....79.99
1000 Bu. Galvanized.....109.88
4020 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Hay Shed For \$250

BY W. E. FRUDDEN.

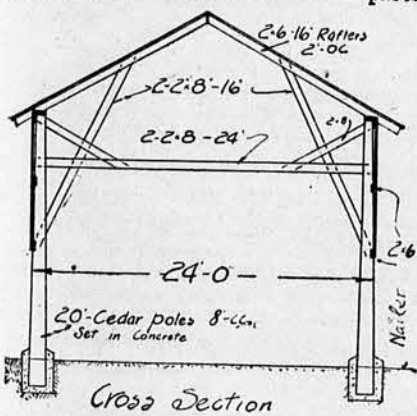
Alfalfa and other forage crops have made a sweeping victory on most American farms. With the many cuttings, however, and the heavy yield the demand for storage space has come to be



Side View—

a difficult problem with many farmers. A simply built hayshed like this one will pay for itself in a few years in the saving of hay, the improved quality, and the extra convenience in handling the roughage. This shed which has \$250 worth of material in it, is 24 by 64 and is built on a frame of cedar poles, set on 8-foot centers.

The drawings illustrate the bracing scheme and the locations of all parts.



The poles are first set into the ground 2 feet and lined up and the base filled with concrete about a foot above the grade line. This is a strong and safe construction that will last for years. The shed is 18 feet high to the eaves, and only the top 10 feet is covered with siding boards of a cheap grade. The roof is of 2 by 6 rafters covered with a galvanized metal roofing material. The list of the material needed follows here-with:

15 sacks cement for the poles.....	\$ 8.00
15 cedar poles 20 feet long.....	15.00
640 ft. 2 by 6 rafters and plates....	
65-2x6 rafters 16 ft.	
44-2x6 braces 12 ft.	
18-2x8 cross ties 24 ft.	
36-2x6 braces 16 ft.	
3452 ft. dimension lumber.....	\$9.75
2000 ft. ten foot boards for siding....	56.00
21 squares galvanized roofing.....	73.25
Hardware and nails.....	8.00
All material	\$250.00

Use Care With the Wheat

Kansas farmers should look well to their seed wheat for sowing this fall. That wheat growers are alive to the special need for taking pains in the selection of seed is indicated by information coming to the state board of agriculture from the farmers themselves. A number of letters have been received by Secretary J. C. Mohler, bringing attention to the likelihood of much wheat of poor vitality, to smutty wheat, and to the advisability of using the fanning mill in securing desirable seed.

According to all reports there was much wheat stacked in Kansas this year before it was dried properly. Wheat that has been stacked too damp will be injured for seed, as it will heat and the germs of the kernels be destroyed. It would be advisable to test seed wheat for vitality this fall, and of course that is a good practice every year.

The old fanning mill should be much more extensively used than it is in selecting seed wheat.

Inquiries have been received, too, as to the treatment of smutty wheat for seed. According to the Kansas Experiment station circular No. 12, wheat is

infected by two kinds of smut, known respectively as the "loose smut" and the "stinking smut." The best treatment for the prevention of "stinking smut" is by what is known as the "formaldehyde method," as follows: Mix 1 pound of commercial 40 per cent formaldehyde with 50 gallons of water. This solution should not be made up until ready for use, as it loses strength by standing. Spread the seed wheat out on a clean floor and sprinkle with the formaldehyde solution, shovelling the grain over and over until each grain is moistened.

For the destruction of the "loose smut" in infected grain, another method is used as follows, known as the "Jensen hot water treatment": The seed wheat should be placed, in quantities not to exceed 1/2 peck each, in loose burlap bags and soaked for 5 or 6 hours in water at a temperature of from 63 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit; then it should be removed, drained, and soaked for a few minutes in hot water registering 129 degrees Fahrenheit.

Facts About Hog Cholera Cures

BY C. V. STANGE, D. V. M.

Although many so-called hog cholera cures and specifics are widely advertised, none has been found so far in the tests made by the veterinary section of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station which will cure hogs affected with cholera. Furthermore, the only product known at the present time which will immunize hogs against cholera is the anti-hog cholera serum produced by the Niles-Dorset method.

These tests were undertaken because of numerous inquiries concerning the efficiency of various so-called hog cholera cures and specifics. These requests for information were so urgent that they made it clearly necessary to determine the reliability of such preparations by means of practical tests conducted under conditions as nearly as possible like those existing on farms. These so-called cures always meet with more or less sale because in cases of distress persons are inclined to take up with the mysterious and buy some new discovery promoted by an unknown person who has little or no responsibility. Particularly do they find a ready market in connection with such epidemics as the so-called Kansas horse disease, the foot and mouth disease, and hog cholera. At these times some previously little known person appears suddenly as a "scientist" and announces his discovery of some specific or cure for the animal disease which

Speed mania, dissipation, distractions, over-stimulation of the emotions, are giving the boys and girls of today fatally wrong ideas of life. It is almost a national peril. It threatens a generation of marital unhappiness and misery. Already we begin to see the danger of it. Six thousand Wisconsin school teachers have recently issued a strong appeal to parents urging an agreement among them in every community to restrict dancing, theater-going and other amusements; to provide better facilities for home study and reading, and to fix certain hours for home duties which shall not be interrupted for any other purpose whatever. The world has never seen a more difficult age in which to properly rear a boy or girl.

happens to be raging. This newly discovered "remedy" is sold to many innocent purchasers who sooner or later learn that they are victims and have parted with their money while the animal disease has followed its natural course uninfluenced by the treatment with the so-called cures.

This sort of practice has been carried on for half a century. Records show that as early as 1862 what were then called "infallible preventives and sure cures" were used with the same ineffectiveness as at the present time. This class of "remedies" is usually accompanied by many testimonials which are used as strong arguments to recommend them. It should be borne in mind that reliable remedies do not require such testimonials. It should also be remembered that no great discoveries of this character have been made outside the laboratories regularly equipped for such work.

The INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SHOW

The Southwest's Grandest Exposition

Here is THE big Show of the Southwest This Year. Of all the gatherings to be held this year in behalf of agriculture the great Wheat Show is already recognized as the largest, most extensive, most varied, most universally interesting to all people in all walks of life. Take it all in. Plan now to get here, be here, stay here from start to finish and see each and every one of the following wonderful attractions.

1. The 1916 Model Auto Show.
2. The National Balloon Races.
3. The Marvelous Cycle of Wheat.
4. The Prize Stock Show.
5. The Modern Farm Household Appliance Show. (First time ever Exhibited)
6. The Barnes Hippodrome.
7. The Milling Exhibits.
8. The U.S. Government Exhibits.
9. The Prize Agricultural Exhibits. \$10,000 in Premiums.
10. \$10,000 Worth of Grand Free Amusements and Entertainments.

All offered in conjunction with Wheat Show and 5th annual Wichita Fair and Exposition.

25c—General Admission—25c

RATES ON ALL ROADS.

Send For Free Premium List.

10 SHOWS DAILY FOR 10 GREAT DAYS

WICHITA OCT. 4-14

SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 1 1/2 inch wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer

—Prepaid—

We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. K, St Joseph, Mo.

If You Intend To Build BETTER BUILD NOW!

Lumber conditions are better for the buyer today than they have been in years before.

Furthermore, the prospects are that they never again will be so favorable, for the minute Europe grows tired of fighting, millions and millions of feet of American lumber will be needed there to rebuild what war has destroyed. And when you build, use good, strong, durable lumber. Your dealer in your home town has it—

SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE

"The Wood of Service"

The United States Department of Agriculture has tested the merits of commercial woods, that it may assist you in the use of lumber. Of Southern Yellow Pine the Department says, in Bulletin No. 99:

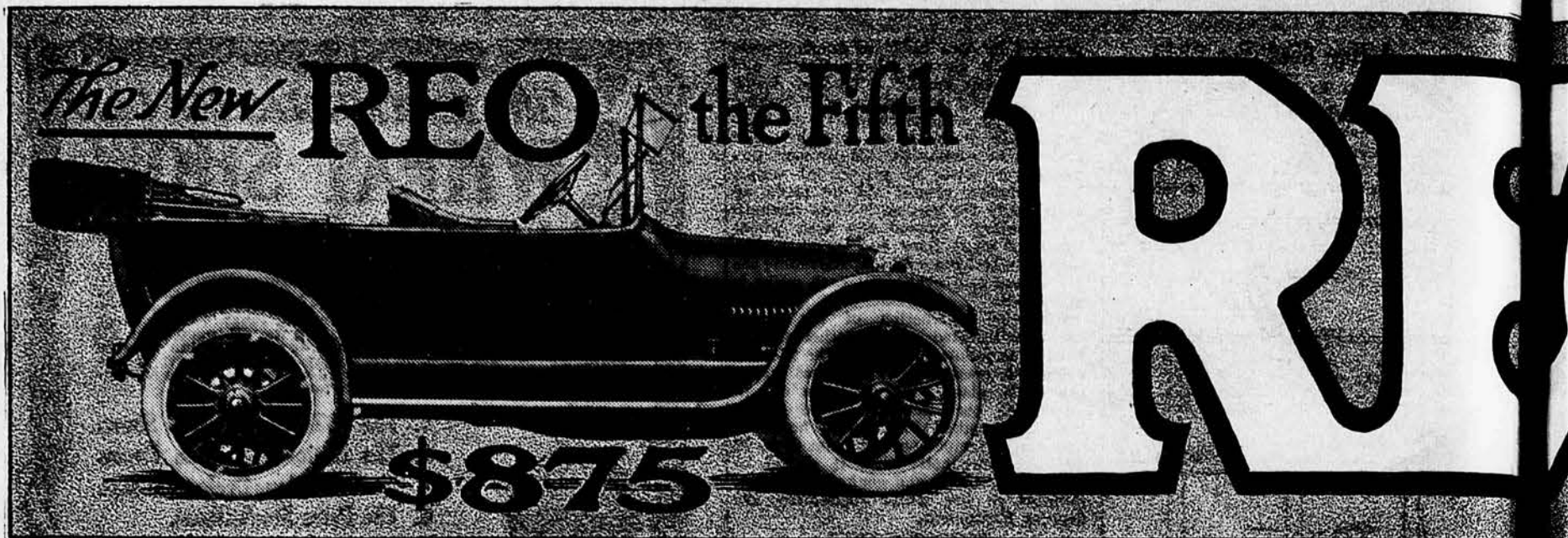
"Heavy, hard, very strong; tough; grain fine, even, straight; durable in contact with the soil. In a large part of the country it is so universally used that there are few places of importance it does not fill."

Your home dealer has this superior building wood, Southern Yellow Pine, and at prices so low that you will be surprised to find how inexpensively you can build. Let him figure with you. In the meantime, write today for any of the Free booklets and plans mentioned in the attached coupon.

Southern Pine Association New Orleans

Send me FREE your Book of Lumber Tests... ☐ Barn and Bin Plans ☐ Site Book ☐ House Plans ☐ Book of Lumber Tests... ☐

Name _____ Town _____ State _____ R. F. D. _____



SPECIFICATIONS

The New Reo the Fifth—\$875

Wheel Base—115 inches.

Springs—Front—Semi-elliptic—38"x 2" with 7 leaves. Rear—three-quarter elliptic. Lower section—44½"x 2" with 7 leaves; upper section 22 13-16"x 2" with 7 leaves.

Front Axle—I-beam, drop forged, with Timken roller bearing spindles.

Rear Axle—Tubular—semi-floating, Timken roller bearings at differential—Hyatt High Duty roller bearings at wheels, pinion integral with stub shaft—two universal joints in propeller shaft.

Tires—34" x 4" front and rear. Non-skid on rear.

Motor—Vertical, four-cylinder, cast in pairs, modified L type with integral head, with inlet valve in head. Valves mechanically operated and protected.

Cylinder Dimensions—4¼" x 4½".

Horsepower—35.

Cooling System—Water jackets and tubular radiator, cellular pattern.

Lubrication—Automatic force feed by plunger pump with return system.

Carburetor—Automatic, heated by hot air and hot water.

Ignition—Combined generator and magneto, driven through timing gears with 100 ampere hour storage battery.

Starter—Electric, separate unit, six volt, connected to transmission.

Transmission—Selective swinging type with single rod center control.

Clutch—Multiple dry disc, faced with asbestos with positive instant release.

Brakes—Two on each rear wheel, one internal, one external, 14" diameter drums—service brake interconnected with clutch pedal.

Steering—Gear and sector with 18" steering wheel.

Control—Left-hand drive, center control—spark and throttle on steering wheel with foot accelerator.

Positive—Thief-proof locking device.

Fenders—Drawn sheet steel of latest oval type—shield between running boards and body—close fitting, quick detachable under pan—aluminum bound, linoleum covered running boards.

Gasoline Capacity—16 gallons. Air pump on dash for emergencies.

Body—Five-passenger—streamline touring car type with extra wide full "U" doors, front and rear. Genuine leather upholstery. Deep cushions and backs.

Finish—Body, Golden Olive, running gear, black; equipment nickel trimmed.

Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout; improved 5-bow, one-man mohair top with full side curtains; mohair slip cover; clear-vision rain-vision, ventilating windshield; speedometer; electric horn; extra rim with improved tire brackets; pump; jack; complete tool and tire outfit; foot and robe rails.

Price—\$875, L. O. B. Lansing, Mich.

Here Are The New REO Models

Look at the Cars, Consider the Values, and We Will Read Carefully the Explanation of

WE FEEL WE MUST EXPLAIN to our more intelligent readers why and how it is possible to place such cars in your hands at such unheard of prices.

FOR WITHOUT THAT EXPLANATION—without reasons so logical they must satisfy you—you could not understand, could not accept, these values as genuine.

OF COURSE THE PRICES ALONE would not astonish—might not even interest—you. For mere price taken by itself, indicates nothing to the intelligent buyer.

BESIDES YOU'VE BEEN SURFEITED with announcements of "big cars at little prices"—this year more than ever before.

MOST MAKERS SEEM TO HAVE LOST THEIR HEADS in the fierce battle of price competition. As a result you've seen price reductions that indicated to your mind clearly one of two things—either that the value was not there last season or couldn't be this.

SO MERE PRICE—EVEN THESE sensational new Reo prices—would interest you only mildly if at all.

BUT KNOWING AS YOU DO REO STANDARDS of excellence in materials and manufacture; knowing as you do the Reo reputation for making only cars of sterling quality; knowing and estimating as you will, Reo integrity in selling as well as in making, you must marvel at these prices.

YOU KNOW THESE TWO REOS—you know that in all the world there have never been two models that enjoyed greater popularity.

AND RIGHTLY SO—for we maintain that these are the ripest, the most refined, and the most nearly perfect automobiles ever turned out of any factory—simply because they have been made in their present form—in all essentials—for more years than any others; and more time, and more experience, more skill, and more care have been devoted to refining and perfecting them.

BOTH REO MODELS—Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," and the new Reo Six—have long since passed the experimental stage. Both have been tried and proved—and not by factory testers, but by thousands and tens of thousands of owners, and in every land.

THINK WHAT THAT MEANS. Consider the satisfaction it is to us to know—to know absolutely—that every car that leaves this factory in the coming year will carry with it absolute satisfaction—absolute certainty of satisfaction—to its new owner.

THIS YEAR OF ALL YEARS we are glad we have nothing radically new, nothing experimental—nothing even doubtful or questionable to offer our hosts of friends.

OF COURSE WE CONSIDERED this matter from every angle. We are conversant—have been for months—with everything others were trying to do.

OUR ENGINEERS ARE JUST AS ALERT as others—just as enterprising and just as prone to experiment and to explore new and interesting fields. They enjoy working mechanical puzzles just as keenly as any. But—

MOST OF ALL WE CONSIDERED it from the standpoint of those thousands and thousands of friends who have learned to lean upon us, secure in the belief that we will offer them nothing but that of which we ourselves are sure.

BUT THE PRICES? YOU ASK. "Why and how were these necessary and possible. Why necessary—how possible for this product, not merely as good as formerly, but better."

WE WILL ANSWER THAT QUERY.

IT WASN'T NECESSARY—any more than it was necessary to devote the thought and the energy and the expense to the improvement of cars that already represented values so great that every Reo car was snapped up the instant it came from the factory.

IT WASN'T NECESSARY either to improve the quality or to reduce the price—except that it is and always has been the Reo desire to give Reo buyers greater value than could be obtained elsewhere and just as much more as our greater experience and superior facilities could give.

BUT IT WAS POSSIBLE—and that was sufficient.

THE REASON IS INTERESTING—interesting and instructive and makes mighty profitable reading to any prospective buyer of an automobile.

A COMBINATION OF FACTORS and conditions that are, we believe, unique with Reo, made these prices for these quality-cars possible.

NO; PRICES OF MATERIALS HAD NOTHING to do with it—prices of no important materials are lower, while prices of many are higher now than a year ago. Only way cost of materials in a car can be reduced this year is by reducing quality of materials—using inferior or substitutes.

YES; THERE IS ANOTHER WAY—the simple expedient of reducing the amount of materials. In other words, reducing the weight of the car.

FOR IT IS A FACT THAT YOU CAN reduce the cost of an automobile twenty-five per cent by the simple process of cutting the weight down that much. Some do—to the danger point, we believe.

REO CARS ARE LIGHT CARS—but not light to the point of flimsiness. They are as light as may be without sacrifice of safety or durability.

SO THAT EXPEDIENT of cutting down the amount of materials that go into the car was not to be thought of, any more than was the other of using materials of inferior quality or substitution.

IN THE MAKING OF REOS this year we are using—not better because they are not to be had—but the same quality of materials as formerly. So that isn't the reason for the lower price.

COST OF MAKING IS, HOWEVER, somewhat less, thanks to the fact that in many ways we have been able to reach a still higher degree of efficiency.

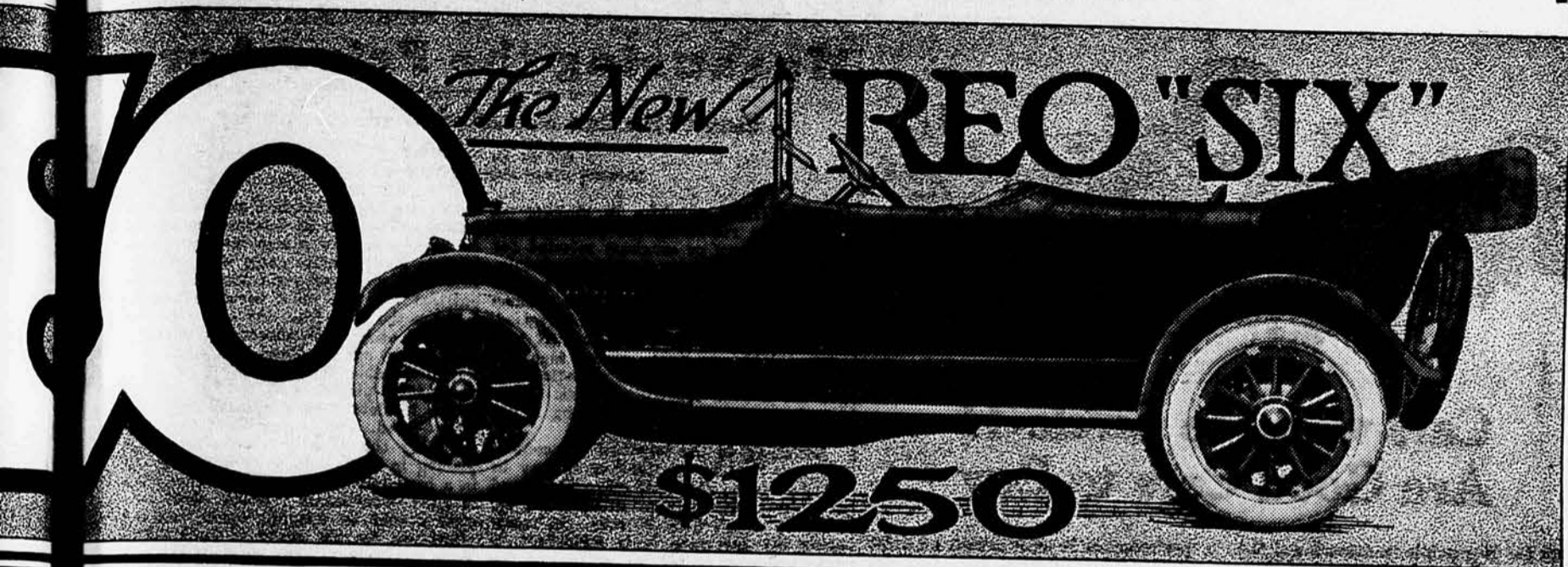
ONE BIG ITEM IN COST REDUCTION of these two models was the fact that both had passed the experimental, the uncertain stage.

WHEN WE TELL YOU that, had we found it necessary to project a new model to take the place of either of these, we would have set aside a fund of at least \$100,000 to defray the cost of the experiment—and would have doubled the amount had our plan been to supplant both—you will see where we have been able to place to the credit of Reo buyers for the coming year a fund of at least \$200,000.

IT TAKES AT LEAST THREE YEARS to perfect any new automobile model. Anyway it takes that long to get a car to the point of perfection where we are willing to offer it to Reo buyers and back it with the Reo guarantee.

ANOTHER ITEM THAT HELPED tremendously was the fact that the tool cost on both these famous models had long since been absorbed—charged off—permanently disposed of.

Reo Motor Car Company



and The New REO Prices

Your Astonishment Has Somewhat Abated, These Prices were made Possible

WHAT IS A BIG ITEM. You'd be surprised—unless you also are a manufacturer—to know how big.

PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT factor in the reduction of manufacturing cost and at the same time the making of a better product, was to be found in Reo itself.

EVER SINCE THE DAY REO WAS incorporated has there been a single change in the personnel of the executive organization.

THE SAME PRESIDENT presides who occupied the chair at the first meeting of Reo.

THE SAME GENERAL MANAGER DIRECTS; the same engineer designs; the same expert handles the funds; the same purchasing agent buys; the same factory superintendent oversees; and finally, the same men direct the sales, who have handled these important departments since the first Reo was designed and made and sold.

WE'VE LEARNED WE'VE KEPT right in the Reo organization.

IN THE FACTORY: Do you know there are scores of men in the Reo factories today working on these latest Reo models who worked on the very first Reo? Hundreds who have been here six to ten years.

THERE AGAIN WE CAN SAY "All we've learned we've kept." Every man has become a specialist—is an expert—in his particular task.

CONTRAST THAT with the kaleidoscopic changes you've seen in this new industry—changes so frequent and so radical that today you can find no one to back up the guarantee of the car you bought yesterday.

WISH YOU COULD COME and visit us at the Reo factory. Wish you could talk with Reo workmen—the rank and file as well as the directing heads. You'd know then the reasons for the superior quality of Reos.

REO DEALERS ARE RESPONSIBLE—the credit is theirs—for the biggest item. For, but for the unprecedented action and the hearty co-operation of hundreds of Reo Distributors we could not have placed these cars in your hands at these prices.

THE FACTORY ORGANIZATION the Reo Dealer organization has been with us from the first. Many of the principal Reo dealers have sold Reos exclusively ever since the first Reo was made.

TAKE THEM INTO OUR CONFIDENCE to a greater degree than is usual in this business. We have no secrets from them.

IT'S WHY REO DEALERS are so loyal—they know—they do not guess, they know—that in Reo cars they give their customers more value than they can find elsewhere.

THIS SEASON WE WERE CONFRONTED with a problem—price competition to an extent greater than ever before.

DEALERS INSISTED that, even though fortified with quality and prestige, still they could not wholly ignore price competition.

CONTENDED that price did not matter; that it fooled one—or at most only a small percentage of buyers and was not the most desirable.

WE SHOWED THEM that the cost of making Reos could not be materially lessened without reducing the quality—and that our plan was to improve the quality wherever possible.

WHY, WE REO FOLK wouldn't want to be in business if we couldn't feel we could make better cars this year than last; next year than this!

WE SET OUR OWN STANDARDS and will always ignore those of others—at least when they trend downward!

BUT THEY PROTESTED that the average buyer saw only the price tag. That while he saw the reduction in price he did not notice the reduction in quality—in value. So they wanted a competitive price on Reos as well as Reo quality in the product.

THERE WAS ONLY ONE WAY it could be done—that was if the dealers would agree to handle Reo cars on a smaller margin of profit than is the rule with other cars. We told them that if they would agree to that, we could set a price on Reo cars that would create a genuine sensation.

AND THEY AGREED! It is an unprecedented action. And that the hundreds of Reo Distributors assented to the plan was due to another unique condition—namely, the extremely low cost of selling and of giving service on Reo cars.

A CANVASS SHOWED this remarkable fact: That the average cost of the dealer's guarantee on a Reo car—the cost of keeping it in perfect running order and its buyer thoroughly satisfied was less than six dollars per car per year!

JUST COMPARE THAT with the cost of maintaining some makes of cars.

WHY, ONE OF OUR DEALERS who handled two other lines last season—but who declares, most vehemently, he will handle Reos exclusively hereafter—tells us that the average cost to him per car on one of those lines was \$60 and on the other \$49—while Reo averaged in his case \$4.75 per car per year!

AND THAT WASN'T ALL. The factor that Reo Distributors consider most important is the customer—satisfied or the reverse. For you must know that though that dealer spent \$60 to keep a certain car running he still could not keep the man to whom he had sold that car satisfied—not even by taking it back and standing the full loss himself.

HE COULD NOT REIMBURSE him in dollars for the delays, the disappointments and the aggravations he had suffered.

SO REOS WILL BE SOLD in the future on a lesser margin from dealer to user (and factory margin has always been as close as was safe) than any other automobile in the same class or of higher price.

AND YOU AS A REO BUYER get the full benefit.

AND YOU GET MORE THAN THAT. You get more than a Reo at the unprecedented price.

YOU RECEIVE AN ASSURANCE, a guarantee that cannot be over-estimated—in the fact that Reo cars have proved so good—so absolutely dependable—so economical in upkeep and operation—so wonderfully satisfying to their owners that those dealers feel they can handle them on that small margin.

WE THINK WE HAVE PROVED TO YOU *how* and *why*, and therefore, that you *do* receive a higher percentage of value for your money when you buy a Reo than is possible in most, or perhaps any other automobile.

SPECIFICATIONS

The New Reo Six—\$1250

Wheel Base—126 inches.

Springs—Front—Semi-elliptic—38" x 2" with 8 leaves Rear—Centilever—50 1/4" x 2 1/4" with 8 leaves.

Front Axle—I-beam, drop forged with Timken roller bearing spindles.

Rear Axle—Full floating, Timken roller bearings at differential and at wheels—two universal joints in propeller shaft.

Tires—34" x 4 1/2" front and rear. Non-skid on rear.

Motor—Vertical, six-cylinder, cast in three, modified L type with integral head, with inlet valve in head. Valve mechanically operated and protected.

Cylinder Dimensions—3 1/8 x 5 1/8".

Horsepower—45.

Cooling System—Water jackets and tubular radiator, cellular pattern. Water circulation by centrifugal pump direct to exhaust valves.

Lubrication—Automatic force feed by plunger pump with return system.

Carburetor—Automatic, heated by hot air and hot water.

Ignition—Combined generator and magneto, driven through timing gears with 100 ampere hour storage battery.

Starter—Electric, separate unit, connected to transmission.

Transmission—Selective swinging type with single rod, center control.

Clutch—Multiple dry disc, faced with asbestos, positive instant release.

Brakes—Two on each rear wheel, one internal, one external, 14" diameter drums—service brake interconnected with clutch pedal.

Steering—Gear and sector with 16" steering wheel.

Control—Left-hand drive, center control—spark and throttle on steering wheel with foot accelerator.

Positive—Thief-proof locking device.

Fenders—Drawn sheet steel of latest oval type—shield between running boards and body—close fitting, quick detachable under pan—aluminum bound, linoleum covered running boards.

Gasoline Capacity—18 gallons. Tank in rear with Stewart Vacuum System supply.

Body—Seven-passenger—"Sheerline" touring car type with extra wide full "U" doors front and rear. Genuine No. 1 hand-buffed, enameled finished leather upholstery. Deep cushions and backs.

Finish—Body, Golden Olive—running gear, black—equipment nickel trimmed.

Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout; improved 5-bow, one-man, mohair top with full side curtains; mohair slip cover; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield, speedometer; electric horn; brackets; power tire pump; jack; complete tool and tire outfit; foot and robe rails.

Price—\$1250, f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

Lansing, Mich, U. S. A.



Cars with the Circle-H Are Good Cars to Buy

Both the Hupmobile trademark and the ranchman's brand are marks of identification.

But, while the brand merely indicates ownership, the Circle-H of the Hupmobile has a deeper and more important meaning.

The trademark signifies the sincerity of our belief that the Hupmobile is the best car of its class in the world, and the earnestness of our effort to keep it so, to the end that every buyer may receive the greatest possible value for his money.

Every farmer should recognize it—as thousands do now—as the symbol of motor car service and economy in their highest form.

Hupmobile farmers know that the record behind this little blue-and-white emblem is clear of a single unsuccessful car; clear of a single off-year.

Their experience has proved to them—as yours will prove to you—that in quality the Hupmobile stands at par with the highest priced cars; that its

performance is even better, at a far lower cost, per mile or per season, for gasoline, oil, tires and repairs.

Every time you see the Hupmobile trademark, on a car or in print, remember that the car's record for owner-satisfaction has never been surpassed and seldom equalled.

Recall the Hupmobile features rarely found in a car of this price, such as Tungsten steel valves, vanadium main leaves in the springs, tubular propeller shaft, spiral bevel gears in the rear axle, Bijur starting and lighting system, genuine leather and curled hair upholstery, etc.

Finally, remember the Hupmobile national free service system—better and broader than any other car provides—which makes Hupmobile ownership even more of a satisfaction than it has been heretofore.

Write for the complete catalog of the new Hupmobile and details of the service system; or call on the Hupmobile dealer next time you go to town.

HUPP MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 1353 Milwaukee Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

Hupmobile 5-passenger Touring Car \$1085
7-passenger Touring Car \$1225
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"Economy" 2 ft. Sanitary Trough. One piece Galvanized Steel. If Butler Steel Products Dealer does not handle, add 10c. Postage for delivery within 600 miles. Dozen lots 45c each, freight paid. Ask for free booklet. Butler Mfg. Co., 1339 Grand Av., Kansas City
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\$250 for Reliable Man or Woman; distribute 200 FREE plugs. Borax Soap Powder with Soaps, etc., your town. No money required. M. B. WARD CO., 218 Institute, Chicago.

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A sample copy of any of these papers will be gladly sent free if you ask for it.

Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

Measuring the Prize Acre

Contest Plots Must Be Handled With Great Accuracy

BY S. C. SALMON
Kansas State Agricultural College

THE FIRST requisite in making an accurate record of the yield of the acre of corn or sorghum selected for competition is to measure it accurately. This should be done with a steel tape or a measuring stick. A string or a cloth tape will stretch and should not be used. If a steel tape cannot be obtained, nail several laths or light sticks together, measuring with a carpenter's square to get the desired length. A stick 8 feet 3 inches or 16 feet 6 inches long is the most convenient to handle.

According to the terms of the contest the acre may be by itself or it may be selected from any part of a field, and may be approximately 10 by 16, 8 by 20, 4 by 40, or 2 by 80 rods. In measuring off this acre it is important to measure from center to center of the outside rows of the plot. If this is not done, some of the plots will contain more rows than they should and some will contain less. Suppose, for example, one sets out to measure a plot 2 rods wide by 80 rods long. In measuring the 2 rods it may be found that a row comes right on the edge of the plot or perhaps just a few inches from it. The question then comes up, should this row be included in the plot or should it be left out? Undoubtedly its roots extend both inside the plot and outside, and have drawn moisture and plant food from

matures early. This fact must be taken into consideration in determining yields, or those who grow a late variety or who harvest exceptionally early will be credited with a larger yield than they are entitled to. The most accurate way is to keep the corn from the acre separate from all other until thoroughly dry and then weigh again. Since this usually is not practicable, the corn may be weighed when it is picked, and 2 or 3 bushels saved to determine the loss in weight when dried. This may be done by weighing the 2 or 3 bushels carefully, placing in sacks and hanging up to dry in a barn loft or other place where there is good ventilation. When dry this corn should be weighed again, making allowance for the sacks in both cases. From the weights thus obtained the percentage loss of water may be determined, and from this the dry weight of the entire crop from the acre. Suppose, for example, the corn hung up to dry weighs 200 pounds without sacks when first hung up and only 170 pounds when taken down. There has then been a loss of 30 pounds which is 15 per cent of 200 pounds. The original weight of the corn from the acre would then be reduced by 15 per cent. For example, suppose the total weight of corn from the acre was 2,800 pounds. 15 per cent of 2,800 is 420 pounds. 2,800 minus 420

Come Early and Bring the Folks

Topeka will be host for Kansas next week, September 13 to 18, the week of Topeka's Free State Fair, and Topeka folks are trying to let everybody know that a cordial welcome awaits every visitor to the capital city of Kansas. All parts of the State House, and the beautiful Kansas Memorial building across the way, will be open to visitors. Beginning the afternoon of Tuesday, September 14, and every afternoon during the fair, Governor Capper will be found in the Capper building on the fair grounds, from 3 to 4 o'clock, where he will be glad to exchange greetings with friends and acquaintances.

both. Part of it then should belong to the acre plot and part to the general field. The difficulty is to determine how much should be harvested with the plot and how much should be left out. The only reliable way to solve this difficulty is to avoid it altogether, and this can be done by measuring from half way between two rows on one side to half way between two rows on the other.

Select the Acre.

First select approximately the acre to be measured. Set a stake where one corner of the acre will be located, and exactly half way between two rows. From this stake measure off one side of the acre at right angles to the direction of the rows. If the plot is to be 2 rods by 80 rods, 2 rods should be measured off; if 4 rods by 40 rods, then 4 rods should be measured off. When this is done set a second stake. If this stake does not come exactly half way between two rows, it must be moved until it does, and the distance between the two accurately measured again. If this distance is found to be less than desired, the length of the plot must be increased to make up for it, and if this distance is more than desired, the length of the plot must be shortened accordingly.

Suppose that the plot is to be approximately 2 by 80 rods, and it is found that the distance between the two stakes when set half way between rows is not 2 rods, but only 1 rod and 15 feet. An acre contains 43,560 square feet. One rod and 15 feet equals 31.5 feet; 43,560 divided by 31.5 equals 1,382.86 feet; 1,382.86 divided by 16.5 equals 83 rods and 13.3 feet. In other words, the plot must be 83 rods 13.3 feet long instead of 80 rods, in order to make up for the 1½ feet it lacks in width.

Watch the Moisture.

Corn contains considerable moisture when harvested, and this is particularly true when it is harvested early. Also late maturing corn usually contains more water when harvested than that which

equals 2,380 or the correct weight of the corn.

Probably the most practicable way to determine the yield of the acre of sorghum is to measure the land as indicated for the corn and then cut off the heads, leaving not more than 6 inches of stem attached to each. The number of bushels may be estimated quite accurately by figuring 75 pounds of heads to the bushel.

Idaho's Office of Markets

To assist settlers and farmers of the state in the marketing and distribution of their produce, Idaho has established an office of markets. This is a law which the agricultural interests of the state have been trying to get passed for several years. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made for carrying out the provisions of the act during the next two years.

The director of farm markets is to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years. His salary is placed at \$2,500, and he has authority to employ clerks and office help. Duties of the office are to promote the economical production and distribution of all farm commodities. The director is to maintain a market news service, which will include information as to crops, freight rates, commission rates, and other matters of mutual interest to producers and consumers.

A farm help bureau will be maintained. The director will file applications for farm help and also applications from laborers who seek farm work. For this service there is to be no expense either to laborer or employer.

A triangular tray to hold a piece of pie unharmed in a lunch box has been invented.

Good labor is worthy employment in winter as well as in the spring, summer and autumn.

A Labor Income of \$206

The Jewell County Farmers Need More Livestock

BY P. E. McNALL
Kansas State Agricultural College

IT DOES not take a series of farm analyses to tell that the livestock enterprises have been reduced in many counties during the last two years. In this respect Jewell county is no exception, although it has been noted over the state as one of the best corn and alfalfa counties. The growing of feed and the feeding propositions generally go hand in hand. The livestock enterprises, however, seem to have dropped off more rapidly than the crop conditions would justify. One reason for this may be found in the fact that 25 per cent of the farms in Harrison township, where the county agent of Jewell county and I recently conducted a farm survey, had hog cholera last year. It is realized, also what the market prices have done to reduce the interest in livestock enterprises. The average labor income of the farmers in Harrison township for 1914 was \$206. This means that the farm which the operator had in charge produced enough crops, stock, and stock products to pay all farm expenses, 5 per cent interest on an average capital of \$14,443, and have left \$206 as wages for the farm operator. This does not include the value of garden truck, fruit, and livestock products used on the table, and the house rent which the farm supplies to the operator. The labor income is practically the same as that found for the dairy district around Tonganoxie, Leavenworth county. Although this labor income is not high, it is fair when the various crop and livestock conditions are considered. With an average yield of 12 bushels to the acre of corn and with each farm having nearly 100 acres of this crop, another reason for the low labor income is seen.

Small Farm Profit.

A summary of a year's farm business on each of 70 farms in the north part of Jewell county has shown that the small farm has a smaller chance of making a good profit than one which is larger. Much has been and always will be said about the "small farm well tilled," and there always will be exceptional men who will make very good profits because of their ability to manage small farms. The average man, however, is not the exceptional manager, as is shown by the fact that the 34 farms of 160 acres or less made an average labor income of but \$70, while the 36 farms over 160 acres had an average labor income of \$340.

Of the 34 men who had farms of 160 acres or less, two made good labor incomes. Both these men had more livestock than the average; and both sold a good quantity of dairy products besides hogs, cattle, and poultry. If the average farm of Harrison township were stocked as extensively as these two farms they would have 33 livestock units a farm rather than about 20; this would cause the farms to be stocked at the rate of 7 acres to each livestock unit, rather than with 10, which is the average for the township.

This brings up the question of intensity or bettering the quality of the crops and stock.

The greatest livestock returns came from hogs, which averaged \$400 gross receipts to the farm. Cattle came next with about \$350. Wheat, however, was the leading cash enterprise for the district. Practically every farm analysis survey has shown that some cash crop should be grown in combination with the

livestock enterprises. The livestock is absolutely necessary for the marketing of much roughage which otherwise would go to waste and for maintaining the productivity of the farms. Any system of management in Kansas which does not include the livestock enterprises may "enrich the father" but it surely will "impoverish the son." On many grain farms the yields have already fallen off materially, and the land is harder to work because of the continuous planting of one crop and the returning of no form of manure to replace the fertility which has been removed.

Replace Organic Matter.

One man was opposed to the silo because it took all the organic matter in the form of stalks from the fields. He was not able to get as good yields from the fields upon which silage crops had been grown as from fields from which the stalks had not been removed. This man, however, did not use a manure spreader or return manure to the fields in any manner. To the man who does not replace the organic matter which is

It has cost the United States a billion dollars in ten years to maintain an army averaging 90,000 men, while for 65 million dollars Switzerland has had a citizen army of 500,000 men ready at a moment if needed. This is the sort of preparedness we should talk about—the use and not the misuse of our present "peace fund." Then if more millions and billions are needed we shall at least get our money's worth.

removed, the silo surely is a detriment. This is not an argument against the silo, it is rather a strong point in favor of returning all manure to the fields.

Cattle and hogs have been very uncertain propositions for the farmer during the last two years, certainly. There is another side to this question, however. The man who continues in the livestock business will lose less and will replace any losses sooner than the man who jumps out, and then in again. A continued, uniform livestock industry is absolutely essential for the best development of a community.

To Protect the Sill

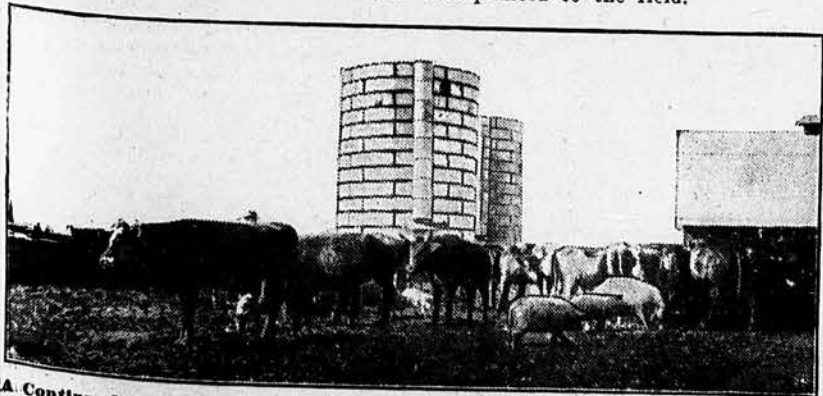
My improvement over nailing boards to a doorsill to run a wheelbarrow over, is as follows:

Nail two small cleats, one on each side of the sill, in the middle of the doorway and about an inch below the top of the sill. Place two boards so they meet on the sill, and tack them to the cleats. Nail two strong leather hinges on top of these boards, remove the temporary cleats from under them, and you will find that the boards will hold their position as well as if nailed down. When not in use they may be folded together and placed out of the way.

H. A. Robinson.

Wood ashes make an excellent fertilizer for use in the orchard and on the strawberry bed.

Do not let egg plants become stunted. Keep them growing until they are to be transplanted to the field.



"A Continued, Uniform Livestock Industry Is Absolutely Essential For the Best Development of a Community."

THE CRIPPLE EXPLAINS HIS HURRY TO THE GOOD JUDGE



THOUGHT he was using too much tobacco — bought a pouch of W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, cut long shred—and says a small chew gives him more real tobacco satisfaction and comfort than a wad of his old kind. Also saves him money and the wear on teeth.

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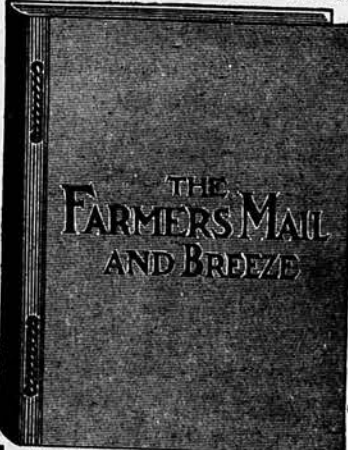
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Keep THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE on File for Future Reference in This Permanent Binder!

Thousands of our subscribers keep complete files of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They have found it impossible to absorb all the good things in any one issue at one reading, and they also find valuable ideas and suggestions in every issue which they desire to preserve for future use. We have had requests from so many of our subscribers for suggestions on how to bind the Farmers Mail and Breeze in book form in some inexpensive and yet substantial way that we have had manufactured on our special order a Mail and Breeze Binder which we feel sure will meet every need.



The illustration herewith will give you a pretty fair idea of this new Binder. It carries the name of the paper printed in large letters on the outside front cover. It has a stout cloth back and heavy tar board sides. It will hold 26 issues of the Mail and Breeze. The papers can be put into the binder from week to week as they are received, and thus kept clean and in perfect condition. By using this binder your papers will never be mislaid and you can always find any issue the moment it is wanted. When the 26 issues have been placed in one of these binders you will have a neat and substantially bound book which we believe you will consider worth a great many dollars.

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We purchased a large quantity of these binders in order to get the cost down to where we could afford to give these binders as free gifts to our subscribers. We will send one Mail and Breeze Binder, with full instructions for binding the papers, free and postpaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a new, renewal or extension subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze—or three binders for a three-year subscription at \$2.00. Use the coupon below or copy the order on letter paper if you do not want to cut out the coupon. Address

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and wizard seed corn dryer and sower is the 20th Century way to save your grain. Write for prices. Ben Hur Mfg. Co., Co. Harrison & Walnut St. Cincinnati, Indiana

An Egg a Day for 80 Days

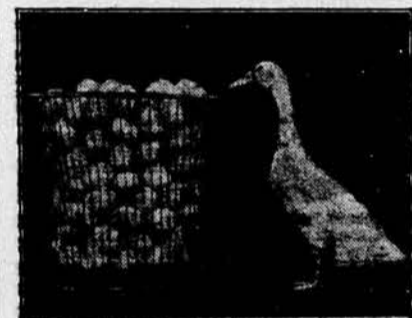
Indian Runner Fills Egg Basket in Record Time

BY MRS. WM. J. WINSLOW
Hesston, Kan.

I STARTED in the duck business in 1914 with eight Indian Runner ducks and two drakes. I sold more than \$44 worth of eggs and young ducks that year, and added 125 young ducks and drakes to my flock. The eggs for hatching brought me \$18.98, young ducks I sold on the market netted me \$27.14. I sold only the culls from the flock. All this, you remember, was from eight ducks and two drakes. I had a flock of 135 September 30, 1914. I then sold all but 33 females, which I kept for this year. I cleared \$100 in this way.

Last winter I built a brooder house 14 by 16 feet, bought a brooder stove that will take care of 1,500 baby chicks, and an oats sprouter. I also bought seven drakes to go with my flock of 33 ducks.

The first egg was laid February 12 this year. I gathered 199 eggs in February, 792 in March, 878 in April, 842 in May, 692 in June, 738 in July, and August 21 when this letter is written they are in full molt and have 131 eggs to their credit. In six months after the first egg was laid the 33 ducks produced 4,272 eggs. One duck laid 160 eggs in



She Laid 160 Eggs in 168 Days.

168 days. She laid 80 eggs without missing a day. I have sold \$31.11 worth of eggs, and used a great many more for our family of four. We used nothing but the duck eggs, for we find them superior to hen eggs for eating or baking. Ducklings netted me \$19. I have a flock of 210 now.

I had the misfortune to lose quite a number this season, because I was ill and was unable to take care of them properly during the rainy weather. The flock was crowded, too.

My flock has farm range, and I do not believe that you get every egg when they have free range after 10 in the morning. I am sure that this is the case, because I often find eggs in the weeds, and down by the pond.

Sprouted oats is fine for egg production. When my baby chicks hatched, and I had to feed them the green tops of the sprouted oats, the ducks were cut short of green feed, and the number of eggs dropped off. I think my oats sprouter is worth a great deal to me. Sprouted oats and barley is hard to beat for a green feed. I think oats is about the cheapest feed that one can use, and it always is relished by the fowls when it is well sprouted.

Hen Farming in Colorado

J. A. HELMRICH,
Colorado Agricultural College.

There is a growing interest in poultry raising on a commercial scale. The number of plants established in this state for the exclusive purpose of producing poultry and eggs for the market is very small. The chances for success in this business, however, are good, provided conditions are favorable.

Owing to high prices of grain now prevailing, it is very desirable to have a place large enough to raise feed, and it is better to own your own ground and buildings, although this is not absolutely necessary. A knowledge of poultry and natural aptitude for the work are presupposed. Business ability including a knowledge of the selling end, also are essential to success. The location of a poultry farm is perhaps of somewhat less importance, but it is not wise to get too far from the large markets. The raising of turkeys, geese and ducks can be combined profitably with chicken raising, if meat production is an object.

The branch of the industry undertaken—whether egg, dressed poultry or egg and meat production—will be determined best by conditions. If you can build up a private trade, it might pay to go into the egg business exclusively. The parcel post trade in eggs may have good possibilities, but up to the present time it has not been tried very extensively in this section. It has its drawbacks as well as its good points. Business must be done on a small scale with customers unknown to the producer, and collections cannot be made in advance, so that there is danger of loss in bad accounts. Colorado resorts offer a good market in summer. Good prices rule, and money is comparatively easy of collection. Probably the best way to sell poultry products in this state, however, is to supply a market in the large towns, where one has the choice of direct selling to the consumer or indirect marketing through commission men or grocers.

Climatic conditions in Colorado are ideal for poultry production, and if the other essentials—sufficient capital to provide land, stock and equipment, experience and marketing ability—are present, there is good promise that the poultryman in Colorado can help to reduce the present proportion of more than 50 per cent importation of the poultry products used in the state.

Can You Tell Sex of Chicks?

I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze that Mrs. Kober has been able to tell the sex of Barred Rock day-old chicks. I have been breeding the Silver Laced Wyandottes for a number of years, and there is no question in my mind but that I can tell 95 per cent of them at a day old, from the color of the bodies and of the legs. The pullets' legs are much darker than the cockerels', but they grow lighter as the chicken gets older. There is a little story in the way I learned this.

I bought a cock bird and put him with some pullets. When their eggs hatched we found that there were many dark-legged chicks. We were greatly disappointed, for we thought that Wyandottes should have bright yellow legs. Of course we had them marked to keep them separated from our common stock, and we looked at them every day, as one will who has paid a fancy price for stock. It soon developed that the dark-legged ones that we thought were no good were pullets of the best type.

We grow Rose Combed Rhode Island Reds also, but I cannot tell their sex by the same method that I use with the Wyandottes. I should like to see a letter in the Farmers Mail and Breeze from someone who is able to tell the sex of Rhode Island Reds at a day old.

J. L. Galloway.

Foss, Oklahoma.

These Turkeys Wear Bells

We have lived in Rush county, Kansas for the last six years, and have raised from 60 to 100 turkeys every year. We lost turkeys by coyotes each of the first five years. Last year we lost more than usual, up to about July 1, so we decided to try a few turkey bells. We got four bells, and they cost us about 9 cents each, with straps ready to buckle around the turkeys' necks. We fastened one on the old tom, one on each of two hens, and one on a young tom. To our surprise we lost no more turkeys, although they ranged through the high grass and weeds, and in a strip of kafir half a mile long. Those who will try this will be well pleased with the results, I believe.

Rush County, Kan.

A change of milkers means a change in the manner of milking and a loss of milk until the cow becomes accustomed to the new milker.

Colorado has two more county agents—one in Lincoln county and one in Adams county. This makes ten in the state.

It is a good plan to feed the cow her grain while milking. It is best to feed grain and roughage separately.

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FARMERS ACCOUNT BOOK and HANDY MANUAL

Silos In the Kansas Valley

They Multiply the Profits of the Corn Grower

BY J. L. SIMPSON, Leonardville

IF SILOS were as numerous in all parts of the state as they are in the Kaw valley east of Manhattan, there would be little use in writing of them, for silo knowledge would be as common as hedge balls. But there are only a few thousand silos in the state, whereas there should be a hundred thousand. In this part of the valley every farmer has from one to three silos, with an aggregate capacity of from 30 to 500 tons.

There are several reasons why silos have come into general use in this territory; one is the proximity of the Kansas State Agricultural college, where the construction and efficiency of silos may be looked into by the farmers any day of the year after a few minutes' ride in a car. Another reason is the high price of the land, \$200 an acre being the lowest at which the land may be purchased; and land representing that much money must be worked day and night to bring suitable returns. A third cause has hastened the general building of silos in this territory: During the last three or four years the corn crops on this level, fertile region have been next to nothing, on account of the lack of rain at the "psychological moment." While there was 30- and 40-bushel corn this year 20 miles west of this region much of the fertile soil of

helped fill it. He believes that he has solved the most vexatious question connected with his little dairy business.

"In another year or two I'm going to turn the business over to the boys," he says, "and let them make what they can out of it. During the last few years I have sold about \$1,800 worth of milk annually, and I'm about ready to take things a little easier. But the boys know as much about the business as I do, and they won't let it drop."

This man's neighbor, owning three silos with a capacity of 350 tons makes his profit in another way. He does not keep dairy or stock cattle, but sells his silage instead; and while the little dairyman is perhaps the more thrifty, the man with the three silos does not need to go forth with the lament, "Where has my summer's wages gone?"

Keep Water Out of Cream

If just enough flushing is used to discharge the cream remaining in the separator bowl, the per cent of fat in the cream will not be changed materially. When an excess of water or skimmilk is used the fat test in the cream is lowered considerably. It is a better plan to pour the flush water or milk into the supply tank. It will gradually run into



With a Tractor You Can Fill Your Silo Quickly and Efficiently, or Do Any of a Large Number of Other Tasks.

the Kansas valley produced less than 10 bushels to the acre. Hence, the silo must come to the rescue.

Much of this land is farmed by renters. The rent is \$10 an acre, cash, and 10 bushels of corn at 60 cents a bushel would nearly pay the rent. But there is another way to pay the rent. The corn grows from 12 to 15 feet high, even in a dry year. An acre will produce from seven to 10 tons of silage. Men who have cattle have little trouble in using the silage; and renters or farmers without cattle of their own bring in cattle from elsewhere, selling the silage at about \$5 a ton, which includes the work of feeding it to the cattle. Just do a little figuring and you will see where the profit from the silo comes in. Ten bushels of corn at 60 cents comes to \$6. The stalks are worth about \$1 an acre after the corn is husked out. Total, \$7.

Ten tons of silage at \$5 a ton is \$50. Minus the cost of putting in the silo, which is \$5, we have \$45 from one acre, or \$30 if yield is only seven tons.

The farmers in this territory are away past the doubting stage. It is only a question of the number, kind and tonnage with them. Nearly every style of silo is represented sometimes two or three styles on one farm.

One man made his start with silos last fall. For ten years or so he has been running a medium sized dairy, delivering his milk to customers in Manhattan. He started with about \$80, and the determination to succeed. Today he owns his farm, clear of debt, a herd of high grade milk cows, and the silo. It is a little stave silo holding 30 tons, but he is just as much interested in it as his neighbor, who has three large silos, with a capacity of 350 tons.

Every year this man has felt the pinch for suitable feed during the late winter and early spring months. He will not use his silage as the entire ration, but will mix it in with a diet of alfalfa, fodder and other forage. He hired a carpenter to put up his silo and the cost was very little; his neighbors

the machine, and most of it will then pass through the skimmilk outlet, making little change in the richness of the cream, while great variation in the richness of the cream is brought about by the practice of removing the float and pouring the flush water or skimmilk directly into the bowl. In the latter case the machine is not able to handle the rapid flow, so more runs into the cream, lowering the percentage of fat. A decrease of from 1 to 10 per cent in fat in cream may be caused by variation in the amount of flush water or skimmilk used.

There are other factors that affect the changes in per cent of fat in cream, such as cleaning the separator, acidity of milk, and smoothness of the running of the separator bowl. The gravity methods that are sometimes used in separating milk cannot be expected to give a uniform test in the cream.

The proper cleaning of the separator after each separation is of great importance. Cream separated by machines that have not been washed after every separation, or only washed once in two or three days, is dangerous to health and unfit for buttermaking. The mere running of warm water through the machine after separation is not sufficient cleansing to insure first grade cream. In order to remove the portion of cream clinging to the inside of the bowl, and particularly the separator slime, which readily decomposes, it is necessary to take the bowl apart and thoroughly cleanse it.

There is a considerable loss of fat in skimmilk caused by an unclean separator bowl, which no one can well afford to disregard. A series of experiments proved the loss of fat in skimmilk from an unclean separator to be three times as great as the loss where the separator is washed after every separation.

Austria has decreed that every acre must be utilized for production. Wasting land is the worst form of extravagance.

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Mail and Breeze, Dept. H-10, Topeka, Kansas

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How to Kill Rats

Please tell me how to get rid of rats. They infest the place by hundreds, eating up corn and wheat in the crib, also in the field, even climbing the cornstalks 4 or 5 feet to eat the roasting ears. They have runways under all the buildings where we can't get at them and we can't shut them out of the cribs. They refuse to eat anything containing arsenic, and although we sometimes catch six in one night in traps it doesn't seem to thin them out any. We truly hope you can tell us some way, immediately, to slaughter them wholesale as we are nearly driven crazy by them. Yours in trouble,

Hillsdale, Kan.

There are several good traps on the market and where there are many rats one ought to secure several kinds of traps and set them alternately, so that when a trap in a certain place begins to be avoided another kind may be substituted for it. Hawks and owls are enemies of rats and devour them in considerable numbers.

Rats about the house or barns, or anywhere on the farm, are difficult to poison because they nearly always have a great abundance of choice food ready at hand. Yet experiments at Kansas State Agricultural college show that they will often leave unpoisoned grain in order to eat that which has been poisoned by a special prepared sirup which is manufactured by the college for the extermination of gophers. While it is not believed that this poison will entirely eradicate rats from houses and barns, we are sure that the pests can be greatly reduced in numbers by its use. As in the operation of this poison, or any other form of strychnine, against all rodents living in burrows, the great majority of victims die in the burrows and are left unseen. For this reason poisoning them is not a desirable means of destroying rats in occupied dwellings. In all cases of its use great care is necessary to avoid placing the poison or baited food where it may be found by domestic animals or persons ignorant of its deadly character.

Dr. R. K. Nabours.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Indigestion Ails This Cow

My cow has been sick for about a month. The first I knew she was ill she quit giving milk. Then she would walk with her head close to the ground, but I never saw her eat anything. She kept getting thinner every day. A friend told me that she had lost her cud, and advised putting a ball of feathers, dipped in grease and molasses, back in her throat. I did this and I notice that she eats a little. She seems to have a good appetite, but her mouth is so sore that she hardly can pick up her food.

Meade County, Kansas. H. G.

Loss of cud in animals is simply a symptom of some digestive disturbance. Under normal conditions a cow swallows its food, chewing it but very little, and then when the animal is at rest this food is regurgitated and subjected to the second and thorough chewing before it is passed into the final stomach. This second chewing is known as "chewing cud," and lack of it simply indicates that there is something wrong with the digestion, and replacing a so-called lost cud has absolutely no influence whatever upon the disease and cannot benefit the animal in any way.

I would suggest that you give your cow for the indigestion from which she is suffering, the following combination:

Powdered nux vomica..... 2 ounces
Artificial Carlsbad salts.....14 ounces

These ingredients are to be mixed and the animal is to receive a tablespoonful in the feed three times daily.

If her mouth also is sore you should swab it out once or twice with a 2 per cent watery solution of alum.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

A Farmer's Books

I am an expert bookkeeper and also a farmer. I believe a simple method may be presented which any farmer can readily adopt without the laborious work of studying bookkeeping in its many forms. If he will acquire the habit of putting down every transaction, he will be pleasantly surprised to learn how easy it is to know at any time just how he is doing in any department of his farm.

My plan is to bear in mind that every entry when first made should state all the facts in simple words, briefly, so that anyone can understand it. Don't trust to memory. When you are dead your heirs should be able to understand every transaction, and you will be glad to compare notes in your later years. Therefore, make all entries in perma-

nent ink on durable paper which will withstand much handling.

Instead of buying two or more cheap books made of soft, flimsy paper, I make my own books. No books I can buy are ruled to suit me so I buy the blank paper and rule it myself at a total cost of perhaps 50 cents. One book lasts for years according to the amount of business the farmer has, the size of his handwriting and the closeness of the ruling.

Procure a dozen sheets of the very best quality of linen paper 18 by 23 inches and weighing 28, 32 or 36 pounds to the ream, from any job printing office. Have the printer cut it for you into quarter sheets 9 by 11½ inches. Fold these sheets once to make pages 9 by 5½ inches. Place them together, one inside the other, and then open from the center so they can be bound through from the center to the outside of the back. I punch five holes and bind with heavy silk or linen twisted cord. If the paper is good no cover is needed. Number all the pages. Do not rule more than four pages at a time for you might change your plan.

The first inside pages are entirely ruled from the top to the bottom with dollar and cent columns for "ledger" use or final posting so that I can see results at a glance at any time. The two first columns, suppose, are for the cash account. The left or "debit" column showing all the cash received and the right

or "credit" column showing all the cash paid out. The next column I head "Auto Expenses." Then I have one for house expense, one for every member of the family and one for farm improvement when the expense is for added value like buildings, fences and such things. Two columns for horses show the amounts paid for horses or for hire of horses and those received for horses or horse hire. Apportion one column only when the transactions are all out-go and two columns for each department when you both buy and sell for it. Thus, under "Cattle" the first or left column shows cattle debtor for amount paid out and the right gives cattle credit for those you sell. I have departments for wheat, corn, hay, feed, seed, butter, poultry, eggs, labor and such things and after separating all that I wish, I have one for incidentals to include anything else.

Open your book at the center where the binding makes it easiest to open and make the book of first entry in each transaction. This may be your blotter, day book and journal combined. Rule each page on its left side with one column for the date of each entry. On the right two double columns for dollars and cents and one single column to the left of these where at the time you post the entry to the ledger you write the number of the ledger page to which you post it. Enter every transaction here first, in language so plain that others

may understand it, yet as briefly as possible. Remember, also, that if there is anything about the transaction that you might wish to call to mind afterward, here is the time and place to note it. This is a sample entry:

1-20-15 Sold 1000 bushels wheat, - 1350
test 62, at \$1.35 2 1350
Cash 2 1350

When this is posted I write in the 3 to show that on the third page it is posted and the wheat account there has the amount in its credit column. The 2 shows that the lower entry is posted to page 2 where I enter the amount in the debit column of cash account.

Remember always that there are two parties to every transaction—one gives or pays out and the other receives. In this case the wheat bin pays out and cash receives. Perhaps while in town I buy some groceries. I enter these on the day book and post to house expense and credit to cash.

If any column in the ledger is filled before the end of the year, add it up and carry the total to the top of a vacant column over which you write the same heading. William H. Morgan.

R. 8, Wichita, Kan.

Not only grain growers, but breeders and all producers are making history at this juncture.

All grain intended for seed should be cleaned and graded, in order to retain only the strong kernels.

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Why shouldn't you own a KisselKar now that you can buy one for little more than cars of admittedly lower grade? When you buy a KisselKar you get all the good looks, all the power, all the endurance, all the comfort that is *built into* the best of *manufactured* cars.

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For genuine engine satisfaction—for a motor that will pull you through and over all sorts of roads, a Kissel-built power plant is supreme.

And the rest of the car measures up to the same high standards—with better brakes and lubrication, easier starting and steering, sturdier axles and springs, more comfort and convenience than ordinary cars.

Then there's the ALL-YEAR Car, with the Detachable Top that will enable you to change your open car to a closed car for winter driving.

At \$1050 you cannot match the 32-Four and if you want a larger car there is the 42-Six at \$1485, an incomparable dollar-for-dollar value.

Don't buy until you have first investigated the KisselKar. Catalogue on request.

Kissel Motor Car Company
314 Kissel Ave., Hartford, Wis.



For More Livestock

Livestock values run into the billions of dollars in the United States, and they are our most fluid and readily convertible asset. Yet a conservative estimate places the percentage of insured livestock at less than 5 per cent. This insurance applies to horses and cattle only and probably 95 per cent or more of the stock insured is work animals in cities and purebred stock of unusual value.

Is it feasible to extend the field of livestock insurance? Is the time ripe for it? Have we facilities for doing so in a safe and legitimate manner? Should we pin our faith to the established livestock insurance companies, of which several of high standing are in the field, or to the mutual county or other local organization for this purpose?

Several strong companies cover the field in the Middle West and throughout the breeding sections. There are also a number of co-operative or mutual companies, according to Farm and Home, most of these confined to single counties or communities.

All regular companies write insurance on registered cattle and few on ordinary cattle except those being fed for market. The prudent feeder now quite generally insures his feeder stock by what is known as a blanket policy.

The question is, can the farmer who owns a dozen or 20 head of cattle and six or eight horses, who wouldn't think of leaving his house or barn without insurance, afford to carry policies on such of his ordinary farm animals as are insurable?

Enlightening is the experience of a mutual livestock insurance association

more than two thirds the value of the animal.

This company also puts out a blanket policy on feeders which permits the herd to be reduced or increased at will and in event of loss they simply pay the proportion that the value of the animal lost bears to the whole herd. Members pay \$1 a \$100 membership fee and \$1.50 renewal fee annually regardless of

amount of policy on which you are paying. The total cost a year on the average policy so far has been about 2 1/4 per cent, which makes this particular insurance popular in localities where stock companies have been collecting from 6 per cent to 10 per cent. This concern has been at work four years.

The annual report of another mutual company in Chautauqua county, N. Y.,

shows losses paid last year amounting to nearly \$6,000. In 1913 death claims totaling \$5,565 were paid, while the total disbursements including salaries, fees, rent and other expenses amounted to \$13,395. The secretary of this association speaks of livestock insurance as a very hazardous line of business, but says that New York farmers are availing themselves of the opportunity.

Death from any Cause



**Just a Sheet of Paper—
But How Much it Means!**

THINK what it means to know you are protected against loss of your livestock by death from any cause—accident, fire, disease, lightning, tornado, sunstroke, etc.

THINK what it means to feel as safe about your animals as you do your insured life, your insured home, your insured crops, your insured furniture and implements.

THINK what it means to be always sure that your dead livestock is already sold to us, and dead or alive the actual money value is yours.

THINK what it means to have your stock insured in a Company that has no unpaid losses—every transaction clean-cut and finished as fast as losses occur—a Company operating under the supervision of the State Insurance Department.

THINK what it means to be relieved of all worry, sleepless nights, fear of bankruptcy, and to put the responsibility on us.

THINK what it means to you to hold a guarantee that your stock will be alive when you want to sell.

MEET US AT THE FAIRS

Topeka State Fair, September 13th to 17th.

Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 18th to 25th.

International Wheat Show, Wichita, October 4-14.

Dry Farming Congress, Denver, September 26th to Oct. 10th.

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

Call at our booths when you go to the fairs. Let us meet you and greet you. Let us get better acquainted. Let us tell you about our plan of insurance and how we insure your livestock against loss by death from any cause. Let us show you that our rates are reasonable and that you can't afford not to take the protection we offer.

Don't feel the slightest hesitancy about getting in touch with us. We want you to investigate this company, its officers, its methods of doing business, its policy and its record.

We want you to look into this proposition just as carefully and thoroughly as you wish. In fact, we will go so far as to make your investigation easy for you. We will give you the names of our policy holders by the hundreds who have enjoyed the satisfaction and security as well as indemnity benefits of our great organization. We will tell you the names and addresses of men you no doubt are acquainted with, and who have taken advantage of our pay-on-the-ground plan of settling losses.

Remember—come to the fairs and look us up. If you do, we will both be glad of it.

Losses Now Paid Right on the Ground

This is a new plan of loss settlement which we are now using with splendid satisfaction to our policy holders. It means simply this: When the adjuster arrives on the ground after receiving notice of loss, and has made satisfactory adjustment, he settles and pays that loss right then and there—on the ground. This is the greatest benefit ever offered the livestock owner. This is actual quick-action insurance—the kind you want—the kind that really makes it worth while for you to see that every animal you own is insured at once.

What more real protection, what better protection, what safer insurance, can a man have? What is more prompt, quicker—what helps you replace your lost animals sooner than this new pay-on-the-ground rule of The Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co. Promptness is our watchword. If you will be half as prompt in taking the protection we offer you as we are in adjusting and paying our losses, we will both be better off.

Not a Single Adjusted, Unpaid Loss on the Books Today

This is the way we do business. No quibbles. No delays. No law suits. According to our policy we are allowed sixty days after adjustment to pay losses, but we do not ask our policy holders to wait that long for their money. When your horse or cow dies, you want another, right away, and our plan of anticipating or discounting loss settlements takes care of you. You get your money at once—when you want it. You do not have to wait sixty days for it. This plan is popular, so popular in fact, that we have anticipated and already paid all losses due for settlement during the next sixty days—not a single adjusted, unpaid loss on our books today.

Now do not misunderstand us. We do not pay losses before they occur. But we do anticipate or discount loss settlement dates. Losses which occur in August are not due for settlement until October. September losses are not due for settlement until November. But we pay them all as fast as they are adjusted by means of our anticipation or discount plan.

THE TOPEKA MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY
304-314 Mulvane Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

We issue two general classes of insurance which really cover four methods in which your live stock may be insured in this Company:

- 1—We will insure each animal separately by name or description.
- 2—We will insure all of your stock of one kind under one policy, as all of your horses, or all of your sheep, etc.
- 3—We insure pedigreed registered stock under one separate policy.
- 4—We insure all of your herd under one big blanket policy.

And the best way is the blanket way, for this way we insure up to three-fourths of the value of your stock. Then if only one animal dies, it is insured and we pay the loss just the same. Our investigations are made by experts, and are accurate. Our adjustments are prompt and careful.

Send the Coupon Today

Telling us how many head of live stock you own—how many cattle, horses, sheep, etc.—and the value of each and all. Upon receipt of your letter we will forward to you at once a full and complete estimate of what it will cost you to insure live stock. You need the protection we offer. You can't afford to take all the risk. You will thank us for bringing this protection to you if you give us the chance. It is purely a matter of business. Don't overlook this opportunity.

Topeka Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co.

304-314 Mulvane Building, Topeka, Kansas

Without obligation on my part, send me literature and rates.

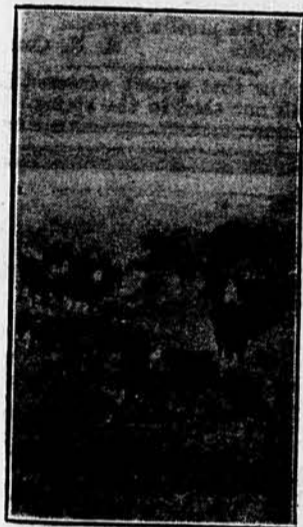
I own.....Cattle. I own.....Stallions

I own.....Horses. I own.....Jacks

Value, \$.....

Name..... R. F. D.

Postoffice..... State.....



*These Animals Are Insured.

in Van Wert county, Ohio. This concern is entering its 10th year purely as a mutual company limited to that county. It insures horses, cattle and mules, principally common stock.

The first year of business they met considerable loss. The next two years were extremely fortunate and consequently many people insured who had dropped out or stayed out when assessments were higher. At one time this association had 1,200 members and nearly \$600,000 out in policies. In the last two years, however, they have gone back to 1,000 members and \$450,000 insurance.

They charge an agent's fee of \$1, membership fee \$1, premium 20, 50 and 80 cents a \$100 and assessments each year for the rest. The first 10 months of the first year the assessments were \$1.65 a \$100, the second year 85 cents, third year 90 cents, fourth year \$1.35, fifth year \$1.65, sixth year \$1.90, seventh year \$2, eighth year \$2.20 and ninth year about \$2.20. There is no apparent way to head off this constantly rising rate.

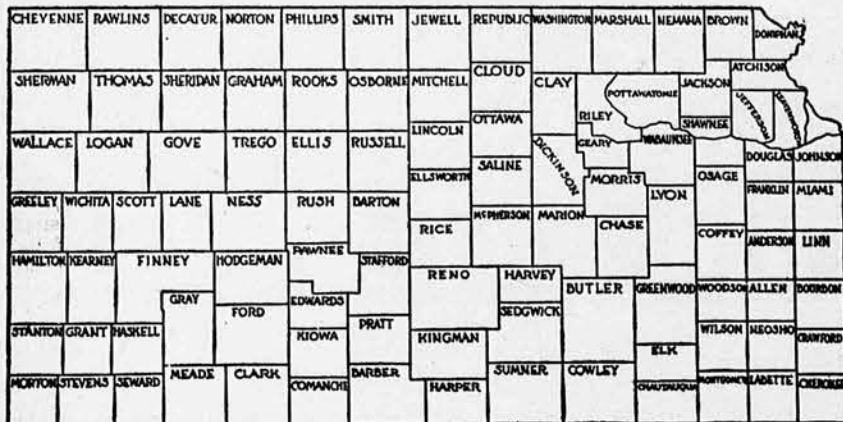
Farmers have been quite responsive and the secretary estimates that 40 per cent of the stock in the county is insured, although no solicitation has been done for several years. Up to date they have paid about \$75,000 in losses.

Another mutual company in Ohio insures cattle and horses from the age of two months to 12 years, with a maximum of \$175 on grade horses and \$225 on purebreds, with a \$300 maximum for stallions. In no case do they insure for

Frost Would Do Much Damage

Corn Needs Almost Another Month of Good Weather

By Our County Correspondents



FROST scares early last week caused a temporary upturn in corn futures, but the frosts seemed to have done no damage, though they extended into northern Kansas and Missouri, and the bright warm weather following induced heavy selling, carrying December corn down 7 cents from Monday's best prices. The September price fell about 4 cents. The belief prevails that a month more of good weather will make a corn crop approaching the high record yield of 1912.

KANSAS.

Linn County—Fine week for haying as there was no rain. The warm weather and sunshine is ripening the corn. Some farmers cutting for silos. A large acreage of wheat will be sowed.—A. M. Markley, Sept. 4.

Cowley County—Weather fair and has been rather cool. Early corn ripening but late corn still green. Silos being filled. Wheat plowing is getting a little dry. Most kafir late but looking well.—L. Thurber, Sept. 3.

Bourbon County—No rain last week and haying and threshing now being rushed. Shocked grain badly damaged. Weather has been too cool for growing crops and corn is not as good as expected. Much of the late kafir will not mature unless this month remains warm.—Jay Judah, Sept. 4.

Kearny County—Last month was the coolest and wettest August for years. Not much threshing done yet. Corn in good condition. Sorghum crops of all kinds late and unless we have warm and dry weather they will not mature. Stock doing well. Alfalfa looks very good.—A. M. Long, Sept. 4.

Pawnee County—Real Kansas dry weather now. Threshing is in progress. Weather is fine for corn and prospects are good for 50 bushels to the acre. Stock doing better. Plowing all done. Very little wheat going to market. Old wheat \$1; new wheat 90c; corn 80c; oats 35c.—C. E. Chesterman, Sept. 4.

Osborne County—The last week has been favorable for threshing. Wheat not turning out like it was expected. Only about 10 per cent of the threshing is done. A great deal of plowing is to be done yet. Corn good. Kafir will make a good seed crop if the frost holds off three weeks.—W. F. Arnold, Sept. 4.

Norton County—Dry windy weather last week. Threshing is in progress. Yields cut down by long wet spell. Corn is maturing rapidly. Heavy prairie hay crop and forage crops are very large. Corn too good to be put in silos so they will be filled with kafir and cane. Wheat 80c to 85c; barley 40c; oats 35c.—Sam Teaford, Sept. 4.

Comanche County—Threshing about 75 per cent completed and the average yield is about 10 bushels for the county. Wheat land better tilled this fall than usual. Large acreage of wheat will be seeded. Indian corn good. Kafir, feterita, and other feed crops good but very late. Flies still troubling stock.—S. A. DeLair, Sept. 4.

Chase County—Heavy rains every few days in this month have made it hard to care for the alfalfa crop. Where the corn was not drowned out it looks very good. Potato crop good. Not much fruit in this county. Cattle being moved from pastures to market. Pastures good. Eggs 15c; potatoes 80c.—W. J. Dougherty, Sept. 4.

Republic County—Ten days of dry weather has enabled the farmers to catch up a little with their work. Some farmers have just finished harvesting wheat. Much of the wheat had to be mowed. Corn is looking good but it will need warm dry weather to make it mature before frost. Only about 25 per cent of the fall plowing is done.—E. Erickson, Sept. 4.

Wichita County—Some dry weather which is needed. Corn is the heaviest crop ever raised here. Milo, kafir and cane late but will make big crops if frost doesn't come too soon. Not much plowing done for wheat. No threshing done yet. Grass is fine. Stock doing well. Cattle high. A number of horses being shipped. Eggs 14c; butterfat 20c.—J. E. White, Sept. 4.

Lyon County—Farmers busy haying, plowing and mowing weeds. Several good fields of corn and a number of them have not been plowed yet. Several fields plowed up to sow to fall wheat. Good crop of fruit. Not many peaches raised here. A large number of nice apple orchards in this county. Plenty of pasture. Stock doing well.—E. R. Griffith, Sept. 5.

Mitchell County—Weather ideal for corn and with fair weather and no frost we will have a bumper crop. Not much threshing done but all machines are busy now. Wheat making from 15 to 40 bushels to the acre. Plenty of feed and pastures are the best ever. About the usual acreage of wheat being sowed. Wheat 88c; old corn 75c; eggs 17c; butterfat 21c.—S. C. DePoy, Sept. 4.

Harper County—Pleasant weather. Threshing progressing nicely. Wheat yielding from 10 to 20 bushels an acre and not much being put on the market. Corn is the best in years but the acreage is not large. All feed doing well. Not many cattle or hogs in the county. About the same acreage of wheat will be sown as last year. Pastures good. Wheat 95c; oats 50c; corn 80c.—H. E. Henderson, Sept. 4.

Rawlins County—Weather the last few days has been very windy which is just the thing to dry out the stacks. Much grain has sprouted in the stacks. Machines are busy threshing. Wheat is turning out better than ever known in this county and is making from 15 to 50 bushels. Barley making from 30 to 93 bushels to the acre. Farmers busy building granaries. Corn very good but late.—J. S. Skolout, Sept. 4.

Gray County—Fine weather and farm work and threshing are in progress. Wheat is making a very good yield. Corn and kafir and all sowed crops never looked better in this county. Farmers preparing to seed wheat and a large acreage will be sown. The grass is as good as in May and the stock are thriving. The price of wheat is low and many farmers are holding for better prices.—A. E. Alexander, Sept. 4.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne County—Plenty of rain makes it fine for plowing but it is not very good

hay weather. Fine crop of hay. Late kafir and feterita coming along nicely. Part of the county damaged by hail a few days ago. Wheat 90c; oats 32c; corn 70c; kafir 65c.—F. F. Leith, Sept. 4.

Are You Keeping Books?

The typewriter is coming to be part of the regular equipment of every progressive farm, for it not only saves time in the matter of the farmer's correspondence, but is more convenient, and secures more favorable impressions and more prompt consideration from those with whom the farmer has to deal. Other farm office furniture is necessary. In fact there are a great many things that are usually thought of in connection with a city business office, that prove valuable when introduced into the farm office.

Farm bookkeeping is one of the factors that is making farm life more interesting and profitable. One of the successful methods is a card-ledger system. Ruled cards are filed alphabetically in a drawer. On each of these cards is kept the record of each animal, flock, herd, or field of the farm. The farm is divided into sections, each of which has its portion of the total valuation, and is entered on the ledger as an investment of that amount. Horses and milk cows are entered in the same manner, and strict account is kept of their respective productiveness. Each pen of hogs, herd of sheep, steers, flock of chickens, ducks, turkeys or other livestock, is made to account for itself. At the time of selling any of the different bunches of animals or poultry, the farmer is able to ascertain just what they have cost him and what his profit is. Keeping strict account of the loss through deterioration of all farm machinery and implements, furnishes a motive for housing them.

Nickerson, Kan.

Cecil Yapple.

Makes Crop Yield Larger.

An office on the farm will increase crop and livestock yields, I believe. One man who has been very successful as a

farmer, said to me some time ago that he attributed much of his success to judicious advertising, use of the best stationery and of a typewriter.

Every farmer should have a room, or corner in some convenient room, for an office where he can keep his records and attend to his correspondence. This office should be strictly private, for many times records, reports, loose leaf books or other important documents are mislaid or destroyed unintentionally by members of the family.

The farm office is the farmer's sanctuary. It encourages him to keep records in black and white. The profit or loss from this field or that individual in the feed lot, is easily available. Methods of plowing, cultivating and harvesting are noted and filed away. The methods of feeding used in past years, and the results obtained, make interesting and valuable notes. Few things can do more to cause better farming and better feeding of livestock, than an office where the farmer is brought face to face with facts. I know several farmers who have offices, and every one is more successful than are his neighbors of equal intelligence who have no records.

Pleasant Hill, Mo. C. W. Jones.

Records Are Needed.

Under the common system of farm management no record of the farm's business is kept. We have no idea of the actual cost of our last year's crop, and therefore we are ignorant of the profit we made. We have to rely entirely on our memory for the details of transactions that we made a few years ago. We have no records showing the mistakes that were made on the farm last year, so that we can avoid the same trouble this year. When we establish the farm office, and keep a record of all the business done on the farm, we take a keener interest in our work and the profits increase.

Exeter, Mo. H. N. Counts.

The plow that wasn't wintered in the shed will not shed in the spring.

"How would you like to hear this record - Loud, Soft, or Subdued?"

The Victor system of changeable needles enables you to meet every acoustic condition

It gives you perfect control of the tone volume and enables you to adapt every record to the acoustic limitations of any room.

The different kinds of Victor Needles give you different and distinct gradations of tone. Without this changeable needle system, it would be necessary to have several instruments, each with a different tone, to give such variation.

You can use the full-tone needle, the half-tone needle, or the fibre needle, to suit the individual beauty of each record to its particular acoustic surroundings.

You choose the volume of tone and play each record as loud or as soft as you personally wish to hear it, without interfering in any way with the artist's interpretation.

Go to any Victor dealer's and hear your favorite music played with the different needles and you will fully appreciate the infinite variety of charm afforded by the Victor system of tone control.

There are Victors and Victorolas in great variety of styles from \$10 to \$350. Write for the illustrated Victor catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month



A Cow That May Have Dropsy

I have a cow that has had swollen legs and ankles since before she had a calf last May. A veterinarian told me that he did not know what the matter was. She lays down much of the time, and is getting thin. Harvey County, Kansas. F. G.

Swelling of the legs alone is insufficient when submitted as a symptom to make a diagnosis of the ailment affecting your cow. It is possible that the cow had some heart weakness which would cause her to become dropsical. There is no cure for dropsy though sometimes the symptoms may be caused to disappear by administering a tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter in the feed three times daily.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

How Much Does the Farmer Pay?

Towns and cities are supported by profits drawn from trade transactions in the territory tributary to them. The school buildings and equipments in the towns and cities are much superior to those in rural communities within their trade territory. This condition does not exist because of the indifference of the rural population to educational matters but is caused by economic conditions.

The farmer finds his calling beset with difficulties unknown to those in other vocations. Adverse climatic conditions and insect pests conspire to render his labors abortive. When the farmer has garnered his harvests the problem of marketing his produce presents itself. The farmer finds the price of his produce fixed by the commercial class through boards of trade and private agreement of merchants, without reference to the cost of production. He also finds the price of factory-made goods needed in his family and the machinery needed in the cultivation of his fields named by the same class. Thus

After periscoping the situation, Zimmer, brewer's lobbyist and election commissioner in Kansas City, Kan., has ducked the charges of misconduct in office brought against him. In wringing a resignation from this reluctant and recreant official, Governor Capper has made the State of Kansas and the cause of good government greatly the gainer. Furthermore—an unfit superintendent has been removed from the State Orphan Asylum and an unfit warden is being pried loose from the State Penitentiary. Public service is being improved all along the line wherever the hands of the new Kansas administration are not tied by the "jokers" partisan legislation has placed in state laws for the very purpose of blocking an efficient and economical conduct of public business.

handicapped, the farmer as a class finds himself growing poorer as time passes. The increasing tenancy among farmers and the steady growth of the farm mortgage prove this statement.

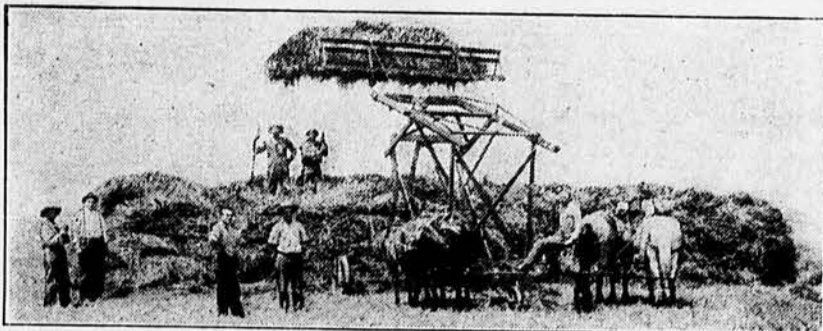
The surplus wealth is not in possession of the farmer or the wage earner, but in the hands of the commercial class. It has been taken from the producers through interest, rent, and profit in trade transactions. Part of this surplus wealth has been used in building and equipping schools and providing the best educators obtainable. In this commercial game the farmer and wage earner have been stranded. The poor school houses and inadequate equipment in rural communities are not what the farmer desires for his children. Although the farmer contributes 80 per cent of the funds used in supporting great state institutions of learning, not 5 per cent of his children can attend these institutions. Food, clothing, and shelter are the first requisites and, under the present organization of the social state, it requires the united labor of the entire family to obtain them.

West Plains, Mo.

J. M. Stoke.

Stacking Wheat Near Palco

Here is a picture of a wheat stacking scene in Rooks county. The wheat crop in this field promised at one time to be one of the best in the county. It was haled twice, once July 3, and again



Stacking Wheat With an I. H. C. Stacker in Rooks County. This Grain Was Mowed After Being Through Two Hail Storms.

July 15. The field is two miles east of Palco, and belongs to Lee L. Leible. It was mowed, and stacked with an I. H. C. stacker. That which has been threshed yielded more than 12 bushels to the acre. D. C.

Rooks County, Kansas.

Not a Single Taxer

In last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze you published a letter from a farmer of Ottawa, Kan., in which he

contends that the farmers support the rest of the world and pay all the taxes. In commenting on this you assume this man to be a single taxer. I am now reading Progress and Poverty for about the fourth or fifth time. Have read a great deal on the subject of single tax in the past 20 years, but not a line have I ever read that would justify one in assuming that a single taxer could entertain such an idea. They no more give the farmer credit for supporting the world and paying

all taxes than they give it to the blacksmith, carpenter, merchant, or the manufacturer of paregoric. Generally speaking, taxes are paid by the ultimate consumer. The patrons of a saloon pay the saloon license, the revenue tax, and the rent on the buildings where the business is carried on.

So likewise does the purchaser of a sack of flour pay the taxes on the land upon which the wheat grew, including rent, taxes on the machinery used in harvesting and milling, taxes on the building of the merchant who handles the flour, including ground rent for the land occupied by the mill, the merchant's building and the plant that manufactures harvesting machinery.

Whatever you may think of single taxers, please don't accuse them of harboring such a narrow view of the world's industries as to suppose that any one class of workers constitutes the whole cheese, or pays all the taxes.

S. H. Waters.

R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

Livestock is the foundation of permanently successful farming today, as it has always been.

Straight talk requires few words.

These Goodyear Tires Made Extra-Large

Sizes 30x3½ and 30x3

We are this year giving special attention to users of small-size tires. There are about a million of them. And the tire we build would win them all if all of them could know about it.

\$317,000 Added

This year we are building these tires larger than ever. We've increased the air capacity by 20 per cent. Added size means added mileage, as every user knows.

We have added 30 per cent to the rubber in the side walls just above the bead. That's where constant bending taxes tire walls most. And where thin-walled tires often chafe and break.

We have made new molds to improve the tire's design. For we have found a new shape which increases endurance.

These three additions will add to our tire cost \$317,000 this year. Yet this year we made another big price reduction—our third in two years, totaling 45 per cent.

Four-Ply Tires

Even the smallest Goodyear Automobile Tires

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Makers of Goodyear "Tire Saver" Accessories; also Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires and Other Types

are four-ply tires—even size 30x3. And our anti-skid tread—the Goodyear All-Weather—is double-thick on all.

So Goodyears have always been exceptional tires. They won on sheer merit the top place in Tiredom, and for years have outsold any other.

Now we add 20 per cent to the air capacity and 30 per cent to the rubber above the bead. And we give you a better design. We are building by far the most capable tires ever built in these small sizes.

So even the occasional mishap and misuse will find new strength to combat them.

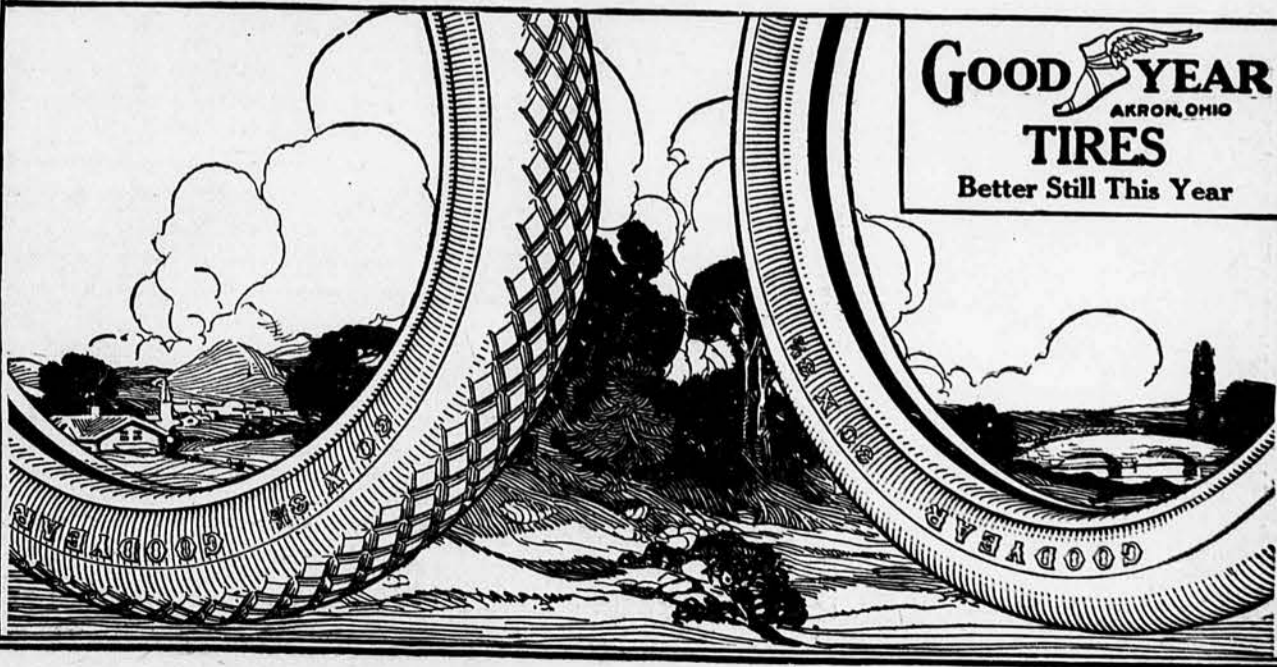
Get These Extras

The value we give in

Goodyear tires is due to our mammoth output. Get that value—it is due you. Smaller, thinner, lighter tires can't serve as Goodyears do. Even last year's Goodyears, though the leading tires, could not compare with these.

Any Goodyear dealer will supply you. Every neighborhood has a Goodyear Service Station with your size in stock, and it renders full Goodyear Service.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
TIRES
Better Still This Year



FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

POULTRY

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

BUFF ROCKS—WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHANS. PUREBRED FINE young stock. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE LEGHORN CHICKENS, Runner ducks. S. W. McComas, Circleville, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE LEGHORN cockerels for sale cheap. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. Cockerel and 12 pullets \$12.00. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Route 3.

DUFF'S MAMMOTH BARRED ROCKS. Choice breeding and exhibition quality. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

APRIL HATCHED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from heavy laying strain, at bargain prices. Wm. Parli, Axtell, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels. Early hatched. Cheap, if taken at once. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM heavy layers. Mated to Hinerman's champion laying stock. Now \$1.00. Mrs. M. A. Downen, Fontana, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—DARK, RICH, EVEN colored birds. Will sell for one-half what you will have to pay in the spring. Mrs. Chas. Hill, Toronto, Kansas.

FISHEL STRAIN—60 WHITE INDIAN Runner ducks and drakes. 15 days only. Not related. One dollar each. 16-24 months old. 36 R. C. Red hens 75 cents each. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

BUTTERCUP POULTRY YARDS. I WILL mate you a trio of beautiful Buttercups (200 egg strain) for \$10 and ship November 1. Book your orders now and avoid disappointment. No better Buttercups in United States. Prosperity and happiness with this breed. W. C. West, R. No. 5, Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

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

RED POLL BULLS AND COWS. D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kan.

4 REGISTERED ANGUS BULL CALVES for sale. Emil Hedstrom, Lost Springs, Ka.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL 3 YEARS old from advance registry cow. J. B. Sheridan, Carmel, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—80 HEAD REGISTERED Shorthorn cows and calves. Together or separately. Frank H. Yeager, Bazaar, Kan.

DOYLE PARK STOCK FARM FOR REGISTERED Shropshire sheep. Percheron horses, Shorthorn cattle and Duroc hogs. Young stock for sale. Visitors welcome. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL READY for service. Two of his dams averaged 35 lbs. butter in 7 days and 9 of them averaged 30 lbs. \$125. Wisconsin Live Stock Association, Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—FIFTY HIGH GRADE JERSEY cows three to five years old, seventeen high grade Holstein cows four to six years old. These cows can be bought right. Preston B. Graybill, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—\$40.00 WILL BUY OUR 3-year-old registered Hampshire herd boar. Son of Gen. Tipton, grand champion at 6 state fairs. Spring boars \$15.00 to \$20.00. Spring gilts \$20.00, two for \$35.00. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

320 A. UNIMPROVED WHEAT LAND AND 60 acre residence, clear, for improved farm. Box 68, Strong, Kan.

HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND FINE residence for land or property. Address D. H. care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND. DRUG stock and building located in town of 200. R. F. D. Box 31, Frankfort, Kan.

\$350.00 120 TONS OREGON FIR TWO piece new site to trade for plane. This is a first class site and must have A No. one plane. Address V. C. Archer, Colony, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A GOOD thriving hardware business with or without the buildings located in northern Okla., in one of the best parts of the state. Will sell or trade for good farm land in Harper or Sumner Co., Kan., or Grant or Alfalfa Co., Okla. Write fully what you have to the owner, E. S. Davis, Amarita, Okla.

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—BULL TRACTOR. A BAR-gata. R. J. Johnson, Geneseo, Kan.

3% BUYS—A 12 HORSE, TWO CYLINDER gasoline motor. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

PRAIRIE HAY. WE HANDLE HAY IN large quantities and can make shipment any day. Ask for delivered prices. The Osage City Grain & Elevator Co., 416 Main street, Osage City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ONE (NO. 15) OHIO ENSIL-age cutter, nearly new. Long Bros., Reserve, Kan.

COLLIE PUPPIES, Sired by PARBOLD Fox, son of Champion Ormskirik Foxall, Dam Imported Craigmor Coronet, Fox terriers. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

ENGINE PLOW FOR SALE—JOHN Deere 10-14 in. bottom; one 12-14 in. bottom; one 14-14 in. bottom; good condition; will sell cheap. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

PURE KARKOP SEED WHEAT, RE-cleaned, price \$1.50. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME GROWN ALFALFA AND SWEET clover. I have a limited amount of fancy and choice seed. Write for prices and samples. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kan.

PLANT THIS FALL SURE-GROUND never in better condition. Trees at wholesale prices. Buy direct. Save agents' commissions. Send postal for free fruit book. Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

LUMBER

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

LUMBER—WE SHIP TO CONSUMERS AT wholesale. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Lowest prices on Bois D' Arc, cedar and oak posts. Telephone poles and piling. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Salina, Kansas.

LANDS

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

1/4 SEC., RUNNING WATER, TIMBER, Improved, good soil. Box 25, Edmond, Kan.

11 MONTHS' SUNSHINE IN COLORADO, best water rights. Perfect land. Keen Bros., Pueblo, Colo.

WOULD YOU BUY ONE? CHOICE LYON Co. corn and alfalfa farms, cheap! E. B. Miller, Admire, Kan.

YOUR CHOICE OF A 160, 320 OR 640 A. farm. Possession now. Easy terms. W. C. Blattler, Belpre, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED FARMS FOR SALE IN Saline county, garden spot of Kansas, by Fred A. Reed, Salina, Kansas.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY. 15 ACRES NEAR Co. High School, well improved, 11 acres in alfalfa. E. Wilson, Owner, Nickerson, Ka.

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

RICH BLACK LAND FARM—MY IMPROVED stock, grain, alfalfa farm, 800 a., half cultivation, ready for traction plows, \$30,000. Seth Reynolds, Ashdown, Ark.

WELL IMPROVED 108 ACRES 5 1/2 MILES from town. Good 8-room house, barn, orchard. 90 in cultivation. \$62.50 acre. Write owner, Sid Gardner, McLouth, Kansas.

SEND DESCRIPTION OF YOUR FARM OR ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 2, Peru, Illinois.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD QUARTERS Western Kansas land, one within two and half, the other three and half miles of railroad station. Address W. W. Strickland, Topeka, Kan.

LAST CALL IF YOU WANT A GOOD dairy and hog farm. Close in. Ship. You must hurry as I must sell on Sept. 15th. See last week's Breeze. F. J. Wabberman, Council Grove, Kan.

WHEAT LAND AND GASOLINE TRACTOR plowing outfit, to rent with the land. Also will sell fine wheat land on easy terms. In Wallace county, Kan. J. E. Fitzgerald, owner, Jamestown, Kan.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS; CROP PAYMENT or easy terms along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minn., N. D., Mont., Idaho, Wash. and Ore. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 46 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN MINNESOTA—CHEAP, Fertile land; easy terms. Excellent climate, sweet water, good markets. Grasses grow luxuriantly. The ideal cattle country. Write for information. Northern Minnesota Development Association, Mail & Breeze Department, Duluth, Minn.

RICH BLACK VALLEY FARMS \$15 PER acre, 14 years' time. More than one hundred families have already bought land in our Rosita Valley Ranch, Deuel county, Texas, and all intend to make it their home. Join the most successful colony in Texas. No richer land anywhere; good water; finest climate in United States; price the lowest; terms easiest. Practically twelve months growing season. Produces excellent crops of corn, cotton, all forage crops including alfalfa, sudan grass, sorghum, as well as potatoes and other vegetables; semi-tropical fruits such as oranges, grape fruit, figs, grapes. Splendid dairy country. Railroad and seaport distributing centers near. Only \$15 an acre. \$1 an acre cash, balance 14 years' time. Remarkable opportunity for farm home or investment. Write today for free booklet. Address C. W. Wahl Company, Inc., 441 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FOR SALE—FINE TOPEKA, KANSAS, farm 25 acres, 1 1/2 mi. to car line, on pike road. 14 room house and two barns in good condition. Four wells, two cisterns. 2 acres timber, 4 acres alfalfa, balance cultivation. Small fruits, apples; 1/4 mile to school. Price and terms write M. M. Shepherd, Berryville, Arkansas.

240 ACRES, 45 MILES FROM MINNEAPOLIS, one mile from town; 160 acres under cultivation; balance used for pasture; can practically all be cultivated; heavy soil. Good set buildings, consisting of 8 room house, large barn, granary, corn cribs, windmills, etc.; the land will produce 60 bushels of corn per acre; telephone in house; country thickly settled; complete set of machinery; 27 head of stock, consisting of 11 cows, balance 1 and 2-year-olds; six good horses, 25 hogs, chickens, one-half of this year's crop and everything on the farm goes at \$50 an acre, half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED: TO HEAR DIRECT FROM owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 111 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS QUICKLY for cash no matter where located; information free. Black's Business Agency, Chippewa Falls, Wisc., Desk 9.

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

WANTED—TO RENT FIVE HUNDRED or more acres of wheat land for the coming season. Write me your proposition stating particulars. Frank E. Stamme, Sentinel, Okla.

WILL TRADE TOPEKA RESIDENCE, beautiful location, modern, 8 rooms, hot water heat, for good central or eastern Kansas farm. E. R. Corbin, 217 Greenwood, Topeka, Kan.

CREAM WANTED

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

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

SMALL POWER THRESHERS FOR GRAIN, maize, peanuts, peas, etc. Hand and Pony hay presses. Particulars free. W. H. Staple, Dallas, Texas.

FREMONT KAFIR HEADERS, OPERATED one man and team. Harvests eight acres daily. Attaches wagon box. Marketed three years. Price \$15.00 freight prepaid. Illustrated folder mailed upon request. Address Fremont Motor Co., Manufacturers, 18 West Fifth St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

AGENTS

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

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL WINFIELD Reliable Trees. Pure bred—True to name. Growers of a general stock. Will pay a liberal commission. Cooper and Rogers, Winfield, Kan.

MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL THE FAST-est selling household novelty of the day. Set samples and full information 50 cents. Address The Enamel Bake Ovens, 504 Burnside St., Portland, Ore.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT A tailor-made suit just for showing it to your friends? Then write Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 177, Chicago, and get beautiful samples, styles and a wonderful offer.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 382, St. Louis.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS: \$80 MONTH-ly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary; qualify now, state age. Booklet free. Electric Dept. 612 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN FOR HIGH-CLASS TOBACCO factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box M-36, Danville, Va.

HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. EX-amination Oct. 13. Good salaries. Free quarters. Write, Ozment, 382, St. Louis.

BE A DETECTIVE. EARN \$150 TO \$300 per month; travel over the world. Write Supt. Ludwig, 401 Westover Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WITH- out a home. Small wages, neat, healthy, honest. No children. Mrs. A. M. O'Neal, Liberty, Kan., R. R. No. 1.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN to men and women. \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Write for list. Franklin Institute, Dept. B51, Rochester, N. Y.

WANT GERMAN OR SWEDISH FARMER who has several grown boys; must be experienced dairy man. Everything furnished on good farm near Kansas City. References required. J. R. Meyers, 609 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—FARMERS—MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. U. S. government jobs. \$75.00 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. B 51, Rochester, N. Y.

BEEES AND HONEY

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

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

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 2 50 lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$9.00. Single cans 25 cents extra for boxing. Special prices in large lots. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SPECIAL PRICE LIST PURE CALIF. honey free. Produced by one of our Calif. apiaries. Explains grades, sized packages, prepaid prices. Inspection allowed before payment. Sample for dime to pay postage. Spencer Apiaries, Dept. D, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$500,000 CLIENTS made. Searches, advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 325 F. Wash- ington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 509-C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

"PATENTS SECURED THROUGH CREDIT System. Free search; send sketch. Booklet free. Waters and Company, 4215 Warder Building, Washington, D. C."

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

HONEY

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

FOR SALE—LIGHT AMBER EXTRACTED. 2-60 lb. cans, \$8.40; Broken Comb or Bulk, 2-56 lb. cans, \$10.64; No. 1 Light Amber Comb in 24 section glass front cases, \$2.75. For single cans of honey add 25c for boxing. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

BELGIAN HARES

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

YOU CAN MAKE A GOOD LIVING IN your back yard raising Belgian Hares. Particulars free. W. G. Thorsen, Aurora, Colorado.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. JACOB J. Klassen, Inman, Kan.

FARM LOANS IN KANSAS, NORTHWEST Missouri and western Oklahoma. Elia Peacock, Topeka, Kan.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR WALNUT timber on the stump. Write today. Statley Waymar, Louisville, Kan.

MOLIER BARBER COLLEGE. MEN WANTED. Special fall rates. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS FOR SALE. FULL BLOOD COON blood pups for sale, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. O. Bickett, Americus, Kan.

POSITION WANTED ON GOOD DAIRY farm. I am 25 years old, married and have two small boys. Experienced and can give references. Fred H. Rice, Muscotah, Ka.

HARK! ARE YOU DEAF? THE RUNYAN Ear Trumpet has been on the market over 15 years. Costs only \$3.50. Write for testimonials and free trial offer. Alfred C. Runyan, Baldwin, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

120 acres, well improved; 8 miles Holton, \$9,000. S. E. Friend, Horton, Kan.

NEMAH COUNTY, KAN., farms. Improved. \$40 a. up. E. L. Horth, Centra, Kan.

190 A. IMP. 46 alfalfa, bal. wheat, corn, pasture, \$12,000. Lindholm & Son, Kingman, Kan.

320 A. Hamilton Co. Raw grass land, \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

1920 A. 10 mi. Meade, 700 a. farm land, bal. pasture. \$12.50 a. G. W. Day, Meade, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.

FARMS and ranches, northeast Kansas, \$35 to \$125 acre. Geo. Loch, Marysville, Kan.

FREE! Illustrated booklet describing richest Co. in Kan. Hossey Land Co., Columbus, Kan.

480 A. ALL GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

1/2 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holington, Kan.

160 A. IMP. 5 alfalfa, 120 cult., bal. pasture. Living water, orchard and grove. 3 1/2 mi. town. \$40 a. M. F. House, Attica, Kan.

CHOICE WHEAT and alfalfa farms. \$50 up. Banner wheat and alfalfa county. Write for description. Rex Nordyke, Harper Kan.

BARGAINS in imp. alfalfa, corn and wheat farms. Right prices, easy terms. Proctor & LeGrande, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/2 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE. Cheap. Section grass land, No 1 half sec. grass land; No. 1 half sec. well impr., 120 bottom, \$1800. No. 1 stock and grain ranch. J. H. Price, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—1060 a. imp. ranch, 2 1/2 miles of town in Ness Co., Kan. 1/2 bottom, alfalfa land. One 960 a. imp. ranch, 4 miles from town, 40 a. growing alfalfa. Price, each, \$11.50 per a. Terms. No trades. All kinds of wheat and alfalfa lands. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

FOR RENT. 158 acres, for wheat. \$250.00. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

GOOD well impr. 90 a. close in at sacrifice. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTION of the best farm for the money in this neighborhood. W. D. Morgan, Herington, Kansas.

960 ACRES improved, all tillable, black loam. Stevens Co.; \$6 per a., terms. Hugh Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

\$6000 BUYS IMPROVED business property paying 10% net. In growing town. Write Papes, Mulvane, Kansas.

640 ACRES smooth, part wheat, part alfalfa land. \$4,000. Terms. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

160 A. well impr. 1 mi. town, \$15,000. 240 a. fine improvements, \$24,000. J. Jensen, Hlawatha, Kansas.

80 ACRES, well improved. High state of cultivation. 3 1/2 miles of Wellsville. Price \$7300; \$1500 cash, bal. 5% long time. Moherman & Bivins, Wellsville, Kan.

FOR SALE: Cheap, 60 acres, well improved, 4 1/2 miles from Emporia. Price \$5000 with crop. Can give possession soon. E. R. Griffith, Route 2, Emporia, Kan.

260 A. RANCH and farm, 10 mi. south of Fowler, 15 mi. east Meade. 300 a. cult.; fine stream, 50 springs. 200 a. alfalfa land. Artesian water. New house. 18 a. timber. 2 a. orchard. \$15,000. Write R. C. Mayse, Owner, Ashland, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE, best Lyon County stock ranch. Well improved. Fine grass. Plenty of bottom alfalfa land. Well located. A money maker. Easy terms. Bargains in any size tracts. Write for lists. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

YOUR CHANCE. 160 acres, 4 mi. from Peabody. All extra good land under plow; food 7 room house. Good barn 40x60; scales, granary, etc. Nice shade. School 1 mi. Bargain for short time at \$70 per a.; time on \$7000. Mollohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

160 A. smooth dark land, 5 r. house, large barn, crib, etc., well cultivated, shade, 15 a. blue grass, remainder cultivation, R. F. D. and telephone, close to good school, 4 1/2 mi. town. Price \$61.00 per acre. Terms on \$6000.00 if wanted. Write for new booklet of farm bargains and descriptive information of Ottawa and Franklin county, Kansas, only 58 miles of Kansas City. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

WE OWN 13,600 ACRES IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frizell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

MORTON COUNTY, KAN., LANDS. 320 acres, level, black loam soil, shallow to water. Price \$1400 cash. Investigate. Cecil B. Long, Richfield, Morton Co., Kan.

80 A. 2 1/2 MI. FROM CLIFTON, KAN. All tillable, well improved, all hog tight. No. 1 soil, good neighborhood, good water, best of terms. If interested, write J. H. Harris, Owner, Clifton, Kan.

BROWN COUNTY FARMS of 160 acres each, located near Robinson. One, extra fine improvements, at \$32,000; and one of good improvements at \$27,000; both are extra good bargains; will make good terms on sale. Bigham & Ochltree, 116 N. 8th Street, St. Joe, Mo.

QUIT RENTING, BUY THIS. 80, nice location, 3 room house, stable, good fencing, unfailing water, all tillable. \$3200; will carry \$1600 at 5%. Write D. H. Wallingford, Mound Valley, Kan.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAINS. 120 a. 1/2 mi. high school, 8 room 2-story house; good barn. 50 a. grass, all tillable. \$75 per a. 80 a. 3 mi. town, all smooth land; 7 room house, barn, plenty fruit, close to school. \$67.50 per acre. Cassida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR. 130 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mfg. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

Last Union Pacific Railroad Land 1-10 cash, balance 10 years. In Logan, Gove, Thomas and Greeley counties. J. A. Nye, Gen'l Agt., Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SHERIFF'S SALE Independence, Kan., Sept. 18. 460 a. good farm near Caney, center of gas and oil belt. 80 a. and 380 a. farms, good improvements. Eakes Bros., Caney, Kan.

160 Acres for \$2500 South of Wichita near Kaw, Okla., all good level land, 60 a. in corn; good bldgs. Only \$8500; \$2500 cash, time on bal. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

2—Rare Bargains—2 Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kan.

IMPROVED STOCK RANCH 1280 acres, 6 to 20 feet to water, 4 1/2 miles from Dodge City. 100 acres bottom land. Price \$13 acre. Terms, 1/2 cash. Wm. Martin & Son, Owners, Dodge City, Kan.

Sedgwick Co. Land Half Cash—Half Time at 5%. 160 a. west of Wichita, 3 mi. from Cheney, Kan. 100 a. in cult.; 30 a. in meadow. 30 in pasture. Along the Ninnescah River; does not overflow. All first and second bottom land. This is alfalfa, corn and wheat land. Immediate possession of land to sow wheat or alfalfa this fall. Small house, small barn, good granary, well fenced, abundance of good water; living water in pasture for stock. Owned by an estate and must be divided, that is the reason we are offering it at \$50 an acre. \$4000 cash, \$4000 time at 5% interest. This is a real bargain, come and see. G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

LAND, sale or exch. Mo. to Pacific, Dakota to Gulf. Fultz, 311 1/2 N. Main, Hutchinson, Kan.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, some in Catholic settlement. Exc. Severn & Hattick, Williamsburg, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

LAND and mdse for sale or exchange. Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

FARMS and land to exch. for mdse. or income property. C. L. Kraft, Little Rock, Ark.

HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

WRITE FOR LIST of lands we offer to exchange for mdse. and income properties. All-Over-Arkansas Land Co., Opposite Union Station, Little Rock, Ark.

TO EXCHANGE for western land, improved farm of 320 acres, 3 1/2 miles from good railroad town in Cowley county. Address H. C. Whalen, 413 Bittling Building, Wichita, Kan.

170 ACRES for exchange for city property. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

IF YOU WANT to trade or buy, write Young's Realty Co., Howard, Kansas.

FOR TRADE—Livery and feed barn, \$5,000, clear. Want clear western Kansas land. T. N. Castles, Lawrence, Kansas.

IMPROVED and unimproved farms and ranches for sale or trade. Send for list. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

Chase County Stock Farm

160 acres 7 1/2 miles from Clements; 70 acres good soil under cultivation; bal. good grazing land, all in one body, fair improvements. Good well, daily mail, telephone, 13 mi. to school. Fine roads. Price \$5600. \$1500 cash, bal. liberal terms at 6%. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

IRRIGATED FARMS

We are offering for sale a limited number of improved irrigated farms on easy terms. Well located, near main line of Santa Fe in Kearny County, Kansas. Water for irrigation from river and pumping plants. Electric current for all power and lighting purposes. Price ranging twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre. Address The Garden City Sugar and Land Co. Garden City, Kansas.

Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy where while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

FINE STOCK RANCH

Square section, 8 mi. town in Ness Co. 120 a. in cultivation, bal. fenced pasture. 350 a. smooth alfalfa land, 18 ft. to sheet water. Walnut creek runs through, never dry. 3 room house, stable for 12 horses, cow shed, double frame granary, with driveway; stone chicken house, well, windmill and high tank. Nice young orchard. Several quarters grass land adjoining can be leased. \$8000; terms on \$4000. Send for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

TEXAS

Do You Want This Farm?

320 acres Valley land, all good, tillable, level, with no rocks. 220 in cultivation. No grass on cultivated land. 100 acres in mesquite grass and timber; will carry 40 head stock. Plenty water and healthy as any part of U. S. Will grow anything native of temperate zone; wheat made 25 bu. per acre. Good feed crops. Cotton 1/2 bale. 1/2 mile school. 4 1/2 mi. Merkel, which is 17 mi. west of Abilene, Tex. 3 good teams; farming tools and feed go with land at \$30 per acre. Want greater part cash; will carry some long time if wanted. H. F. Richards, Merkel, Tex.

MISSOURI

BARGAINS in high class farm near Kansas City. Some Exc. L. W. Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

For Sale—Splendid farm 160 a., close in, \$4500. Other farms. R. F. Campbell, Lebanon, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 120 acre farm, \$1800. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

KERAN & WEGNER, real estate, Lockwood, Mo. Write for information, English or German.

160 A. well imp. Well and spring. 60 a. cult., bal. timber. R. F. D. and phone. \$17.50 a. Terms. J. A. Hunt, Marshfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys 40 acres good land; near town; some timber, healthy location. Bargain price \$200. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI. For farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory, write for list. 100 farms described and priced in Mo.'s best grain and blue grass section. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.

PLEASANT HOMES IN MISSOURI OZARKS 80 acres, house, barn, spring; only \$700. I own and control 10,000 acres, any size tract. Easy terms, good water, climate unexcelled. Frank Hays, Ava, Mo.

FOR HEALTH AND WEALTH COME TO THE OZARKS

160 acres, eight miles from Mountain View, one mile from Arroll, four room house, 45 acres in cultivation, good black land, Church and school, R. F. D., good roads. Price \$1600.00. Terms. Other farms, write for list. Thomason Brothers, Mountain View, Mo.

SOUTH AMERICA.

JOIN SYNDICATE forming to secure, colonize and stock half million acres, in Bolivia. Less than 5 cents an acre. Absolute title. Rich soil—fine climate. Highest references. P. O. Box 498, Sawtelle, Calif.

WISCONSIN

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

WISCONSIN FARMERS. We offer you partially improved farms. Small house, small clearing, \$30 an a. and upwards. We also will loan you money to buy cows and pigs. Rich soil, good roads, neighbors, schools; near best of markets. Send for free map and price list. Faust Land Co., Conrath, Rusk Co., Wis.

SALE OR TRADE

480 acres close town, Butler Co., imp. 240 cult.; fine farm, fine crops. Should see it to 1000 acres, prefer ranch. V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kan.

ARKANSAS

FOR CHEAP CORN, alfalfa and truck farms write W. L. Perkins, Ashdown, Ark.

WHITE DOWELL LAND COMPANY for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

260 ACRES, 200 in cult. 100 creek bottom. Good improvements. \$8,000—terms. Owner, Box 66, Ft. Smith, Ark.

120 A. GOOD RIDGE LAND, imp. 20 acres cult.; 10 a. orchard. \$1800; terms. C. L. Kraft, Little Rock, Arkansas.

RICH VALLEY FARMS with all new buildings on most liberal terms ever offered. Valley Park Imp'm't Ass'n, Edwardsville, Ill.

PINKERTON, the Land Man, Green Forest, Carroll Co., Ark. He has the cheap lands for sale. Write for list.

STOP PAYING RENT! Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Arkansas 160 acre farm, 40 a. in cultivation; bal. in grass. One 4 room house. 1 1/2 mi. from town. Every acre can be cultivated. \$7.50 acre. Clouds Land Co., Ashdown, Ark.

SPECIAL 60 DAY LAND SALE. Railroad fare paid round trip. Sell 40 a. or more \$10 per a. easy terms. Money refunded any time during purchase period if dissatisfied or will loan purchase money for improving land 3 years. 6% int. Strong bank guarantees fulfillment of contract. Good level land, no rock, no swamps. Near large city, automobile pike and railroad. Alexander & Son, Little Rock, Ark.

TEXAS

A 16,593 ACRE stock farm, must be sold in a body, 3,000 acres in cultivation. Artesian water. Fifty tenant houses. \$20 an acre. No Trading. W. H. Graham, Cuero, Texas.

18,000 Acres

In the Texas Panhandle near Dalhart, all under fence, ranch improvements, exceptionally well set to grass and everlasting running water, which we can sell cheaper than anything offered in that locality. Write or call on us.

THEODOR C. PELTZER INVESTMENT CO. 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

FOR SALE: Desert and homestead entries. Improved, under ditch, near R. R. \$10 per a. In Logan Co., Colo. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

TRUSTEE LAND SALE. Splendid irrigated alfalfa, grain, sugar beet farms cheap to close estate. Crop payment plan if desired. Horace Davis, Owner, Sterling, Colo.

TWO 160 ACRE farms near Haxtum, Colorado, in the midst of a good farming settlement. Small cash payment, balance like rent. O. P. Morganthaler, 526 State Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

CHOICE WHEAT and corn valley farms in Logan County, Colorado, in the natural alfalfa country, for sale. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Land surrounded by good neighbors, wheat yielding better than 40 bushels. Crop failures unknown. H. J. Wagner, Sterling, Colo.

IDEAL money making Colorado farm 2000 a. Alfalfa, timothy, clover, small grains, corn, potatoes, root crops. Sparkling streams; fine stone buildings. Cement silos. 1 mile to R. R. Cattle, hogs, horses, mules, glorious climate, excellent markets. Description, right price. Keen Bros., Pueblo, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

PLACER COUNTY, CALIF. Lands, improved and unimproved. For fruit or stock raising. Large or small tracts. Write to W. W. Rodehaver, East Auburn, Calif.

NEBRASKA

FOR RENT, FIVE YEARS, 30 FARMS. Give option to buy on ten annual payments. Alfalfa seed furnished. Free rent except improvements. Must have \$2,500 live stock. Southern Colorado Irrigated. Great excursion September 20th. Burton Land Co., Lincoln, Neb.

NEW YORK

150 MONEY MAKING NEW YORK farms for sale now at half actual value by McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y.

425 ACRES new land: 5 miles from railroad town on public road. Land lays good: watered by springs and creek. 50 acres under plow. Balance pasture and wood. Some timber; to quick buyer \$5 per acre. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

FLORIDA

FREE—The truth about Florida in Florida Highlands Progress. Illustrated; 6 months' subscription free. Johnson & Tutt, 838 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

Cattle Receipts Are Larger

Two or three interesting points were brought out in the cattle market last week. Corn fed cattle and choice heavy grass steers have been in light supply, and prices are strong to 15c higher on them. It appears that no great number of good cattle are available at this time, and stronger prices for them through September are expected. Middle class cattle, including Kansas grass steers weighing up to 1,250 pounds, have been plentiful, and prices on them are 10 to 25c lower. Commission men look for a good supply of medium cattle, and that kind may work lower this month. Light weight, cheap steers, selling around \$6 held steady last week.

Stock cattle have been in strong demand, and were steady for the week, most sales at \$6.85 to \$7.60. Feeders are lower, some good weights, 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, selling at \$7.40 to \$7.50. Breeding cows are more plentiful and slightly lower, young stock cows and heifers at \$6 to \$7, choice quality heifers up to \$7.50, one sale of wet cows, with calves by their side this week at 8 cents a pound. Receipts for last week were 55,000 head, 14,000 more than the preceding week. Top on prime steers last week \$9.90. Kansas grass steers largely at \$7.35 to \$8.10, a few steers at \$8.50 to \$8.75, three trains of Oregon grass steers, 1,250 pounds, at \$7.75, a few loads of them at \$7.50, quarantine steers \$5.85 and \$7.20. Oklahoma grass cattle in native division \$6 to \$7.50. Panhandle yearlings \$7.50 to \$8.35.

Hog values have shifted considerably, the lower priced hogs gaining 15 to 25 cents, while top light hogs are steady. Lighter receipts, 28,000 for the week, less the quota order buyers have taken, leaves packers short, and competition from them has elevated prices on heavy and mixed packing grades. Top price today is \$7.65, bulk of sales \$7.10 to \$7.60.

Sheep and lamb supply has been light, but lambs are 25 to 40 cents lower, sheep about steady. Native lambs are selling at \$8 to \$8.50, yearlings \$6.75, wethers \$6.25. Utah lambs \$8.55. Fat ewes bring \$5.50 to \$6. Feeding stock plentiful, but there is a big demand, lambs selling at \$8.20 to \$8.35, yearlings \$6.75 to \$7, western breeding ewes \$6.50 to \$7, some fancy black face Iowa 2-year-old breeding ewes last week at \$7.65, broken mouth western ewes \$5 to \$6.

FAT STEERS.

Prime heavy, corn fat.....	\$9.40@9.90
Prime medium weight.....	8.75@9.75
Good to choice.....	8.25@8.60
Fair to good.....	7.20@8.20
Western steers, choice.....	8.25@8.75
Fair to good.....	7.40@8.20
Common to fair killers.....	6.65@7.40
Prime yearlings.....	8.00@9.50

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Prime.....	\$6.75@7.50
Good to choice.....	6.00@6.70
Fair to good.....	5.30@6.00
Cutter cows.....	4.85@5.40
Canners.....	3.50@4.50
Prime heifers.....	5.50@6.50
Fair to choice.....	7.65@8.45
Common to fair.....	6.00@7.60

QUARANTINE CATTLE.

Steers, grain fed.....	\$8.50@8.75
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	7.50@8.40
Steers, grass fat.....	4.50@7.85
Cows and heifers.....	4.50@7.40

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Selected feeders.....	\$7.75@8.40
Good to choice feeders.....	7.25@7.70
Medium to good feeders.....	6.80@7.20
Common to fair feeders.....	6.25@6.80
Selected stockers.....	7.00@8.40
Medium to good stockers.....	7.20@7.85
Common to fair stockers.....	6.25@7.15
Stock cows.....	5.50@6.85
Stock heifers.....	6.00@8.00
Stock calves.....	7.00@9.75
Veal calves.....	7.00@10.00
Killing bulls.....	4.75@6.50

HOGS.

Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$7.35@7.65
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	7.15@7.45
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.55@7.65
Rough to common.....	6.50@7.10
Bulk of sales.....	7.15@7.65

SHEEP.

Spring lambs.....	\$8.30@8.65
Yearlings.....	6.65@7.50
Wethers.....	6.00@6.75
Ewes.....	5.60@6.50
Feeding lambs.....	7.50@8.25
Goats.....	4.25@5.00

Receipts of Livestock.

Receipts of livestock this week, with comparisons, are here shown.

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Last year.
Cattle—			
Kansas City.....	54,225	42,275	42,125

HAY WANTED

All kinds and grades

Kansas City Hay Company
706 A Live Stock Exchange
Kansas City Missouri



Write Us About Stock That You Want to Ship to Market

or about stock you want to purchase to feed. Our twenty years experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent you free upon request. Send your address to

Ryan-Robinson Commission Co.
421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago.....	41,800	46,600	43,400
Five markets.....	157,325	135,075	144,325
Hogs—			
Kansas City.....	27,800	27,850	31,200
Chicago.....	108,000	89,000	100,000
Five markets.....	116,300	219,050	228,500
Sheep—			
Kansas City.....	47,400	42,725	44,750
Chicago.....	75,500	55,000	135,000

Dealers Are Afraid To Hold Wheat.

New winter wheat has been moving for two months, and yet on the fourth day of September carlots of contract wheat in Kansas City were worth fully 15 cents over the price at which speculators are willing to sell wheat for September delivery. There never was such a situation before in the wheat market.

Demand for wheat for immediate use and to fill old export contracts is sufficient to absorb all the current offerings, preventing any accumulation at market centers. Kansas City elevators contain only 266,000 bushels of wheat, and even that meager amount is merely on its way in and out again. It is obvious that no merchant or miller is holding any wheat longer than is necessary to move it along on its way to the consumer, when there is no possible way to hedge it without facing a certain loss. A year ago Kansas City stocks were nearly 5 million bushels. Chicago has less than a million bushels in store, compared with 4 1/2 million bushels a year ago, and Minneapolis only 66,000 bushels, compared with 869,000 bushels a year ago. There is not enough wheat in Kansas City elevators to run the mills here for a week, and not enough in Minneapolis public stocks to supply the mills for a day. The total visible supply last Monday was only 7,111,000 bushels, more than half of which was at seaboard points for export.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were \$801,000 bushels, somewhat larger than aggregate primary receipts, and compared with 9,737,000 bushels a year ago.

Hard wheat—No. 2, \$1.03@1.14; No. 3, 99c@1.10; No. 4, \$1.03.
Soft wheat—No. 2, \$1.11@1.13; No. 3, \$1@1.10; No. 4, \$1.
Mixed wheat—No. 4, 92c.
Corn—No. 2 white, 70 1/2@71c; No. 3, 70 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 73 1/2@74c; No. 3, 72 1/2@73c; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2@71c; No. 3, 69 1/2@70 1/2c; No. 4, 67c; No. 5, 65c.
Oats—No. 2 white 36 1/2@37 1/2c; No. 3, 35@35 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 34 1/2@35 1/2c; No. 3, 32 1/2@33 1/2c; No. 4, 30c.

Handling the Damp Wheat

Much of the new crop of wheat has a high moisture content. If it is put into storage without special treatment it is very likely to cause trouble by becoming musty and hot. By mixing high-moisture and low-moisture wheat together, a method whereby part of the damp wheat of this year's crop can be put into good condition was demonstrated in an experiment at Baltimore which was directed by a grain standardization specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Gambrill Manufacturing company of that city.

The experiment described was performed to determine if it would be possible or feasible to handle damp wheat in such a way that it would not be necessary to put it through a commercial drier and yet insure its keeping safely in storage or during shipment.

For this experiment one car of Pacific Coast white wheat containing 1,098 bushels was mixed with one car of Eastern red winter wheat containing 1,120 bushels, and put into storage in an elevator bin. On July 29, samples taken from the white wheat while it was still in the car tested 9.7 per cent in moisture. Samples taken from the red wheat on July 31 while this wheat was also still in the car tested 15.1 per cent. These wheats were thoroughly mixed on August 3 and the mixture was then put into storage in an elevator bin and allowed to remain there until August 6, when it was transferred to another bin. Samples taken from the wheat at the time it was transferred tested 12.9 per cent moisture for the red wheat and 12.2 per cent for the white wheat. The wheat was allowed to remain in the second bin until August 10, when it was transferred to a third bin. Samples taken at this time showed that the moisture content of the red wheat was 12.5 per cent and of the white wheat, 12 per cent. While the grain was still in the cars the red wheat tested higher in moisture by 5.4 per cent than the white wheat. By August 6, or three days after the wheats were mixed, enough of the moisture from the damp wheat had been transferred to the dry wheat so the difference in their moisture content at that time was only .7 of 1 per cent.

Do not expect the young chicks to live on flies and grasshoppers. A few handfuls of grain will push them along and make early broilers and early layers.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Sept. 13—John W. Wadill & Son, Brashear, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.

Oct. 15—Geo. Lewis & Son, Stahl, Mo.
Nov. 15—W. H. Romjue, Atlanta, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 12—E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.
Oct. 27—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 28—E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 17—Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 25-26—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 22—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville, Ia.
Sept. 23—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Oct. 5—Henry Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.
Oct. 6—Stephen Brown, Shambaugh, Ia., sale at Clarinda.
Oct. 7—Ed. W. Cook, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 15—O. B. Clemenson, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 18—E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.
Oct. 19—Sigel Brown, Reads, Mo.
Oct. 20—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown, sale at Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 20—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 23—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Oct. 26—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 28—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 29—J. D. Gurthe, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 30—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan., sale at Norton, Kan.
Nov. 3—Chas. M. Scott, Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Nov. 4—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 18—D. C. Loneragan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown, sale at Auburn, Neb.
Jan. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 2—Frazier Bros., Waco, Neb.
Feb. 3—H. J. Beall and Wiscel Bros., Roca, Neb.
Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 17—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 25—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 27—Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. M. Wade, Burlington, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 6—H. T. Dickerson, Jameson, Mo.
Nov. 2—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 6—Jones and Miller, Clay Center, Kan.
Oct. 19—Geo. Kuesmire, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 27—J. A. Weisner, Elmo, Kan. (Dillon P. O.)
Nov. 3—Martin Kelley, Verdun, Neb.
Nov. 4—E. M. Getchell, Lamont, Kan.
Nov. 8—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
Nov. 17—J. U. Howe, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 18—Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.
Feb. 2—Martin Kelly, Verdun, Neb.
Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Jan. 25—J. C. Boyd, Virginia, Neb.
Feb. 11—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Erhart's Prize Winning Polands.
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will be out at the fairs again this fall with their big type Poland China herd. This herd was recognized as the leading large type herd at the southwestern fairs last year and when quality and size are both considered it is unusually strong this year. At the head of this herd now is the wonderful line bred Hadley boar, Big Hadley Jr. The writer has watched the development of this hog from his pig form and his growth and development has been phenomenal. Do not fail to see him when visiting the fairs. When you see Erhart's hogs at the fairs and talk hogs with Erhart you will know more about hogs.—Advertisement.

Change to Purebreds.

Stockmen with big pastures, why not buy purebred cows and heifers, a carload or two, and gradually change your whole herd into purebred cattle? That is just what W. I. Bowman & Company of Ness City, Kan., have done and now with a herd of 760 pure bred registered Hereford cattle they are in position to raise market topper steers or furnish breeding stock to their brother breeders at a premium that is well worth all the trouble and expense of changing the

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.
Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching: all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. **Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.**

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

John D. Snyder, AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. **HUTCHINSON, KAN.**

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

WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer
SELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages.

Missouri Auction School

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

Col. E. Walters, Skedee, Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter, 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

Missouri Auction School

SHEPHERD PONIES Mares, colts and stallions for sale.
Henry Tangeman, Newton, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Two Tried Mule Foot Sows
to farrow soon; one that now has a litter of six. Four bred gilts and a yearling boar all big, extra well bred. These are for sale at very reasonable prices.
E. G. L. HARBOUR, BALDWIN CITY, KAN.

Registered Mule Foot Hogs
Large, growthy kind. Some choice stock for sale. Write for prices.
Freeland & Eldwine, Marion, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immured O.I.C.'s April pigs \$15; July pigs at \$10. Booking orders for Sept. pigs from my best sows. **A. G. Cook, Luray, Va.**

O.I.C. Herd Boar also fall boars and gilts; tried sows bred to order, also spring pigs. **BOY & ENRIGHT, Burns, Kan.**

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs
A splendid herd boar for sale. Also spring boars and gilts in pairs and trios not related. **F. C. COOKIN, Russell, Kan.**

Smooth Heavy Boned O.I.C.'s
Pigs not akin from two months up. Boars not related to gilts and sows. Best of breeding at farmer's prices. Write today for circular.
F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

Pleasant Vale Herd O. I. C. Hogs
Tried sows bred for September and October farrow. Fall gilts for sale, open. Also a few fall boars. Spring pigs, both sexes.
Chas. N. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs
50 pigs, both sexes, March and April farrow. Sired by the grand champion at Topeka last season. Eligible to registry in all associations. Write for descriptions and prices.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. F. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KS.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality
A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list.
HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires
Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell.
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KAN.

High-Class Berkshires
Winter and spring pigs of either sex and outstanding boars a specialty. Write
J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS

Sutton Farm Berkshires

The Greatest Winners of 1914

Winning at the five leading state fairs, Missouri, (Inter-state) Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where are held the largest swine shows in the world—over 100 Championships, firsts and seconds, including Grand Champion Boar Prize at each show on the 1000-pound DUKE'S BACON.

Herd headers, foundation stock and show yard material our specialty.

Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.

herd from grade to purebred. Read their display ad this week and write them describing what you want.—Advertisement.

Torrey's Holstein Cattle.

O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan., can supply you with Holstein heifers from one to a carload. They are nicely marked springers, coming 2 and 3-year-olds. Towanda, Kan., where he resides is becoming a great distributing center for Holstein dairy cattle and if you want good ones you cannot afford to miss looking at Mr. Torrey's Holsteins.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Arthur Mosse, Rural Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan., is advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze Chester White boars and gilts of March and April farrow. The Mosse Chester White herd is one of the very best in the country and his prices are as reasonable as any. Better write for prices and descriptions at once. They are mostly by the grand champion at Topeka last season. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him at once.—Advertisement.

Walter Hill, Hope, Kan., breeds Galloway cattle and last winter sold out all of his surplus stock consisting of young bulls and a few cows and heifers. This season he has a number of choice bulls and heifers that are yearlings and a few bred cows which he will offer as soon as he can get them in from the pastures and ready to offer. His advertisement will appear soon in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and further announcements will be made as to what he has for sale. When you write him mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan., offers his crop of spring Poland China boars and gilts for sale at private sale. He does not make sales but sells the tops every year at attractive prices. The rest goes on the market at Kansas City. You can buy a splendid boar or gilt from John Coleman at a very reasonable price. The time to buy from him is now and you better write Mr. Coleman today. Mention his advertisement which you will find in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. W. Jones and R. R. Miller, both Duroc-Jersey breeders at Clay Center, Kan., have joined hands in a big combination boar and gilt sale which will be held at the fair grounds, Clay Center, October 6. They will sell 50 head and they are topping two herds to get the offering. There will be nothing in the sale but first class boars and gilts and a few bred sows. It will be an exceptionally fine offering and you better plan to be there if you need a big well grown boar of the best of breeding or some choice gilts to strengthen your herd with.—Advertisement.

Romig's Holstein Sale.

Ira Romig, the big Holstein breeder and dealer of Topeka, will hold a public sale of Holstein cattle some time within the next three weeks. The date of the sale has not been definitely decided. In this sale Mr. Romig will sell about 80 head, consisting of high grade and registered heifers and cows. This is one of the best bunches of Holsteins ever offered in Kansas. Most of these cows and heifers are either fresh or will be fresh within the next two or three months. In addition to the female offering Mr. Romig will also offer a few high class bulls both registered and grade. Keep this sale in mind and watch Farmers Mail and Breeze for announcement.—Advertisement.

Register of Merit Jerseys.

All lovers of Jersey cattle will be interested in R. J. Linscott's announcement in his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. He is offering Oakland's Sultan's daughters at \$100 each. These heifers are real bargains at this price and Mr. Linscott says, in writing, "I have always found his get distributed around was the best advertisement I could give my herd." These heifers coming from this, the well known Register of Merit herd and sired as they are by the great Oakland's Sultan, the first register of merit sire ever owned in Kansas, will not last long at these prices. Write or visit the herd at once. Why not visit the herd while you are at the fair this coming week? Holton is 30 miles north of Topeka and the best of train service. Write Mr. Linscott if you plan to do this.—Advertisement.

A Good County Fair.

The Smith county fair was held last week on the association's grounds at Smith Center and was a big success in every way. The racing and other attractions were good and highly satisfactory to both the officers of the fair association and to the patrons of the fair. The heavy rains of the early part of the season were responsible for keeping away many of the regular livestock exhibitors but the livestock show was good as far as it went. Philip Albrecht & Sons of Smith Center made a fine exhibit of Duroc-Jerseys and also exhibited a few of their Shorthorns. C. A. Cowan, the president of association, also exhibited Shorthorns from his well and favorably known herd. W. A. Bloomer, Lebanon, also exhibited Shorthorns. Seever & Atkins, Smith Center, exhibited Herefords. W. H. Lewis, secretary of the Smith County Breeders' association, was the principal exhibitor of Holsteins and Hutchinson Brothers exhibited a nice string of Jersey cattle. There was a pretty good Percheron horse show. The ribbons were tied by A. D. Falker, Jewell county's agricultural agent. The art, fruit, grain and poultry display was splendid.—Advertisement.

Welsh's October Sale.

October 27 is the date of J. A. Welsh's big Duroc-Jersey sale at his farm near Elmo, Kan. His postoffice is Dillon. This is one of the largest if not the largest registered hog sale ever held in the state. He will sell in this sale from 250 to 300 head of registered and eligible to registry Duroc-Jerseys, consisting of a very choice lot of spring boars and gilts, choice yearling and 2-year-old sows bred to farrow this fall and some of them with litters at their sides. Also open sows. The writer visited Mr. Welsh and his big herd recently and found everything thrifty and well grown. Everything has been vaccinated by a competent man and you can't beat this opportunity if you are looking for Duroc-Jerseys. There will be 50 cows and summer and spring calves

SOME \$300.00, your pick 19 head \$400.00, your pick 27 head \$500.00. Bargains for summer buyers. Registered Percheron stallions coming 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old. Biggest and most useful moderate-priced selection in the country. Ten type, some medium, some 2200 lbs. Sound and from sound maters doing farm work. Young registered maters also for sale. Just above Kansas City. The Fred Chandler Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa



POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Pigs sired by grand champions and same breeding I am offering for the San Francisco show. **W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI**
Pigs—big type—pedigreed. Pairs and trios. Shipped on approval.
Davis Bros., Box 12, Lincoln, Nebr.

Fairview Poland Chinas

For sale: Choice fall boars; fit to head herds. Also select early spring pigs, both sexes. All priced to sell. **P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas**

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

For Sale: One last fall yearling boar, two gilts to farrow in Sept. and Aug.; also March and April pigs, both sexes. No public sales. Address as above

Big Type Poland China Boars

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write **R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI**

Elkmere Farm Poland Chinas

Large type blood lines. Herd headed by the thousand pound Elkmere's Jumbo, assisted by O. U. Wonder, by Giant Wonder, by A Wonder. Breeding stock for sale, reasonable. **Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.**

Enos Mammoth Polands

3 fall boars; herd headers. 6 of my very best herd sows, bred for early farrow by Mastodon King. 70 spring pigs; best I ever raised, by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Size, quality and prices just right. Write today. **A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS**

BIG BONED POLAND CHINAS

100 early spring pigs by Jumbo Boy, Leon King, Orange Surprise, Ringold King, etc. Also a few bred sows and 2 good herd boars. Guarantee and pedigree accompanies each order. **Manchester Bros., Leon, Iowa.**

Original, Big-Spotted Polands

Fall gilts bred or open. Tried sows for sale. Spring pigs, either sex. Boar and gilt sale November 2.
Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kansas

Erhart's Big Type Polands

We will be pleased to meet all our old customers at the fairs again this fall. Will have along a nice assortment of breeding stock for buyers. Look up our pens and talk big type with us.
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Faulkner's Original Spotted Polands

500 original spotted Poland China pigs ready for immediate delivery. Highest Stock Farm in the head-quarters for the original spotted Poland Chinas and we sell more of this breed than any other firm in the world. We are not the originator but the preserver of the original spotted Polands. Write for particulars.
H. L. Faulkner, Box B, Jamesport, Mo.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. **A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.**

Immune Bred Gilts \$25 Each
Ten classy fall gilts, bred for September farrow, also bred sows. Large easy feeders, very best of breeding. Fall boars ready for service.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

September and February boars for sale, priced to move at once. 65 early spring pigs, pairs and trios not related.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEYS!

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Choice gilts, bred or open, sired by The Climax, by Climax A, out of the great sow, Doty; also a few fall boars. Spring pigs and trios unrelated, priced reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Ka.**

Walnut Grove Durocs

One herd boar, also several other boars. Spring pigs, either sex; also booking orders for bred sows. The Man with the Guarantee **R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.**

Immured Durocs!

Plenty of spring boars and gilts. Best of breeding. Stock guaranteed.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Howe's Durocs

Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. Priced where you will buy and be pleased. **J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kansas.**

Rice County Herd Durocs

U need a boar—better buy him now. 7 fine Sept. boars, sired by Good Enuff's Chief Col. and Oleg's Dream. From excellent dams. 80 spring pigs. Every hog immune. Write your wants today.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
HORN CATTLE. Shipping points: Conway, McPherson, Redox.

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.**

GALLOWAYS.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.
G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

AberdeenAngus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th, 150924, 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.

POLAND CHINAS.

SPRINGBROOK POLANDS—D. S. POLLED DURHAMS
Young stock for sale; some herd headers. Write for prices. **T. M. WILLSON, Lebanon, Kan.**

Big Smooth Polands Breeders of 10 or 11 years. Long Look and Black Orange head herd. **LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.**

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Big husky fellows ready to ship. Pairs or trios not related, sired by Smooth Columbus, Mc. Wonder, Big Wonder and Wonder Chief. Farmers prices. Write for guaranteed descriptions. **Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.**

Private Sale

75 big type Poland China boars and gilts of March farrow. Nothing but good ones offered. No public sales. Prices right. Address
John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc-Jersey Bargain Prices 100 spring Wonder and Mo. Climax breeding 20 gilts bred for fall farrow. **R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska**

Maplewood Duroc - Jerseys

For Sale: 20 fall boars by I Kan't Be Beat and 25 March boars by Gelman's Good Enuff by the 1914 grand champion, Good Enuff Again King. Every hog on farm immunized. **Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.**

Sieglinger's Durocs

Spring boars and gilts, cholera immunized by double treatment. Fashionable breeding. Special prices next 30 days. Satisfaction guaranteed. **A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.**

Boyd's Big Immune Durocs

40 top boars of March farrow, mostly sired by Crimson Col. and Big Gim. Others by Grand Model. Again out of dam by Golden Model 5th. If you want a real herd boar ask about this litter. **J. C. BOYD, Virginia, Neb.**

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat A-Walla, Kant's Model, Enough and A Critic; also two registered Holstein bulls six months old.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order.
DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson Co.)

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything on the farm properly immunized. No Public Sales. For private sale: fall boars, early spring boars and gilts. Reasonable prices on first class stock.
D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Durocs, Kans.)

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Baby boars for February and March farrow, sired by Bell the Best, the undisputed first prize winner at Kas. State, Penn. State, and Interstate fairs, in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and a strong sire. A few fall gilts bred to Bell the Best, for \$25. All stock immunized. Any hog not satisfactorily immunized by the passing express one week. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Trial section fenced hog, light with two big farrowing barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system.

Bred from prize winners. 20 incubators and 1 colony brooder or stoves. 1000 young birds. Also **WIRELESS BARNYARD.**
R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

DAIRY CATTLE.

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

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

HOLSTEINS Choice pedigreed young bulls from high producing cows. One ready for use. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kan.

JERSEYS Car load of heifers fresh and heavy springers. CHAS. H. REDFIELD, Bucklin, Kan.

Holsteins For Sale high bred registered bulls ready for sale. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE Duroc-Jersey- 3 young bulls of choice breeding for sale. Address E. G. MUNSELL, 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

Bonnie Brae Holsteins! A few registered cows and heifers; high grade heifers and cows, also registered bulls. IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS One car load for sale; fawn colored. Owner wants to close out dairy stock. I also have two bulls 14 months old. R. F. HODGINS, TOPEKA, 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 culs. Address F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KAN.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oakland Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters, \$100. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KAN.

Holstein Cattle Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 29.4 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. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

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

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS Bull calves all sold. We have 10 or 12 high grade cows and heifers that we will sell. These are all first class. Selling to make room for purebreds.

SHULTIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ Independence, Kansas

HEREFORDS. Registered horned and double standard polled **Hereford Bulls For Sale** Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE. Write for prices on breeding cattle. **FOSTER'S RED POLLED 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. POULTON, 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 Cremona, the 18 times champion. Visitors welcome. Farm near town. Address Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kansas

SHORTHORNS. **Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!** Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Pearl Herd Shorthorns Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. **C. W. TAYLOR** ABILENE, KANSAS

In the sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Weishar has lived in Dickinson county practically all his life and if you come to this sale you will be treated right and your dealings with him will be pleasant. Write early for the catalog and you will receive one as soon as they are off the press. Watch for the advertising in this paper, which will appear in good time.—Advertisement.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

You have noticed hundreds of first class Poland China hogs that J. O. James of Braddyville, Ia., has bred. He sells the same quality September 28. Hardly a herd anywhere in Missouri, Iowa or Kansas but some of the best individuals trace to the J. O. James herd. Get the catalog. Kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

At a meeting of the Bushnell, Ill., Horse Show association on the 27th ult., it was decided to hold their ninth annual show on Thursday and Friday, October 28 and 29. The reason for putting it two weeks earlier was on account of the horse show at the Panama Exposition, San Francisco, being held on the same dates previously selected for this year.—Advertisement.

It is generally conceded by the fieldmen that W. H. Barr & Sons of Villisca, Ia., have one of the best litters of Poland China pigs in the state. This litter is sired by Big Joe and out of Bessie Price. There are eight in the litter and when four days under six months old the eight pigs weighed 1981 pounds. If we ever saw two better pigs than a male and a sow pig in this litter we do not now remember it. This litter and 40 more February and March pigs will be sold by this firm at Red Oak, Ia., Oct. 2. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Big Type Poland Chinas.

While visiting the Iowa breeders we called on the Manchester Bros., at Leon, Ia. Although they never have made any great effort to extend their business by publications, they have managed to sell all they have raised. They have about as large a variety of breeding as any herd we have visited; have fine herd boars and their sows are sired by fourteen prominent boars of Iowa and Nebraska representing that many herds. You will find the Manchester Brothers straightforward business men and they are not high on their stock. Write them and mention this paper as they are using a small card in it.—Advertisement.

Galloway Bulls and Heifers.

J. and W. R. Clelland of New Hampton, Mo., are advertising a few extra nice registered Galloway cattle for sale. Their herd consists of about 100 head and they have been making a specialty of this breed for many years. Sallie's Othello and Starlight of Weldon River, a grandson of Meadow Lawn Medalist head the herd. A number of the calves born this year are sired by Flagstaff. The present offering includes 16 bull calves and that many females of different ages. We will say this much for this firm, if you cannot visit their herd it will be just as satisfactory to order direct. Their standing justifies this announcement.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Buyers Are Coming.

Buyers of livestock are beginning to send in their orders, said a member of Ryan-Robinson Commission Co., at the yards in Kansas City the other day. Few of them come in person because they feel that it is an unnecessary expense to go to market for cattle when perhaps the day one was on the market the kind of cattle he would want would not be there. When asked how these orders were handled this explanation was given. We have a printed form for ordering cattle which we gladly send to anyone which goes into detail, describing the kind of cattle wanted. A limit is put on the price to pay for the cattle. In most cases it is lower than the kind of cattle can be bought for at the time the order is received, but some day a break comes in the market then the order is filled. The customer has saved 25 to 35 cents a hundred besides expenses. Our selling department is in charge of experts, the same as the buying department. Shipments should be billed to Ryan-Robinson Commission Co., Kansas City Stock Yards, and our office at 421-3-5 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., notified either by letter or wire.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Music as an Investment.

Throughout the entire realm of business, mechanical and agricultural activities, employers are nowadays appreciating the benefit of co-operation with the men and women they employ. It is producing a greater volume of work without extra overhead charges, or even allowing smaller cost of production. Better work, too, is being produced for every inducement is given to spur the utmost efficiency. A Victrola is without question one of the best investments a farmer can make. No skill is required to play it, yet there is absolutely no limit to the variety of music which it will provide. All the latest popular ballads, the newest band and orchestra selections, sacred music, the most catchy musical comedy numbers, minstrel shows, or whatever other kind of entertainment you want is readily available. The introduction of a Victrola into the farmhouse develops a new outlook and vital optimism that not only results in better work but a brighter, more mutual home life. Everyone can appreciate the beautiful music of the Victrola and obtain the full benefit it affords. It "fits in" with every occasion so easily that nowadays it is considered as almost a necessity on every farm. It is a remarkable influence for good. It keeps the children at home and cultivates their musical tastes. It is a moral and mental factor of the greatest significance. The manufacturers of the Victrola will be glad to send to anyone upon request copies of the handsomely illustrated Victor catalogs, showing and describing the various models, containing portraits of the leading musical celebrities of the world, and giving a complete list of more than 3000 Victor records. Write to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., and when they send you the catalogs, they will also tell you of a Victor dealer in your locality who will gladly demonstrate the Victrola to you at any time.

HAMPSHIRE.

Shaw's Hampshires

Boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. All nicely belted. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. R. Wichita, Kan.



HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to make gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.



The Best Alfalfa Hog in America

The Hampshire hog develops more pounds in a given period than any hog when he has green feed as a part of his ration. FREE LITERATURE AND PROGRESS OF THE HAMPSHIRE BREED. Address

E. C. STONE, Secretary, HAMPSHIRE RECORD 703 E. Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

300 HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT

BULLS, a single herd header or car load, cows and heifers, foundation stock from the very best families and strong in the blood of the most noted sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire today when you will come.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA



200—Holsteins—200

I am offering two hundred head of bred and unbred Holstein heifers for sale. They are bred up until practically full bloods. They are from the very best milking strains of these famous dairy cattle. If you want HOLSTEINS see my herd before buying. I can supply you at the right price. Write for prices and descriptions. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot of car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Willowbrook Farm Herefords Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Herds established 30 years. 125 Herefords, 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

Sedlacek Herefords A choice 4-year-old herd bull, Real Mystic 378628 for sale. JOS. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

PRESTON HEREFORDS Herd established in 1881. Come to Marshall county for Herefords. Address F. W. PRESTON, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Choice Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers and a Feb. bull for sale. Also 10 spring bulls. Address, GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

B. E. & A. W. Gibson, Blue Rapids, Kas. Breeders of Hereford cattle. For sale: a good 10 months old bull and some choice young bulls. Address as above.

Home of Parsifal 24th 150 head. Write me about a good herd bull. 25 spring bulls for this fall's trade. C. G. STEELE, BARNES, KANSAS

FIVE YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE! 12 spring bulls for the fall trade. For prices and descriptions address, Tom Wallace, Barnes, Kansas

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ka.

Clear Creek Herefords— Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 30 breeding cows in herd. J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kas.

DAIRY CATTLE.

For Sale—4 Jersey Bulls sired by Lorne, out of St. Lambert bred cows. Ready for service. C. H. MILLS, Waterville, Kansas

2 Yearling Jersey Bulls Grandsons of Silverline's Lad, out of 1100 pound cows. Best out of 50 Farmers prices. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ka.

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholors imuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs The large prolific type; best of breeding Special prices on young boars. Breeding stock for sale. ROY N. RUNYON, DECATUR, INDIANA

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kansas. Spring pigs either sex, Hampshires or Spotted Poland Chinas. Also a three-year-old Hereford herd bull. Address above.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Two Pure Scotch Bulls and a Scotch topped heifer. I am in the market for some heifers worth the money. Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan.

Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. EART, Summerfield, Ks.

Shorthorns, Poland 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires Choice Spring pigs. Pairs or trios. Price right and satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Poland For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

COPE LAND'S POLANDS For Sale: 14 Sept. gilts bred to your order. 40 March and April pigs. Address N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

10 September Gilts bred for fall farrow, a few boars and gilts by Illustrators, 40 March and April pigs. A. B. SKADDEN & SON, Frankfort, Kansas

W. J. HARRISON AXTELL, KAN. Red Polled cattle, Duroc-Jersey and white Leghorns. Breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Bred Sows and Gilts for Sept. and Oct. farrow. A nice lot of March and April pigs. Address HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANS.

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros. breeders can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS Specialize in Pure Bred Stock and general farm sales.

Girod's Holstein Cattle

200 Head From Which to Select

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

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.

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.



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.

Bowman & Co.'s HEREFORDS

100 HEAD
At Auction
Oct. 25 - 26

Ness City, Kan.
750 Head Purebred

Send Your
Name Early
For Catalog



Two of the Kind to be Seen on the W. I. Bowman & Co.'s Ranch, Ness City, Kan.

The foundation of this herd came from the best of the breed and were selected for their quality, size, 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. Just because we are located at Ness City instead of farther East, please do not get the idea these cattle are not good enough.

If you are interested we want to tell you more about our Herefords. Mark "X" in the square that interests you so we may give you further information.

☐ Bred cows
☐ Bred heifers

☐ Bull herd headers
☐ Bulls, extra good range

☐ Car load or more wanted

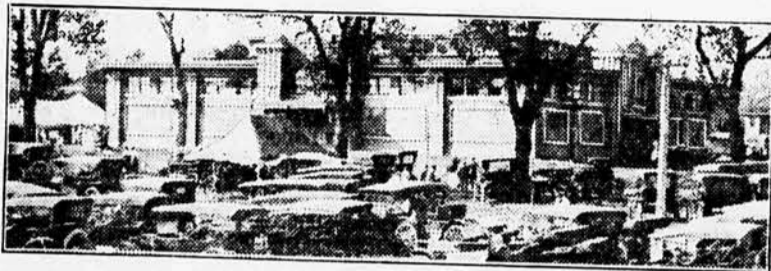
TEAR OFF AND MAIL TODAY

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

KANSAS STATE FAIR

ASSOCIATION
SAM'L E. LUX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

TOPEKA, SEPT. 13-14-15-16-17



THE BIG FAIR AT TOPEKA IS FREE

The gates of the Kansas State Fair Association at Topeka will stand open September 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1915, for the first Big Free Fair held in the United States.

The beautiful eighty-six acre fair ground, all of the twenty-four permanent buildings, and every exhibit will be open free to the public day and night.

THE BIG FREE FAIR



THE BIG FREE FAIR

The citizens of Topeka and Shawnee county voted a special tax to pay the premiums of the Big Free Fair. The Kansas Legislature made a direct appropriation.

Topeka bids every Kansan welcome to the Capital City. Rooms in private homes are listed. Information bureaus, rest rooms, nurseries and play grounds provided.

PREMIUMS PAID BY THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE



\$45,000 IN PREMIUMS, PURSES AND PRIZES

Barns and pens for 2,100 head of show stock. Entire building devoted to auto show. Forty thousand square feet of displays in Agricultural Hall. Individual, Grange and County agricultural exhibits. Beautiful art and textile displays. Big culinary section. Model kitchen. Domestic Science, Child Hygiene and Home Handicraft demonstrations daily. Model nursery and play ground. Sunday School exhibit.

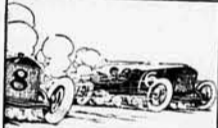
400 Entries in Trotting and Pacing—Running Races Daily



Four days' racing, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, on the fastest half-mile track in the West, Twelfth Kansas Derby Tuesday. Thousand dollar trotting and pacing stakes. Largest number of entries of any race meet in the West.



Thrilling Automobile Races — Daring Monoplane Flights



Professional speed kings and their famous world record breaking racing cars will compete for \$3,000 purses at the Big Free Fair Friday afternoon. Military monoplane flights over fair grounds in full view of the crowds daily. Demonstration of aerial scouting.



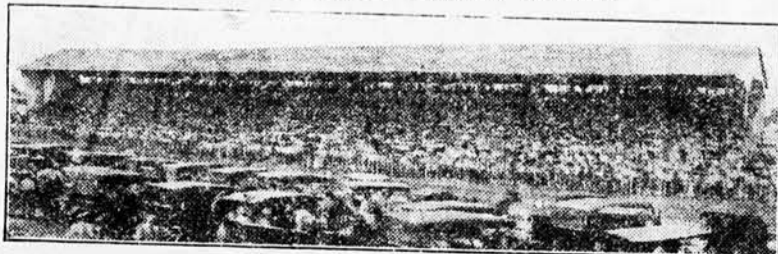
Exciting Polo Played on Ponies — Beautiful Horse Show



Harness and high school horses, fancy hitchers, elaborate turnouts, coaches, four-in-hands from the finest private stables that win at Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit. One thousand dollar saddle horse championship.



Mammoth Live Stock Exhibits—Fifteen Acres of Machinery Tractor Demonstrations — Actual Plowing of 100 Acres BIG DAIRY SHOW—BUTTER FAT CONTEST—THE 100 PER CENT DAIRY HERD



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION FAIR GROUNDS 7 BLOCKS FROM STATE CAPITOL

Every day a big day. Three Concert Bands. Big Wild West Show. Original Georgia Minstrels. Motordrome. Special Shetland Pony Show. Giant Carousel. High-class Vaudeville and Big Feature Acts. Grounds and buildings brilliantly illuminated by electricity.

SPECIAL SERVICE ON ALL RAILROADS
The First Big Free Fair To Be Held in the United States

Bargains Worth While

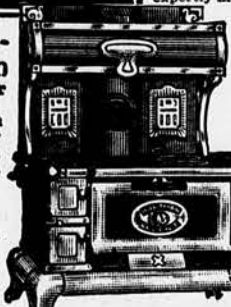
Hartman Big Heater Bargain

No. MJ141. A new model Hartman "Regent" Hot Blast Heating Stove made of cold rolled steel plate with cast iron fire pot. Has strong base. Swing cover, reflector, side columns, urn, foot rails, screw drafts, front base strip and front base legs are nickel-plated. Body is 16 in. in diam. Price \$12.65
Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Here is the greatest money-saving opportunity ever offered to the farm dwellers of this country. If a local dealer or mail order house were to offer you any article described and illustrated on this page at the price we here quote, even though he required you to pay all spot cash for it, you would consider it a wonderful bargain. In addition to our great bargains we extend to you a

Special Farm Credit Plan

Terms so remarkable in their liberality that Hartman's alone can offer them. We operate a gigantic mail order establishment and a great chain of 22 mammoth retail stores; we control the entire output of immense factories, have a purchasing power of \$10,000,000, making it possible to secure bargains for you which smaller concerns cannot hope to secure. We can afford to do so because of the very highest quality, on long time, easy terms, far cheaper than others ask for inferior merchandise. Our tremendous buying power—close buying—bed rock prices—facilities for handling our enormous volume of business—absolute dependability of merchandise—and most liberal credit terms—all these combine to make the most remarkable bargains you ever heard of.



Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

No. MJ144. This elegant solid oak, fumed finish, three-piece Library Set is made in the newest style and upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather. Table is solidly constructed with square edge top 34x24 in. Convenient book shelf at either end and strong lower shelf give added strength. Panels match those on the backs of the chairs. Solid comfort arm chair and luxurious rocker have cleverly arranged backs with the center panel upholstered. The spring seats are expertly filled and upholstered. The arms are quartered oak and fitted to strong front posts. Price \$11.89



3-Piece Solid Oak Library Set

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

"Regent" Steel Range

No. MJ146. Complete with high warming oven. Leg base, large oven 15x18 1/2 in. Duplex grates, 6-hole top, oven thermometer, improved flue system and steel high closet with nickel-plated tea shelves. Mounted on a strong steel base; with or without contact type reservoir. Silver nickel trimmings. Cannot be fitted with water front or water back. A truly remarkable bargain, made in the very best manner. If you would buy this range elsewhere it would cost you a great deal more than the low prices we are asking. Without \$24.75 reserve, \$28.85

Brussels Rug Bargain

No. MJ147. Charming Brussels Rug in a very new design, woven of excellent worsted yarns in a pattern that is sure to please. It is in a scroll and floral pattern with medallion center and harmonizing border. Has rich coloring of tan, green, brown and red. This is a very choice rug and one from which lasting service can be had. Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. \$9.89
Size 9 x 12 ft. \$11.35
Size 11 ft. 8 in. x 12 ft. \$15.76



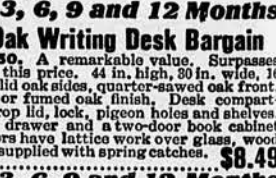
Solid Oak Rocker Bargain

No. MJ145. Large, roomy Rocker. Solid oak, genuine quarter-sawn arms, rich golden finish. "Imperial" Spanish brown leather upholstery on seat and back. Removable slip seat has 6 springs. Stuffed with tow and cotton. Elegantly carved posts. Seat front is button tufted, also upper panel of back. 39 in. high, seat 18 1/2 in. between arms. Price \$3.58



Colonial Dresser Bargain

No. MJ143. Here is a wonderful offering in a beautiful Colonial shaped Dresser, made of hardwood with rich American quartered oak finish, French bevel plate mirror, 24x20 in. in size supported by strong standards, 2 small drawers at top of base, 2 full length drawers, fitted with wooden drawers pulls. Has heavy plank top, full Colonial front posts. A great bargain at \$8.98
Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months



Solid Oak Writing Desk Bargain

No. MJ150. A remarkable value. Surpasses anything at this price. 44 in. high, 30 in. wide, 16 in. deep. Solid oak sides, quarter-sawn oak front. Golden oak or fumed oak finish. Desk compartment has drop lid, lock, pigeon holes and shelves. Full width drawer and a two-door book cabinet below. Doors have lattice work over glass, wood knobs and supplied with spring catches. \$8.49
Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

No Money In Advance

Velvet Rug Bargain

No. MJ140. This beautiful Velvet Rug in four sizes. Design in very charming being a medallion center with conventional border. Woven of best yarns that give great service. Colors: tan, green, brown and red. Size 6x8 ft. 3 in. x 9 ft. 6 in. Price \$9.69
Size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Price \$14.35
Size 10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 6 in. Price \$16.78
Size 12 ft. 6 in. x 14 ft. 6 in. Price \$22.95
Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Mos.

Solid Oak Kitchen Cabinet

No. MJ149. Sanitary "Comfort" Kitchen Cabinet of solid oak. Base has white wood table top 41x26 in., smoothly sanded; handy bread board; cutlery drawer and large utility drawer. Large, roomy cupboard. Top has large china cupboard with 2 art glass doors; metal flour bin, 45 lb. capacity; removable silver-plated drawer; open cereal cupboard. Rich, golden shade. 67 in. high. Price \$10.95



Solid Oak Dining Table

No. MJ142. A Colonial style Dining Table of solid oak, large 8-in. round pedestal fitted to Colonial scroll platform base the extreme width of which is 24 in. Scroll legs are 4 1/2 in. thick. Top measures 46 in. in diam., opens to 6 ft. Deep box rim harmonizes with other proportions. Excellently finished throughout and can be ordered in golden oak or fumed finish. Truly a remarkable bargain as this style cannot be purchased elsewhere at this low price.

48-Piece Dinner Set Bargain

No. MJ151. Best quality pure white porcelain, exquisitely decorated with latest rose floral pattern in many natural colors and gold. Six dinner plates, 9 1/4 in.; 6 breakfast plates, 7 1/4 in.; 6 cups; 6 saucers; 6 fruit dishes 6 1/2 in.; 6 new style deep soup coupes (in place of old style soup plate); 6 butter plates; 1 deep, open vegetable dish, 9 1/4 in.; 1 meat platter, 11 1/4 in.; 1 meat platter, 9 1/4 in.; 1 sugar bowl and cover (2 pcs.); 1 cream pitcher. \$3.95
Price, 48 pieces, complete service for six persons.



Just think of having the privilege of ordering anything you want

and having the goods sent right to your home without paying one penny in advance! Yes, and more than that, we don't ask you to make a deposit of any kind, or give security, or give references, or sign a mortgage, or pay interest. We give you absolutely free, wide open credit, no embarrassing questions, no red tape, no collectors to call on you—everything confidential. We have arranged these most liberal credit terms ever offered for the special benefit of the farm dwellers. Order direct from this advertisement if you like. You may keep the goods you order 60 days on approval. If not satisfactory return at our expense. If you decide to keep the goods you may

Pay in 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months

Mind you, you have the use of everything you order from us for 3 whole months before you even make the first small payment. And then, whether your bill be large or small, you can pay the balance in 3, 6, 9 and 12 months to suit your own convenience. Hartman alone is in a position to offer such wonderful money-saving bargains. For over 60 years we have shipped finest quality merchandise to every section of the United States, and now we invite you to take advantage of our sensational bargain offerings on the most liberal, most dignified terms ever devised.

FREE! Hartman's Mammoth BARGAIN BOOK

Let us mail you, absolutely free, postpaid, the most interesting Homefurnishing Goods Catalog you ever saw. Never before have we or anyone else shown such stupendous bargains. Rugs and Carpets in every shade and color in exact reproductions—Furniture, Clocks, Stoves, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Jewelry, Watches, Dishes, Bedding, Curtains, Roofing, Paint, etc. Send your name and address on postal today. Ask for Catalog No. 264-F

HARTMAN COMPANY,

4059 LaSalle St., Chicago

5-Piece Two-Inch Post Steel Bed Outfit

No. MJ148. Complete bed outfit, consisting of elegant 2-in. Continuous Post Steel Bed with 4-in. fillers in artistic design, height head end 52 in.; link fabric, steel frame bed spring; cotton top, fibre filled mattress and two 4 1/2-lb. selected hen feather pillows 18x26 in., which are soft and elastic and covered with striped ticking. Outfit comes in all sizes, 3 ft.; 3 ft. 6 in.; 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in., full size. Colors: White, Pea Green or Varnish \$9.89
Martin. Complete



Flint Surfaced Roofing

Made of best quality, long fibre wool felt. Thoroughly saturated with pure asphalt, surfaced with very fine, sharp particles of flint crystals thoroughly imbedded under enormous pressure. The strongest, most durable prepared roofing made. Fire resisting and absolutely water proof. 108 sq. ft. to roll including nails and cement. Write for free samples.

No. MJ156—1 ply, 55 lbs. per roll, guaranteed for 5 years, roll \$1.15
No. MJ157—2 ply, 65 lbs. per roll, guaranteed for 8 years, roll \$1.55
No. MJ158—3 ply, 75 lbs. per roll, guaranteed for 12 years, roll \$1.95

Rex-Kote Paints and Varnish

Made from finest, purest ingredients, mixed by machinery. Covers more surface per gal. is more lasting, has more uniform color than any other paint. 50 gal. bbl., gal. \$1.02; 5 gal. kits, gal. \$1.17; 1 gal. can \$1.21
No. MJ160. Rex-Kote Mineral Barn Paint—can't be equalled for covering and wood preservative qualities. Two bright colors—brown and red. 50 gal. bbl., per gal. \$1.04; 5 gal. kits, per gal. \$1.17; 1 gal. can \$1.21
Rex-Kote Roof Paint—made from natural asphalt, linseed oil and other ingredients that make an absolutely water-tight, acid-resisting paint. No. MJ161. (Black) 50 gal. bbl., gal. \$1.02; 5 gal. kits, gal. \$1.17; 1 gal. can \$1.21
No. MJ162 (Maroon). No. MJ163 (Green). 50 gal. bbl. gal. 77c; 5 gal. kits, gal. 86c; 1 gal. can 96c.

Rex-Kote Durable Floor Varnish—Amber color, very elastic, easy flowing, quick drying.

5 gal. cans, per gal. \$1.57
1 gal. can, per gal. \$1.66
1 qt. can, \$1.30
No Money In Advance—Pay in 3, 6, 9, and 12 Months.



HARTMAN'S Legal Guarantee

We Unreservedly Guarantee every article sold by us to be exactly as represented and described in our catalog. We guarantee our prices to be lower than any other concern for goods of equal quality. We guarantee to ship each and every article on approval, and if within 30 days from receipt of the goods, anything is not perfectly satisfactory, for ANY REASON, we will accept their return and when the goods are returned to us, we will refund all money paid on them, including payment of freight charges both ways.

No Reference Required