

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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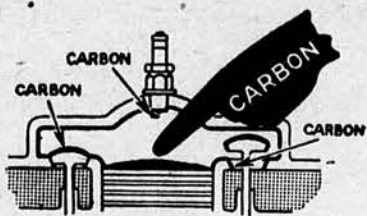
A SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION OF THE BREEDER'S ART IN MOLDING ANIMAL FORM

A DEPARTMENT of Rural Social Life is inaugurated in this issue of Kansas Farmer.. Its purpose is to provide for our readers a means of exchanging opinions and experiences along this line.

In addition to a correspondence column, actual leadership in social and entertainment events will be furnished to as many communities as we can serve. Miss Osceola Hall, whose contributions to Kansas Farmer have been so favorably received, will be in charge of this new department. Read carefully the detailed plans of this work as outlined in this issue.

Carbon

**Why "no carbon" is impossible
How "minimum carbon" is assured**



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

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

Only the free (suspended) carbon can be taken out. To remove the carbon which is in combination with other chemical

elements, constituting gasoline and oil would result in the destruction of the product itself.

Carbon deposit is likely to occur through incomplete com-

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

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

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



Mobiloils
A grade for each type of motor

An Economical Demonstration

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

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

CORRECT AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

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

Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

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

MODEL OF	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
CARS	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
Abbott Detroit (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Auburn (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Avery (Mod. 50 C. 1 Ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Birney (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cash	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers (Model 6-40)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chandler Six (Model 6-30)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cole (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Detroit (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Empire	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Federal	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Fiat	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Franklin	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Grant	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes (12 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hudson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
J. H. C. (air)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(water, 2 cycle)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Jackson (8 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Jeffery	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
(Chesterfield)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Keams	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Com'l	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly Springfield	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
King	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
King	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

YOUR TRACTOR

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

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

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

Domestic Branches:

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FARM POWER

**Items of Interest About Automobiles,
Engines, Tractors, and Motorcycles**

IT IS not an uncommon thing to note that the front wheels of an automobile wobble or flap and that this state of affairs exists on a smooth road. Not only are flapping wheels troublesome in that they set up undesirable stresses on the steering gear linkage, but the motion is frequently conveyed to the steering wheel. This wobbling is not always constant, as it generally occurs at certain critical speeds, and is usually started by any slight road inequality. Once it begins it can only be stopped by slowing down or speeding up. As a rule the trouble develops between twenty and twenty-five miles an hour, the average road pace.

This flapping of the steering wheels may be present with the steering gear and linkage in perfect operating condition, and similarly when the springs, hangers, etc., are in good condition and the proper toe-in of the wheels exist. When the steering wheels wobble it may be assumed that the front springs have so settled that the steering pivots are not quite vertical fore and aft, particularly with reference to that type of pivots which do not incline outwards and where the wheels are canted or dished to bring their points of ground contact in line with the pivots.

A cure for this trouble was made recently by an owner who utilized wedges, placing these between the front springs and the spring seats so as to alter the angle of the steering pivots. Two wedges were made of metal and so split that the thick end was about one-eighth of an inch thick and tapered to almost a knife-like edge. A half of a wedge was first tried and placed at the forward end of the axle, and it was discovered that an improvement was effected. The second half was added, and while the steering was not made perfect it was greatly improved. As a matter of experimentation the wedges were tried at the rear of the axle; that is, with the thick ends pointing to the rear of the car. It was discovered that it made the wobbling worse and occurred at a higher speed than formerly, as well as was more noticeable at lower speeds.

It is not contended that the suggested remedy is applicable to all types of cars, and it is quite likely that the slight forward angle of the pivots would make matters worse. If so, it is reasonable to assume that reversing the application of the wedges would improve matters, it depending upon the angle assumed by the pivots when the car is in motion. It is stated that the angle is not the same when the car is standing still, and that when in motion the pivots are practically vertical. The correction of flapping steering wheels can be accomplished by a little experimentation along the above suggested lines.—The Blacksmith and Wheelright.

Safety First in Engine Boilers

Replacing burned-out safety plugs with bolts instead of with new fusible plugs is a common cause of explosion of tractor boilers. A careful examination of the plug should be made at least once during the threshing season. To make the clean-up thorough, remove the plug and scrape off the scale-like deposit. This prevents the plug from fusing when exposed. This done, low water in the boiler will not result in an explosion, but will merely mean melting the plug, allowing the steam to escape into the fire box.

Electricity Cost on Farm

As electric transmission lines are extended, this source of power will in time be adopted on many farms. For those who cannot secure current from a power company, there are the small farm plants, many of which are being installed.

The cost of supplying electricity to the city home is well known. In the case of the farm home, an additional item of cost must be considered, namely, the cost of distribution lines to the individual home, or a group. There is also a slight additional cost for pole renewals and for meter readings. These items, with inherent losses in the distribution equipment, bring the cost of serving a rural customer over that of the city, to about \$8.60 per year, for the same class of service. The additional operating cost must also be considered, amounting, let us say, to a sum which, added to the \$8.60 mentioned, means a necessary increase in business of about \$14.50 per

year on the rural customer, compared with the city.

In other words, amount of sales of electricity to rural customers must be increased by at least \$14.50 per year for this class of service to pay a reasonable percentage on the investment required.

It is here that the farmer's use of electricity, for many purposes other than those of the city dweller, will make possible its extension to his location. Moreover, much of it, in the way of motor load, may be used at a time of the day when it will be most advantageous to give lower rates than for the lighting or domestic uses of the city consumer.

What are some of the advantages to follow? Briefly, irrigation pumping, especially if for a truck garden; pumping for domestic and farm uses; all classes of feed grinding and mill work; cutting, shelling, and the almost innumerable power requirements of the modern farm, every day and all day; not to speak of the dairy and its electrification.

The ordinary minimum is about \$1 per horsepower per month, say for a five horsepower motor. Then there is the general utility motor, perhaps of the two horsepower size, that is coming to be very popular, a kind of electric jack. Following close upon the introduction of these on the farm will come the electric cooking, ironing and other utensils, for the housewife, removing the drudgery, bringing light and life, good cheer, and holding the boy and girl on the job, rather than trying their fortunes in the great city.—WM. S. ALDRICH.

Remedies for Carbon Deposits

Carbon deposits on the cylinder walls and valves cause many gas engine and automobile troubles. Two methods of removing these deposits are recommended by W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas Agricultural College.

Heavier oils such as kerosene are mixed with the gasoline on the market today, points out Mr. Sanders. These do not vaporize in the ordinary carburetor intended for gasoline. A deposit of carbon is left on the inside of the cylinder which becomes cemented with the tar products that remain in the cylinder forming a hard deposit that reduces the efficiency of the motor. The most satisfactory way to rid the motor of this carbon is to take the cylinder apart and scrape it out.

Many times it is not practicable to tear down a new engine, or there may not be time to take the motor apart. One of the quickest and surest remedies is to pour one or two pints of wood alcohol into the cylinder. This will act as a solvent and dissolve the gummy tar material that holds the carbon together. Within a few hours the carbon will loosen and will be driven off through the exhaust. If the carbon has not become too compacted, ordinary kerosene may be used as a solvent.

Vulcanizer Saves Trouble

How long did it take to repair your last puncture? Did the last patch you put on come off when you were half way to town? Then you ought to get a small vulcanizer which can be purchased for two or three dollars. It can be carried with you and if you run out of good tubes, one can be vulcanized in twenty minutes. Automobile owners report trouble with patches coming off during hot weather due to the heat loosening the cement. With a vulcanizer any snag or puncture can be completely sealed over, thus preventing the tire from weakening through the admission of water or moisture.

Go Over Automobile

It is a good plan after the rush of harvest and threshing to go over the auto and put it in shape for fall and winter use. By removing the oil from the crank case at least once every spring and fall one can be sure that the crank case is free from sediment. The motor can be cleaned by washing it with kerosene. The differential and transmission will only give the best service when properly oiled and the exhaust valves will give no trouble when they are kept well ground.

Only a high grade cylinder oil should be used—one which will cost not less than 40 cents a gallon. Such oil will have the least carbon deposit.



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DECREASE IN HOGS

Hogs in Kansas decreased 13 per cent in numbers during the twelve months period ending March 1, 1916. According to the figures secured by the assessors and reported by the State Board of Agriculture there were 1,573,945 hogs in the state on March 1 of this year. This is the smallest number in fourteen years, excepting 1914 when the number was less by 122,000. The greatest number of hogs reported for Kansas in any one year was 2,766,071, in 1898.

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

As is well known, corn is the mainstay in fattening hogs, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the principal corn producing counties of Kansas are also the chief hog raisers. In hog population Washington County leads this year with 48,292 head. Jewell is second with 46,765. The other ten leading counties, in order, are as follows: Butler 43,110, Marshall 40,919, Nemaha 40,650, Smith 38,483, Cowley 35,092, Republic 35,055, Sedgwick 33,354, Dickinson 31,953, Pottawatomie 31,654, and Brown with 30,228.

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

Farm bureaus can be most useful in securing and distributing seed of varieties of farm crops that will give better results than those ordinarily grown. One of the members of the Harvey County Farm Bureau last year procured ten bushels of improved seed wheat from the agricultural college. It gave a yield of a little less than twenty bushels an acre. The remainder of the field was planted with the common Turkey variety grown in the vicinity, and gave a yield of seventeen bushels an acre. F. P. Lane, county agent, reports that the surplus grown from the improved varieties secured from the college will be sold for seed to other farmers in the county.

HOG LOSSES IN KANSAS

The State Board of Agriculture reports that Kansas lost 192,386 head of hogs from cholera in the year ending March 1, 1916. This is the first time in the history of the state that definite information of this nature has been available. It is a result of a house-to-house canvass of assessors made last spring.

The number of hogs that died of all diseases in the year was 228,423. Nearly 80 per cent of the total loss is attributed to cholera. This suggests that if cholera were eliminated, hog raisers would need have little fear of other diseases decimating their herds. As the money value of the year's loss is estimated to be approximately two million dollars, measures looking to the prevention and control of this dread malady are highly important to the prosperity of the swine industry.

Ten counties in the state report no loss from cholera and all of these are in the western third of the state. They are: Sherman, Trego, Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Kearney, Stanton, Grant, Haskell and Morton counties. The largest loss from cholera was in Lyon County, the

number being 11,677; Smith County next largest with 10,445. Jewell, adjoining Smith on the East, lost 8,641. Thirteen of the twenty-five counties having the larger mortality of swine from cholera are in the eastern third of the state, nine in the central third, and only three in the western third. In Morris County all swine losses from disease were attributed to cholera, in Lyon 98.2 per cent, Thomas 98.4, Labette 97.9, Geary 97.6, Meade 97.3, and Saline 97.2 per cent.

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

KEEPING BOYS ON THE FARM

We often wonder why boys and girls do not take more interest in country life. The attitude of the parents toward the farm and farm work has much to do with shaping the ideas of the young people.

A Colorado farm boy has offered these suggestions to parents who want to keep their boys and girls on the farm:

"Get good books, magazines and farm papers for the young people to read.

"Have some kind of a club for them to attend.

"Arrange matters so that they can have a party or entertainment once in a while.

"Go with them to church every Sunday.

"Arrange it so they can have one or more picnics every year.

"Teach them to do all kinds of farm work by giving them a small tract of land for themselves and showing them how to raise their crops, and have them help you with your work.

"Give them a horse which they can ride or drive when they haven't anything to do or when they want to go anywhere.

"Teach them to love and be kind to animals.

"After they finish their school, send them to the state agricultural schools.

"Take time to teach them the 'hows' and 'whys' of farm work."

Presumptuous as it may seem for a lad to advise his elders as to the best ways of solving one of the hardest problems, there is no small amount of helpful common sense in the ideas of this boy who at home and in school has had a chance to see ways of bettering country living.

A modification of the Torrens system of land titles is in successful operation in a number of states of the Union. Its universal adoption has been recommended

by the commissioners on uniform laws who have recently been holding a convention in Chicago. A form of the law, which has been under consideration for several years, was adopted unanimously by the commissioners. Various state legislatures will be asked to enact it at ensuing sessions. The uniform land registration act, an adaptation of the Torrens system, will become one of the most valuable adjuncts of the federal rural credit system now contemplated, according to George B. Young, secretary of the association, and will eliminate all uncertainties in the transfer of land titles.

Exhibits of road making machinery are a feature of the big fairs this fall. One Kansas City firm has shipped four carloads of such machinery to the state fair at Hutchinson. The prominence of such exhibits is an indication of the increasing interest in road making.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS MEETS

On September 26 and 27 at Larned, Kansas, will be held the fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation Congress. The program is an exceptionally good one. The use of irrigation methods is making considerable progress. This meeting should be largely attended by farmers of Western Kansas.

Interest in bees is on the increase in Kansas. The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson has entries enough in the apiary department to fill five times the space used last year. The exhibits are coming from all over Kansas. Nine counties have entries in this department.

When filling the silo, remember that silage spoils if too dry or the air is not expelled by thorough tramping. The tendency of late years has been to put corn in the silo too dry. It should be moist enough to wet the feet of the men who tramp it. If too dry, add water by running it into the blower. At least two men are needed to tramp the silage at filling. Special attention should be given to packing well around the edges. If the walls of the silo are not in good condition repairs should be made to keep out the air. If the doors do not fit well a good plan is to place a piece of tarred paper over the door on the inside, allowing it to extend about two feet on each side.

Hog cholera is not a direct result of feeding new corn but it may gain a foothold more readily if the hog's resistance is reduced by unwise feeding. Avoid danger by changing the kind or amount of feed gradually. Feed the hogs on new corn for a while before turning them into the field.

CLEAN YOUR SEED WHEAT

The kind and quality of seed sown is second only in importance to the preparation of the seed bed. If poor seed is sown it matters not how much attention has been given to the seed bed, the results will be disappointing.

The first point to consider is the adaptation of the variety. Wheat of the hard Turkey type should be grown over most of Kansas. In our issue of September 2 this was discussed in detail. Thousands of varieties of wheat have been tested by our experiment station during the past ten years. The results have shown that the Turkey Red and Kharkof are ideally adapted to our conditions. These varieties have not only outyielded others, but the quality has been high and the reputation of Kansas wheat has been based on its production of wheat of this type. In the eastern counties only will the soft red winter varieties, such as the Zimmerman, Fultz or Currel, give better results. Every effort possible should be made to secure seed free from mixture with inferior varieties.

We would urge the use of the fanning mill in preparing seed wheat for sowing. In the best of wheat will be found weed seeds and immature, shrunken and cracked kernels. If you have never run wheat through a fanning mill, you will be astonished at the amount of foreign material, weed seeds and shrunken grains that will be taken out.

Only seed that will grow and produce a vigorous plant is fit to sow. It has been estimated that fully one-fifth of the five million bushels of wheat used for seed in Kansas consists of immature or cracked kernels that will not grow. Experiments have shown that the yield can be increased from two to five bushels an acre by using seed consisting only of the large, plump, fully matured kernels. If seed is sown just as it comes from the threshing machine, there is no means of knowing just how much to use to secure the proper stand. Only the large plump grains can be expected to produce a strong vigorous plant—one that will stool freely, and so establish itself as to live through the winter.

Then there is the matter of smut. The stinking smut or "bunt" is found all through our wheat growing sections. Some years the conditions seem more favorable for its development than others. Its germs or spores are almost universally present. The infection is carried from farm to farm by the threshing machines. There is no need for planting seed that will produce smut. The remedy is simple. It is given in detail on page five of this issue.

We have to take the weather as it comes, but we do not have to plant seed that is full of chaff, sticks, weed seeds and shrunken and cracked kernels of wheat. Neither do we have to plant seed infected with the spores of smut.

Why not do our part wherever it is within our power to control and regulate the conditions that will make for better yields and better quality in the crop grown?

FARM MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

Rural organization problems are being given considerable attention by the Federal Department of Agriculture. A bulletin has just been issued on the "Costs and Sources of Farm Mortgage Loans." The author, C. W. Thompson, specialist in rural organization, presents data obtained in an investigation of interest rates and commissions on farm mortgage loans throughout the several states.

The bulletin shows, by states and by districts within the states, the average interest rates and the average commissions charged for loans, and the relative importance of the various interest rates in the several states. The various sources of capital for loans on farms, such as banks, life insurance companies, private investors, etc., are also shown, and various factors which influence the terms of farm mortgage loans are discussed. This bulletin, No. 384, may be had free upon application to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the Department's supply lasts.

Rural Social Life Department

IN THIS issue we announce a new department in KANSAS FARMER. It is to be conducted by Miss Osceola Hall. For the past three years KANSAS FARMER readers have occasionally been refreshed by the illustrated stories of rural accomplishment from her pen. This work has been so cordially received that out of it has grown the department of which she becomes editor.

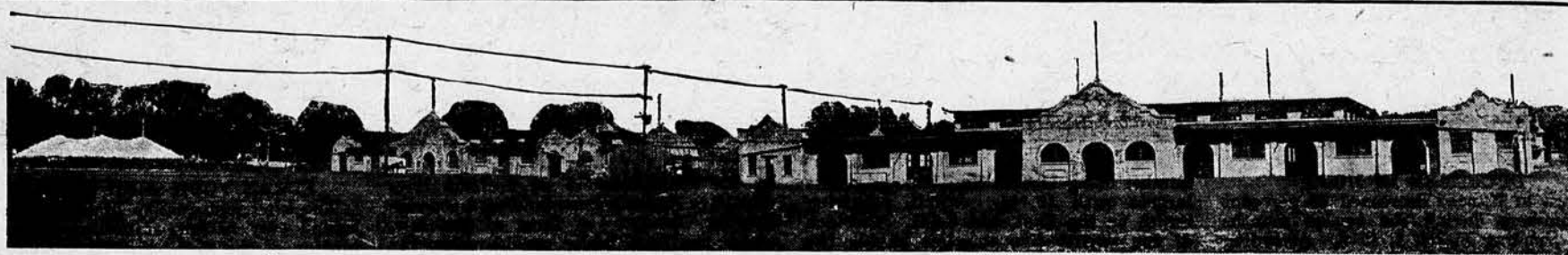
Miss Hall is by training and experience especially well prepared for this work. Born and reared in the country in Missouri, she was left an orphan at the age of nine and for a time helped care for children in country homes in payment for board while completing her school work. She was later adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Burr, and assisted them while they were caring for juvenile court children in Kansas City and afterward in their settlement work in Chicago. In the latter place she took special training in playground work.

When Mr. and Mrs. Burr returned to Kansas with their vision of socializing the rural community by the settlement idea, Miss Hall came into the work at Louisville with them. For one year she was engaged on salary by the progressive Louisville community as secretary of the social work for the children and young people. She was known officially as "community secretary." Her duties were to conduct library work, supervise play at the school grounds, manage the community chorus and pageant work and do friendly visiting. Much of the success of the now noted Louisville movement has been due to her efforts. She now comes into this larger work of the new department of KANSAS FARMER.

The value of this department will depend upon the use you make of it. Miss Hall is your servant, and we would urge that you make large use of the service she offers.

FREE FAIR BIG SUCCESS

Every Department Filled to Overflowing With High Class Exhibits



THESE PERMANENT BUILDINGS FURNISH QUARTERS FOR THE CATTLE AND HORSES SHOWN AT THE BIG FREE FAIR HELD IN TOPEKA.—THEY WERE PACKED TO THEIR FULLEST CAPACITY WITH SHOW ANIMALS OF HIGH QUALITY

THE second big free fair at Topeka opened its gates to the public with everything in order for a most successful exhibition of the agricultural resources of this section of the country. The discouraging feature, at the opening hour, was the weather. There seems to be no surer way to bringing about a spell of rainy weather than to hold a fair in Topeka. Monday as the gates opened, the sky was overcast with clouds and heavy showers fell during the forenoon. This fair association is fortunate in having permanent buildings for housing the live stock exhibits, although it was again necessary to take care of some stock under temporary shelter.

Even with the six hog barns with a combined capacity for handling 600 head, this department was unable to house all the exhibits. Rather than have a lot of hogs housed under unsatisfactory conditions, a number of the late entries were notified by wire that they could not be accepted. One Iowa exhibitor of Chester White hogs—M. Armentrout—wired that he would provide a tent for his exhibit if he could have some outdoor pens. Other exhibitors of the white hogs were W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.; Coleman & Crum, Danville, Kansas; H. Weimer of Nebraska, and E. McGlothlin, Topeka, Kansas. The white hog show was not as large in numbers as last year, but the herds shown had plenty of quality. The Poland China and Duroc breeds were out in large numbers. The breed associations of both these breeds conducted futurity shows, and this fact stimulated more than the usual interest. The Poland China breeders from Kansas who had exhibits, are: T. J. Dawe, Troy; A. J. Erhart & Son, Ness City; James Arkell, Junction City; Deming Ranch, Oswego; Everett Hayes, Keats; H. Osborne, Cottonwood Falls; Olivier & Son, Danville; Fred B. Caldwell, Howard; H. B. Walter, Effingham; Stryker Bros., Fredonia. Phil Dawson and W. E. Epley of Nebraska are the only out-of-state breeders who exhibited in this class. The Duroc exhibitors were Crow & Son, Hutchinson; Searle & Cottle, Berryton; J. D. Shepherd, Abilene; Arthur Patterson, Ellsworth; G. M. Shepherd, Lyons; Richard Koenig, Chapman; and R. L. Hill from Columbia, Mo. There were fourteen futurity litters entered by the Kansas breeders of Durocs. Berkshire breeders made a good showing. Those who had exhibits are C. G. Nash, Eskridge; Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence; Kinnear Bros., Lawrence; and R. C. Obrecht, Topeka. No out-of-state breeders showed. Lawson & Son, the well known breeders of Hampshires at Ravenwood, Mo., had a full herd. Exhibits of this breed were also made by George W. Ela, Valley Falls; R. T. Wright, Grantville; and L. M. White, Palco. George Claussen and George Papa, both of Oklahoma, showed Tamworths.

The sheep show was of such proportions as to overflow into a big tent. Clarence Lacey of Meriden, Kansas, with his Shropshires, and C. E. Wood of Topeka, with Cotswolds, are the only Kansas breeders who exhibited. Outside breeders recognized the demand for breeding sheep in Kansas, by making extensive exhibits. Allen & Sons, and William Allen of Lexington, Nebraska, were on hand with several breeds each. W. W. Waltmire of Missouri showed sheep as well as hogs. H. D. Eddington of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, had a fine lot of Shropshires, Oxfords, and Cotswolds, and Sherwood Bros. of Shelbyville, Mo., exhibited Hampshires. Kansas farmers visiting the fair seemed to appreciate this opportunity to study the different breeds of sheep and the chance to meet

the breeders and talk with them of the business of growing and handling sheep.

Even though there is a large permanent building for the horses, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, superintendent of this department, found it necessary to use some space in tents to take care of the horses entered. The show of draft horses was made almost entirely by the small farmer-breeder. This is becoming more noticeable each year. Last year the white Percheron stallion, Isola, owned by the Lyon County Horse Breeding Association, attracted a great deal of attention. This year fourteen head of horses were shown by this group of Lyon County farmers. The entries were assembled and shipped together and were shown in the name of the association. Colts by Isola constituted a feature of this exhibit. Another farmer-breeder, A. P. Loomis of Diamond Springs, had a most excellent string of entries. His mares work steadily on the farm and Mr. Loomis insists that when kept in working condition they are affected by the heat no more than are lighter horses. Bruce Saunders of Holton showed a couple of colts by his herd stallion, Incleus, and also had eleven head of jacks and jennets. J. R. Albert of Glen Elder is another farmer who does all his work with pure-bred mares. He had eight head on exhibition, including his herd stallion. Branson Bros. of Overbrook brought on one entry—a three-year-old stallion—a fine specimen of draft horse. W. E. Dustin of Topeka, who does all his work with pure-bred horses, showed seven head. P. G. McCully of Missouri was again on hand with eight head, including his grand champion mare, Dorothy, now a four-year-old and fit in every way to compete for championship honors. Woods Bros. & Co. of Lincoln, Nebraska, the well known importers of draft horses, showed twenty-one head. The pony entries attracted the children as usual. This alley in the horse barn was packed most of the time so that it was difficult to get through.

Over 500 cattle were gathered in the cattle department. A few exhibitors who entered late were compelled to accept quarters in temporary buildings. A combination of circumstances brought an unusual number of show herds to Kansas last year, but with the normal conditions prevailing this year, there was no noticeable slump in either the number or the quality of the cattle shown. Eight exhibitors competed for the Shorthorn honors. Tomson Bros. of Carbondale and Dover, had a small but exceptionally well fitted herd headed by their new herd bull, Village Marshall. This bull was a futurity winner at the

American Royal, and came fresh from grand championship honors at the Nebraska State Fair held in Lincoln last week. H. H. Holmes, another Kansas breeder at Great Bend, has a most excellent show herd. John Regier of Whitewater, showed four. T. J. Dawe of Troy, had a herd, and Joseph Baxter of Clay Center, seven head. There was enough outside competition to make it interesting for the Kansas breeders. Three herds from other states were shown, these belonging to W. A. Forsythe & Son, Greenwood, Mo.; William Herkelman, Elwood, Iowa, and Repp Bros., St. Edward, Nebraska. In the Hereford classification seven strong herds were shown. Robert Hazlett of El Dorado, had a full herd, well fitted and of most uniform type. His two-year-old bull, Bocaldo 6th, is an animal of unusual smoothness. He had already won two grand championships this season and was easily a contestant for the same high honors in his home state. Klaus Bros. of Bendena, who are well known in the Hereford show rings of Kansas, had eleven head, and Carl Miller of Belvue, had nine. Mr. Miller is a beginner in the show business, but the animals he fitted would be a credit to any Hereford show. La Vernet Stock Farm, Jackson, Miss.; Jesse Engler & Son, Sheridan, Mo.; L. J. Smith, Pleasant Hill, Mo., and W. L. Yost, Kansas City, Mo., all had full herds. Angus cattle were shown by Sutton & Porteous of Lawrence, Kansas; D. K. Robertson of Madison, Nebraska, and L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Oklahoma. H. & G. Croft of Bluff City, Kansas, and O. H. Swigart of Salisbury, Mo., contended for honors in the Galloways. While there were only these two herds on exhibition, they made a quality show for the breed. In Polled Durhams Kansas has two of the best herds making the fairs of the Middle West. Ed. Stegelin of Straight Creek, Kansas, has been winning championship honors on his white bull, True Sultan, wherever shown. He is one of the best Polled Durham bulls ever shown and would rank well among all the beef breeds. Achenbach Bros. of Washington, Kansas, also had a strong herd of this breed. Their cow, Sultana, won the grand championship at the Iowa State Fair and senior championship at the Nebraska State Fair. Albert Hautine of Saronville, Nebraska, had a herd in competition with the two Kansas herds. Haussler Bros., Holbrook, Nebraska, and J. W. Larrabee, Earlville, Ill., furnished the show of Red Polled cattle. In fat cattle classes the Kansas Agricultural College showed nine head. Kershaw, Herkelman, Hazlett, and Miller also showed steers.

A remarkable showing of dairy cattle



JUDGING THE HOGS AT THE BIG FREE FAIR

was made at the big free fair last year and it was hardly hoped that it could be excelled or even equalled this year. Four Holstein herds were entered this year, two being from outside the state—William Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, and the United States Indian School, Nebraska. The Kansas exhibitors were David Coleman & Son and J. M. Chestnut & Son, both of Denison. The Colemans are building up a top-notch herd of producers. The Chestnuts have not gone so far in developing a producing herd, but in their Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd they have a bull of which to be proud. This bull was the winner in the yearling class last year and went through to grand championship honors in the hottest kind of competition. This year he had just won the grand championship at the Nebraska State Fair, where he was shown last week. The Guernseys were represented by two of the strong herds of the Middle West. W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa, had twenty head and they were some of the finest types of Guernsey cattle that have ever been shown. They were largely of his own breeding. Wilcox & Stubbs of Des Moines, who have shown before at Topeka, had twenty-three head. This strong showing of Guernseys gave visitors an opportunity to become better acquainted with this breed that is not very well known in Kansas. Two herds of Jerseys were shown. Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence, Kansas, who has built up a herd of rugged, high producing cows, had twelve head, and H. C. Young of Lincoln, Nebraska, had twenty head. The Ayrshire breed has never before been shown at Topeka. This year two herds were on exhibition. For a number of years Dr. F. S. Schoenleber has been breeding Ayrshires on his farm near Linwood, Kansas. They have been developed on this farm strictly from a production standpoint. A herd bull with some of the best breeding in the country back of him, has recently been added to this herd. Twenty-two head were shown by Doctor Schoenleber. William Galloway of Waterloo, Iowa, was the other Ayrshire exhibitor. There were twelve entries in the three-day milking contest, which has been a feature of the dairy cattle show at Topeka for several years.

In Agricultural Hall the size and quality of the corn show was the astonishing feature. There has been so much talk about a corn failure in Kansas that the fair visitors were unprepared for such a complete show of corn. In the six standard types for which premiums were offered, the classes contained twenty-five or thirty exhibits. Among the ten-ear collective exhibits was one containing sixty-two varieties—620 ears. Corn came from all over the eastern third of the state. Some very fine collective county exhibits were made by Leavenworth, Jefferson, Douglas, Nemaha, Jewell, and Franklin. George Kreipe and Paul Gilman had excellent collective farm exhibits, and J. H. Ginter and I. M. Orner had truck garden exhibits. Some fine fruit was shown. These exhibits were nearly all from local orchards. It was evident from the high quality of the fruit shown that these orchardists are thoroughly up-to-date in their methods. In the center of the hall was an immense cone showing wheat on one side and corn on the other. This was the exhibit of the Santa Fe Railroad. Toward the top a miniature train was shown passing through this cone of corn and wheat, going in on the corn side and out on the wheat side. It was an exhibit setting forth in a striking manner the importance of these two great crops and their relation to the Santa Fe Railroad system in Kansas.

Other departments and features of the fair will be covered in our next week's issue.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

WE have been asked if it is a profitable practice to turn hogs into the corn field to harvest the crop. To some this method may seem shiftless and wasteful. Recent feeding tests, however, have shown that hogging down corn is thoroughly practical. Rapid and economical gains have been made. The waste has not been as large as where the corn is husked by hand. Farm labor is always scarce and the saving of labor is one of the big items in favor of this method of harvesting corn. This is especially true where the crop consists largely of small ears and nubbins. It costs considerably more a bushel to harvest a crop of this kind than one where the ears are big and the acre yield heavy.

We believe where the crop is to be used to fatten hogs there is no better way of harvesting it than to make the hogs gather it themselves. The hogs should not be turned into the field until they have become accustomed to new corn. If the stalks and leaves are still green, a good way to get them started is to cut the corn and feed them the whole plant. From a stalk or two a day to each hog, the amount may be increased gradually until they are eating a full feed.

Corn is not properly balanced to give the best results. It will be profitable to supplement it with tankage or meat meal. The allowance should be about a half pound daily to each animal. After the hogs are on full feed the tankage can be supplied in a self feeder. This permits them to balance their own rations. Water and salt should be supplied in abundance. If there are brood sows on the farm they may be used to follow after the fattening hogs to gather up the last scattering grains.

Among the advantages of "hogging off" corn might be mentioned the following:

More pork produced from the crop.
Rapid and economical gains are made by the hogs.

Labor and expense is saved in harvesting and marketing the corn crop.

Crib space is saved because corn that is hogged off does not have to be stored.

The corn stalks are in better condition for the growing of next year's crop. The corn crop is fed in the field where grown, thus the plant food contained in the crop is, to a large extent, returned to the soil. The manure produced by the hogs is evenly scattered over the land.

Treating Seed Wheat for Smut

E. B. J., Gray County, writes that they have considerable smut in the wheat in his neighborhood and asks how to treat the seed so as to avoid it in the crop next year. A similar inquiry comes from a reader in Finney County. The seed he expects to sow this fall is very smutty.

Wheat is attacked by two principal kinds of smut—stinking smut and loose smut. Stinking smut attacks the kernels only, not the chaff. For this reason it is more difficult to recognize the presence of the stinking smut or "bunt." The head looks very much as usual, but when the chaff is opened the grain is seen to have turned to a mass of smut. Often the smutted kernels remain unbroken in threshing. They can be recognized among the grain by their darker color, greater size, and the absence of the germ and the crease in the kernel. By crushing the smutted kernels the black "spores," or reproductive bodies of the smut, can be seen.

Bunt, or stinking smut, not only destroys the grain but lowers the value of good wheat on account of the strong, disagreeable odor it gives to the grain and the flour. Wheat containing much bunt is worthless for flour-making. The annual loss from stinking smut in the United States is estimated at eleven million dollars.

The smut spores get on the healthy grain from smutted fields, especially during threshing. Upon planting, the smut spores germinate the put out germ tubes which penetrate the seedling and grow up inside the plant. The smut cannot be seen until the plant sets seed, when it usually is found that every head of a smutted plant, and every grain on the head, is smutted.

It is always a good plan to use the fanning mill in preparing seed wheat. Large, solid grains produce stronger plants than shrunken, light grains. The mill will take out the smutty kernels also, but cannot be relied upon to free the seed from smut infection. The formaldehyde treatment is the best method

of destroying the germs or spores of stinking smut. To give this treatment add one pound—pint—of formaldehyde to fifty gallons of water, or at the rate of one ounce of formaldehyde to three gallons of water. One gallon of the mixture will treat a bushel of grain. One pound of formaldehyde, therefore, when made up with water, will treat forty-five to fifty bushels of wheat. Formaldehyde usually costs 50 to 75 cents a pound at retail.

Spread the wheat in a thin layer on a smooth, clean floor or tarpaulin. Sprinkle the grain with the formaldehyde mixture until it is thoroughly and evenly wet through. Then shovel the grain over to be sure to have all the seed wet, and cover the pile of seed with canvas, blankets, bagging, or the like, to keep in the fumes of the formaldehyde. The seed should stand for six to twelve

are such as are common throughout the state. The corn has made small growth and has produced little or no grain.

It has been demonstrated that as a general practice larger yields of wheat can be grown in rotation than where the land is cropped to wheat continuously. At the Kansas Experiment Station wheat grown in a rotation consisting of corn, oats and wheat, yielded almost fourteen bushels an acre more than where wheat was grown continuously. This is the result of three years' trials, the first being in 1913.

In such a rotation the results seem to indicate that deep plowing is not so necessary as where wheat is grown following wheat.

We believe the present year is an especially favorable one for putting wheat into corn land. Owing to the dry summer it has been almost impossible to

Mr. Folker. "It will take several years to exhaust the decaying vegetable matter in this field, just as it did in your fields. Begin now to put back what you take out."

Application of Lime to Soil

During the past few years there has been considerable interest in the use of lime as a means of increasing crop production. Numerous questions are asked as to the application of lime and the benefits to be expected. In this connection the work done by the Missouri Experiment Station will supply information desired by many of our readers. Prof. M. F. Miller reports that the results of ten-year experiments on about twenty-five fields scattered through Missouri show an average return of \$5.80 from applying about a ton of ground limestone once in a corn, oats, wheat, clover rotation. The largest return was secured on clover, second on corn, and lowest of all on wheat. These tests seem to show that about \$3 a ton is about the highest price that a man can usually afford to pay for ground limestone for this purpose. Of course, on a sour soil where lime is absolutely necessary and makes the difference between a clover failure and a good stand, the lime has a still higher money value.

About 1,200 pounds of lump lime or 1,500 pounds of water-slaked lime furnish the equivalent of 2,000 pounds of ground limestone for this purpose, but the ground limestone is usually much more economical to use. It should be applied at the rate of about two tons an acre under the average conditions of these tests but, of course, this depends very largely on the sourness of the land. Samples of the soil and of the limestone to be used should be sent to an agricultural experiment station which is usually willing to examine the samples and make recommendations based on them. The Department of Soils at Columbia, Missouri, keeps on hand a list of companies which deal in ground limestone in the state and a list of the firms which have limestone grinders and distributors for sale. These lists are mailed on application to anyone interested.

Lime is not really a fertilizer, although it is sometimes called an indirect fertilizer; that is, a material which indirectly helps the crop even though it is not a plant food as are manure and good commercial fertilizers. It should usually be applied either in the spring before corn or in the fall to land that has been plowed for wheat. The preparation of the seed bed then works it into the soil. It is sometimes plowed under but it is usually better to mix it with the surface soil. It should not be used as top dressing on wheat or other rotated crops, although sometimes so used on grass.

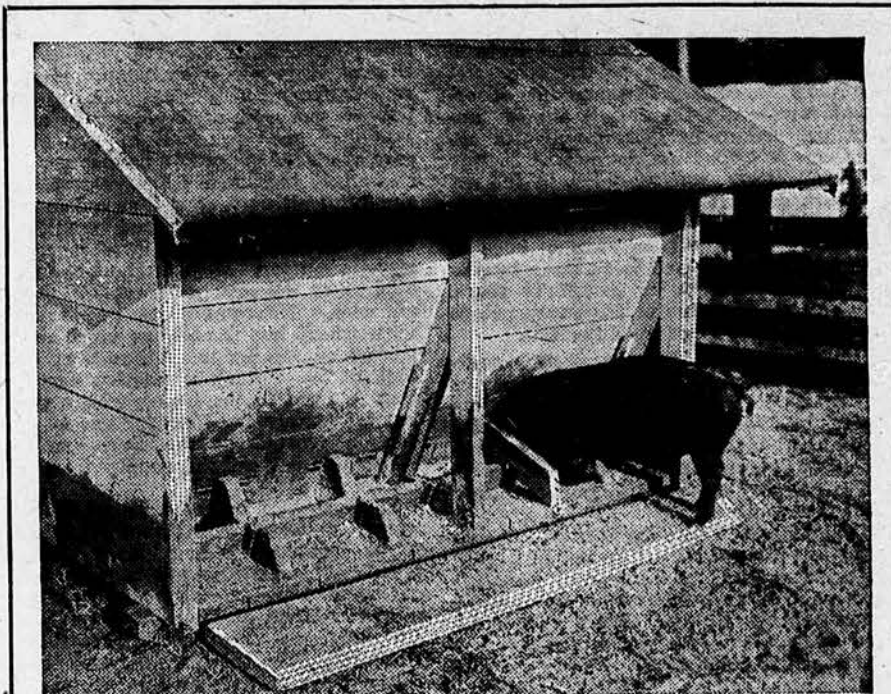
Where limestone is readily available it is often cheaper to grind it on the farm than to buy elsewhere. It is easy to secure a small grinder on the market which will do very good work and tests show that they may be used very economically, but they are used such a small part of the time that it is usually desirable for a number of farms to combine for the purchase of one, if the experiment station tests of the lime rock which they have available shows that it is of proper quality to make grinding profitable.

Wheat in Furrows

A former Lincoln County farmer with whom we were talking recently stated that he was convinced that planting wheat in furrows would prevent much of the winter killing. He had tested his theory out a number of years ago and had tried to get manufacturers of farm machinery to take up the idea and put out implements that would drill wheat in furrows instead of on the surface. By this method of planting more snow will be caught in the winter season because of the rough condition of the ground. The method is especially promising for the western and central sections of the state, as soil blowing should be prevented, or at least partially so.

The agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural College has given this method a trial but will not be ready to make a definite statement until more experimental work is done. The plan may be tried out at the Hays branch station the coming year. A prominent seeding machine company is co-operating with the college by furnishing drills.

This is a promising line of experimentation and will be watched with great interest by wheat growers in the central and western parts of the state.



SELF FEEDER IN USE AT KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.—EXPERIMENT NOW UNDER WAY COMPARING SELF FEEDER WITH ORDINARY METHODS

hours, and then should be shoveled out in a thin layer to dry, stirring frequently. It can then be stored. Bins, sacks, etc., should be disinfected with the formaldehyde, and also the drill, or the seed will be reinfected.

The loose smut is not so common and we are assuming that it is the stinking smut concerning which our correspondents write. If any have the loose smut and wish to know how to treat the seed for it, we will be glad to describe the methods used with greatest success.

Amount of Wheat to Sow

W. J. K., Finney County, writes that he expects to sow wheat on some land that was broken in the spring and now has a crop on it that will not come off so the wheat can be put in before the middle of October. He asks how much seed should be sown to give best results.

The amount of seed to sow depends on a number of factors. The most important of these are the richness of the soil and the amount of moisture that will be available. In Western Kansas, two to three pecks of good seed to the acre in a well prepared seed bed will give better returns on an average than the use of more seed. If there are too many plants, the moisture available will not be sufficient to bring them to maturity.

Of course the time of seeding must be considered. Wheat sown late will not stool or tiller as much as earlier sown wheat.

Our correspondent's land is new and should be well supplied with available plant food. This new land will also have a greater capacity for storing and retaining moisture than old land. This would suggest a little heavier seeding than ordinarily gives best results in Western Kansas.

In Central Kansas about a bushel to the acre gives the best returns. In Eastern Kansas one and a quarter to one and a half bushels of seed to the acre is usually sown.

Wheat on Corn Land

We have been asked if it is advisable to put wheat in this fall on land that has grown corn. The conditions described

get wheat stubble land plowed early. Corn land that has only produced a light crop is about the same as fallowed land. The cultivation has developed available plant food and since it has not been used by the corn crop it will be ready for the wheat. Many made the observation in 1914 that wheat grown on land that was in corn in 1913 turned out better yields than wheat on stubble land.

This is a year in which every stalk of corn should be cut and saved for feed either in the stack or silo. Harvesting the crop for feed makes it possible to get into the fields and prepare the seed bed for wheat. We would suggest that wheat be sown generally in these fields in preference to trying to get stubble land ready.

Feed the Milk Cows Silage

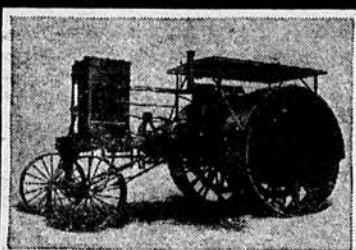
A. H. Diehl of Dickinson County writes that the milk flow has fallen off in many herds until the cows are not giving milk enough to pay for the labor of milking them. He attributes this to the drying up of the pastures due to the long dry spell. Nearly all the Dickinson County farmers have their silos filled. Mr. Diehl says it will pay big to begin feeding the cows silage and alfalfa hay now. They will considerably more than pay for the feed at present prices for butter fat.

New Land Makes Big Yield

In the Farm Bureau News of Jewell County it is reported that on the Fred Beeler farm 115 acres of wheat yielded 4,310 bushels, or at the rate of 37½ bushels to the acre. It was the second crop on new land plowed in August, sowed in the second week of October, free from volunteer wheat. Only a trifle over a bushel to the acre of seed was sown. This field had some Hessian fly damage and on these spots the yield was cut. Some of the wheat was overflowed this spring and this cut the yield also.

This is a splendid demonstration of soil fertility. Our soils are becoming depleted in organic matter and fertility, and will not produce crops like the virgin soil.

"This is the best argument I can find for a manure and straw spreader," says



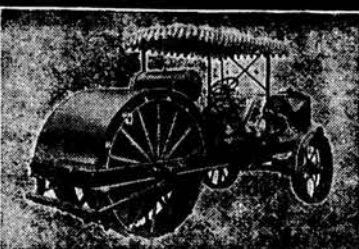
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Importance of Organic Matter

KEEPING up the supply of organic matter in the soil is fundamental to profitable crop production. It took an enormous amount of vegetation to produce the organic matter found in our soils when they were first plowed. Prof. C. O. Swanson has estimated from soil studies he has made that it took 150 tons of native vegetation to produce the organic matter in the surface seven inches of one acre of virgin soil. Over a third of this has been lost in a period of less than fifty years. On the basis of this conservative estimate it is apparent that the least amount of organic matter necessary to return to the soil each year in addition to the stubble and cornstalks is one ton to the acre. How many are doing this?

In dealing with Kansas soils we must never forget that the peculiarities of our climate are such as to necessitate a great resistance both to excessive wet and dry weather. The amount of organic matter in the soil is a most important factor in determining its resistance to both these conditions.

H. J. Bower, soil specialist in the extension division of the Kansas Agricultural College, recently called attention to the fact that the acre yield of corn in Kansas has decreased from forty-two to eighteen bushels in the last forty years. This decrease is due in large measure to improper management of the soil.

"The supply of decaying organic matter has been depleted by continuous cropping to such an extent that its water-holding capacity has been greatly impaired," says Mr. Bower. "The mechanical structure has been radically changed, and the soil organisms have lost their activity."

The extension division is planning this year to provide instruction in this highly important field. A number of practical lessons will be presented at the second year schools in agriculture and home economics, conducted at various towns over the state during the coming months.

The plan followed in the organization of these schools will provide for farm visits in the neighborhood where each school is to be held. These visits will be made several months in advance of the dates assigned to each school, and will have as their object the collecting of soil samples of various types. Chemical analysis will be made of at least five samples of soil from each locality.

Use of Fertilizers

Eleven years' work on the soil experiment fields in practically every section of Missouri has shown on most of the soils—especially the thinner and more worn ones—that the addition of available plant food has materially increased the yield and quality of wheat and has paid good returns on the money invested in fertilizers. On medium to poor lands the amount of available plant food is always one of the limiting factors in wheat production.

The average farmer cannot greatly change the fertility of his soil in a short period of time, but he may often temporarily increase its productivity to a very marked extent. This is most commonly done by the addition of barnyard manure or some form of commercial fertilizer. Manure is, of course, the material most advisable so long as it lasts, but most farmers, especially those on the thinner lands, find their manure supply exhausted long before their fields are covered. Then in order to obtain the best yields from the rest of their land

an application of some soluble plant food must be made. It is a general practice among farmers to add manure to the corn crop and apply commercial fertilizers when necessary before wheat. Wheat is the most universally fertilized cereal. This is largely because it responds more readily to treatment than the other grain crops. Like cotton it is a cash crop of considerable value, and the money expended for fertilizers is recovered as soon as the crop is sold.

Nearly all of the thinner soils of Missouri are comparatively low in available phosphorus. Applications of this element in soluble form usually gives the largest and most profitable returns. It is the cheapest and most easily obtained of any of the important plant food elements. The supply for this part of the country is found mainly in bonemeal, acid phosphate, or in various mixed fertilizers. Bonemeal may be applied at the rate of from 125 to 150 pounds an acre, but 16 per cent acid phosphate should also give good profit if applied at the rate of about 150 or 200 pounds per acre, and mixed fertilizers which carry a small supply of nitrogen as well as considerable phosphorus will give good results on lands that are deficient in nitrogen and organic matter. Most of them should be applied at the rate of 125 to 150 pounds an acre. Nitrogen gives good results with wheat but it costs so much in fertilizers containing more than 2 or 3 per cent of it. Potash is another fertilizer that is good in increasing wheat yields, but is entirely too high for use at present on account of the European war, which has cut off the supply from Germany.

It must also be remembered that the use of commercial fertilizers alone is not to be considered a reliable or practical means of keeping up soil fertility or insuring high yields, but rather as a temporary method of increasing crop yields and enlarging the profits from thin or worn lands. In this way they enable the farmer to put more money into the improvement of his soil. However, the sensible use of fertilizers must go hand in hand with the best systems of crop rotation, manuring, green manuring, and systematic soil management that will tend to maintain or increase the organic matter and nitrogen content of the soil.

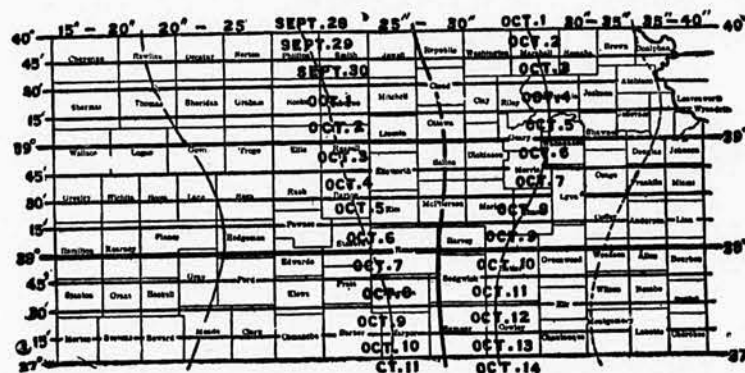
—F. L. DULEY, Missouri Experiment Station.

Plowing Dry Ground

Farmers who expect to sow wheat this fall are considerably concerned over the matter of getting the necessary plowing done. Very little plowing has as yet been done. The ground is too hard to plow without the use of an excessive amount of power. Even some farmers who have tractors have refrained from plowing because of the belief that working dry ground will injure it. While this may be the case in certain soils, it probably does not hold true in general. We note that the agricultural college authorities are advising farmers to put on more power, if necessary, and plow the ground now even if it is dry.

Ground prepared late does not produce as good yields as that worked early. When rains come the plowed fields will readily absorb the water. The heavy growth of weeds on many Kansas farms is sapping what little moisture the soil contains.

It is not advisable to plow deep at this late date. There is not time enough to get the seed bed properly settled if it is plowed deep.



MAP SHOWING FLY-FREE DATES FOR KANSAS.—OBSERVING THESE DATES IN SOWING WHEAT LAST STEP IN HESSIAN FLY CONTROL

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

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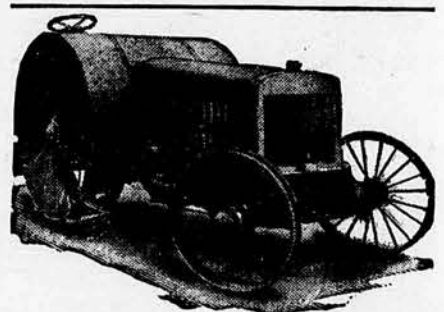
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Each model has 17 set Hyatt Roller Bearings, besides numerous ball bearings. Glyco bearings on crank shaft and connecting rods. Built on automobile lines from high grade automobile material. In design, material and workmanship will compare favorably with highest priced automobile made.

Has three speeds forward—1 1/2, 3 and 6 m.p.h. and one speed reverse. With proper care will outlast any automobile.

Orders filled promptly. Owing to great demand for our tractors, we will not exhibit this year at any tractor shows.

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CORN HARVESTER

Self Gathering for cutting Corn, Cane and Kaffir Corn. Cuts and throws in piles on harvester. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal to a Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Price

only \$22.00 with fodder binder. The only self gathering corn harvester on the market that is giving universal satisfaction. Dexter L. Woodward, Sandy Creek, N. Y., writes: "Three years ago I purchased your Corn Harvester. Would not take four times the price of the machine if I could not get another one." Clarence F. Huggins, Spearmore, Okla.: "Works five times better than I expected. Saved \$40 in labor this fall." Roy Apple, Farmersville, Ohio: "I have used a corn shucker, corn binder and 2 rowed machines but your machine beats them all and takes less time of any machine I have ever used." John F. Haag, Mayfield, Okla.: "Your harvester gave good satisfaction while using filling our silos." K. F. Ruegnitz, Otis, Colo.: "Just received a letter from my father saying he received the corn binder and he is cutting corn and cane now. Says it works fine and that I can sell lots of them next year." Write for free catalog showing picture of harvester at work and testimonials.

PROCESS MFG. CO. - Dept. C - Salina, Kansas

GREEN CORN CUTTER

Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kaffir corn or anything planted in rows.

Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully

protected by patents. Send for free circulars. Price \$10.00, f. o. b. Topeka.

J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Heaves CURED OR MONEY BACK

Baird's Heave Remedy permanently cures heaves or your money is refunded. Give Baird's Heave Remedy in animal's feed and keep it working. If one package fails to cure, send for your money. Write for free descriptive matter.

BAIRD MANUFACTURING CO.

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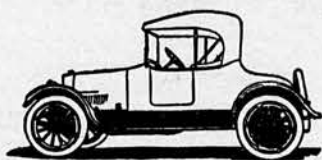
Recleaned, 1916 crop; a limited supply; guaranteed free from foreign seeds, \$8.50 per bu., f. o. b. our station. Sacks free.

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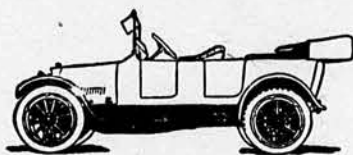
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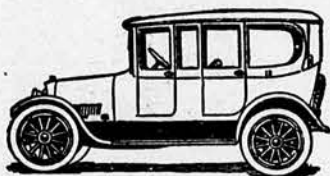
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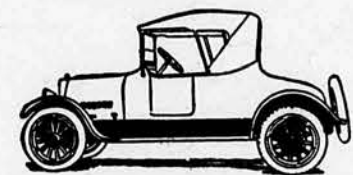
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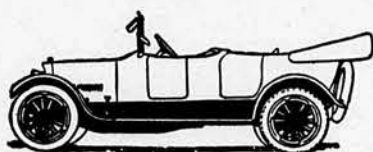
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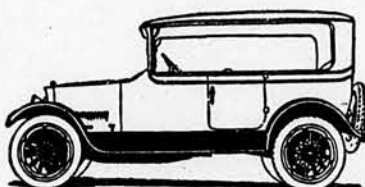
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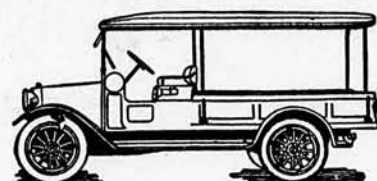
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, \$1150



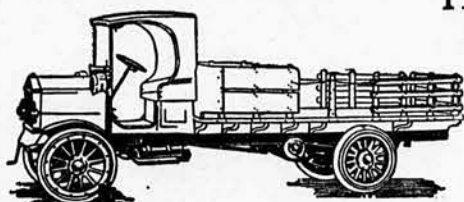
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The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, \$1750



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

YOU'D SAY REO QUALITY was probably the "best thing" about Reos—and of course, there's no gainsaying that.

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

THAT IS THE BASIS of Reo prosperity, Reo demand and Reo reputation, of course.

BUT OTHERS MAKE good cars—in spots. By fits and starts as it were. This year a good model; last year one they are not so proud of; and next year—who knows?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
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Factories: Lansing, Mich.

"THE
GOLD STANDARD
OF VALUES"

Get Rid of Worms!

Many animals, especially hogs, are troubled with worms. When your hogs are unthrifty, you hear a little cough now and then, suspect worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Keeps Hogs Healthy

Expels Worms

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

My Stock Tonic is not a feed, but a true conditioner and tonic, highly concentrated, which contains blood purifiers, laxatives and drugs which are powerful worm expellers. Feed in small quantities, watch your hogs improve.

NEVER PEDDLED. SOLD ONLY BY DEALERS.
23,000 reliable dealers in U. S. handle it. Why pay the peddler twice my price?

25-lb. Pail, \$2.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$6.50

Smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Valuable stock book mailed free, if you write for it.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-c-a

conditions fowls, makes hens lay and is a great help at moulting time. Valuable for chicks, for pullets starting to lay and for all grown fowls. Costs a penny for 50 fowls per day. 1 1/2 lbs., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Guaranteed.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A reliable lice killer, very quick acting. For use on poultry and stock. Use by dusting and sprinkling. Destroys bugs on cucumber vines, cabbage worms, slugs on roses. In handy sifting-top cans. 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 60c (except in Canada). Guaranteed.



Write Dr. Hess about any sick animal or live stock trouble, enclosing 2c stamp. He will advise you free.

FOWLER'S ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM



For the Prevention of Hog Cholera

Made under U. S. Veterinary License No. 106. Government Inspected—Fowler Inspected.

Just remember the name—FOWLER'S.

Don't experiment with serums of which you know nothing. Fowler's are directly interested in fighting hog cholera. Our Special Staff of Registered Veterinarians have given the making of Fowler's Serum special study, and are producing a Serum that is Uniformly Pure, Potent and SAFE. Free from all germs of other diseases.

Protect Your Hogs

by Vaccinating when animals are small. Less serum is needed, the work is easier, it costs less, and it adds to the market value of your swine when ready to sell. Immune hogs are worth more and sell for more.

Further Information Sent on Request.

Fowler Serum Company
Dept. 19 Kansas City, Kan.

Your Veterinarian can obtain Fowler Serum through any Armour & Company Branch House, or direct.

Kansas Farmer Dairy Club

Visit to Dairy Farm

KANSAS Farmer Dairy Club boys and girls were in our thoughts and we were wishing they might have been with us in person, when we recently visited one of the best dairy farms in Shawnee County. Of course, some of you live on good dairy farms, and others have visited them, but we know you would have been interested in the things we saw.

A milking machine has recently been installed on this farm, and we arrived in time to see it at work on the evening's milking. This machine is no longer an experiment. It has been tried and proven by so many that the farmer needing more help in milking his cows can safely turn to the mechanical milker and small gasoline engine for the solution of his problem.

Twenty-three cows are now being milked on this farm and the number will be increased to forty the coming year. Most of these cows have been bred right on the farm, little outside stock having been bought. The days of usefulness for some of the mothers of this herd are about over, but even one of these—a cow fourteen years old—gave as high as 52 pounds of milk in one day during her last lactation period.

The evidence of cleanliness in handling the milk impressed us. The barn was clean and airy and in the milk room where the milk was being strained and cooled, there was not the faintest odor.

Upon questioning the owners of the herd we found them very enthusiastic over their enterprise and looking forward to the future, believing it holds many possibilities for the dairyman.

As we listened to the records of these cows and petted the young stock, we could imagine we were living ten or fifteen years in the future and that we were hearing from the lips of one of our Dairy Club members the history of a fine herd that started with the cow used in the club work, or the beginning of which was made possible by the returns of the year's work. We hope this dream of ours may come true and that real dairymen of the future will have had their start in the club work.

Paid Too Much for Oil Meal

My cow is giving about twenty-seven pounds of milk a day now. She is keeping in good flesh. The pasture is very dry. I have some corn that is drying up, so I give her all she wants of it every night and also give her eight pounds of bran, chop, and linseed meal a day.

I ran out of linseed meal the fourth of August and could not get any in town. There was a man here from Garden City who said he thought he could get some for me at \$2 a hundred, so papa told him to get fifty pounds for me. It cost \$4 a hundred instead of \$2, and the transportation was 50 cents, so it was rather expensive. You have it listed at \$1.80 a hundred. If you know where I can get it for something like that, I would be glad to have you tell me.

Corn chop costs \$1.60 a hundred here, so I got eight bushels of corn and used a neighbor's team and grinder and ground it and saved \$2.10 in this way.

My calf weighed 214 pounds when it was three months old.

I have paid \$45 on my cow. She is more gentle than she was. She never kicks any more and I can lead her on my bicycle.

She doesn't like alfalfa very well yet.

I get five cents a quart for milk, but it will probably go up to seven cents a quart this winter.—HARVEY RUSSELL, Scott County.

At the time the above letter was received we called local dealers in Topeka and asked for linseed meal quotation and found it was selling for \$2.20 a hundred at that time, and the freight rate to Scott City, in less than carlots, is 42 1/2 cents a hundred. This shows that Harvey's meal cost him more than it should.

Another New Record

I know you are wondering why I don't answer your letter. I would like to start my record today—August 31—if possible. May I do this? My cow freshened July 30 and for a few days gave fifty pounds, but soon failed on account of being off her feed and in a strange herd, so I thought when the weather got a little cooler she would do better. She is now coming back to her milk and I do hope she will not get off again.

I am sending the starting blanks, hoping you will agree to my plan of starting today.—JEFFERSON FRAME, Sedgwick County.

We have written him it was entirely agreeable for him to start his record August 31.

One of Our Newest Members

I have just bought my cow from Mr. George Lenhart, who is a member of the Dickinson County Cow Testing Association. She is a high grade Holstein but will not freshen until October 15. I couldn't get a cow that would freshen on or before September 1, but I will begin my feed records on that date just the same.

You will find enclosed twenty cents for which please send me a sample bottle and container and one dozen corrosive sublimate tablets. Also please order a milk scale for me and I will send money for it as soon as you send me the bill.—HELEN BUCHENAN, Dickinson County.

Milk Scales for Club Members

The latest quotation on 30-pound spring balance scales which we have received from the manufacturers, is \$2.50 each, f. o. b. Kansas City, and they state this quotation is subject to change at any time the conditions warrant it.

We will be glad to order these scales for any of our club members and the price will be their exact cost to us, or the price of the scales plus the shipping charges.

Accuracy Her Policy

In my last letter I made a mistake. I looked over the papers on which I worked out my records and noticed that the income on butter fat and skim milk was wrong, and I will correct it now. Instead of the income on butter fat being \$19.97, it is \$13.83, and instead of the income on skim milk being \$6.38, it is \$6.11. So the total profit is \$11.42, the cost of feed being \$8.52.

My profit for the month of July was \$11.31.

I am only milking twice a day now. My cow is not giving as much milk as she did. She went down to thirty-five pounds a day, but since I started feeding silage she is giving more every day.—ELISE REGIER, Butler County.



ONE OF THE MANY PROMISING PURE-BRED YEARLING HEIFERS ON LILAC DAIRY FARM, SHAWNEE COUNTY, ENJOYING A FEEDING OF GREEN CORN



BEEF CATTLE INCREASE

STOCK farming is on the increase in Kansas. Notwithstanding many Kansas stockmen lost money in their feeding operations last year, owing to unsatisfactory market conditions, they have abundant faith in the future of the industry, as evidenced by the returns of assessors to the State Board of Agriculture, showing more cattle on hand on March 1 than in any year at a similar date since 1907. The total cattle population of the state, according to this year's enumeration, is 2,187,723, exclusive of milk cows. This is a gain of nearly 14 per cent in the year, and is the first time since 1909 when the number has exceeded the two million mark. This increase may be accounted for, in part at least, by the Kansas farmers more largely engaging in the breeding business, signs of which are numerous.

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

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

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

Steer Feeding Lessons

Steers that are full-fed from birth should not be held beyond twenty or twenty-two months of age because there is a decided falling off in the rate of gain. After this age the carcasses are overdone, there is an undue waste of excess fat and the gain in weight in proportion to feed consumed is much reduced as well as the gain per day per steer. These are the results secured in a recent test at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station in which some steers were full-fed while others received much less feed.

The steers which received feed insufficient for the greatest growth were most affected by such ailments as indigestion and pink eye, and their sickness was more likely to result in death. In fact, among more than a hundred steers in the experiment, all the losses except one were among the low-fed animals.

Steers fed for long periods such as three years and a half on feed insufficient for the greatest growth, did not seem to be able to digest their feed and to make gains when later put on full feed. Even a steer whose growth was greatly retarded for only one year never equaled in weight a steer of the same age which had been full-fed from birth, although when put back on full feed he made very profitable gains and developed a very choice carcass of beef. These results do not disagree with the common observation that thin steers often make the most profitable gains. Such feeders have usually not been starved so long or so steadily. They have usually had bulky feed which kept up the stomach capacity even though it didn't furnish a great deal of nourishment and were very likely to have at least occasional large quantities of good nutritious feed while the steers in the test were kept regularly on small quantities of food for long periods so that they seemed to lose the capacity to eat and digest as large quantities as they must handle to make the most profitable gains.

Thrifty yearlings put on feed that is not sufficient, even to keep up the body weight they already have, continue to grow in height and framework even when made to lose half a pound a day. Measurements of the skeleton did not indicate any decrease in the rate of growth for several months. Even when these animals were using the body fat to supplement the lack of feed there was a very noticeable addition of fat in the skeleton. Only when approximately all the fat was taken from the soft parts did the animals begin to draw on the fat in the skeleton to maintain existence.

The most economical choice beef resulted from the use of a feeder weighing about 750 pounds so fed as to make a gain of 500 pounds. Such a steer will

probably, not quite top the market but he should make the greatest possible profit to the feeder and furnish an economical carcass for the butcher and housewife and meat of a quality to please the most exacting. The carcasses show that of this 500 pound gain; 38 per cent is water, 49 per cent fat, and 12 per cent protein. When similar steers were fattened until they had gained another 500 pounds or gone from 1250 to 1750 pounds, the carcasses were much overdone and the second 500 pounds was 76 per cent fat, 18 per cent water, and 5 per cent protein.—P. F. TROWBRIDGE.

Flushing Ewes

A high percentage of lambs from the flock is always to be desired. The more twins produced and raised, the more profits from the flock.

It is a recognized fact that the condition of the ewe flock during breeding time is largely responsible for controlling the fertility. The condition of the ewes is a far more important factor than that of the ram. Of course, the number of ewes that one ram can serve successfully must obviously depend upon his vigor.

"Flushing" is the term applied to the practice of stimulating the organs of reproduction by supplying additional grain or more succulent pasture to the ewes just before breeding. An insufficiency of feed retards the breeding season, and reduces the fertility.

To flush ewes, they should be placed in a succulent pasture and fed one-half to one pound a day of grain for ten days previous to turning the ram in with them. It is equally important that the ewes be not over-fat at this time. Two parts oats and one of bran is a good mixture. The grain should not be too fattening.

All the wool about the dock of the ewes should be trimmed away before mating. A good way to handle the breeding of the flock is to keep the ram from the ewes during the day, turning him in each night.

As a means of distinguishing the ewes that have been bred, paint the ram each night on the brisket with some color which will leave a mark on the wool of the ewe. At the end of twenty-one days the ram should be painted another color. In this manner the owner is enabled to tell whether or not the ewes are "returning."

Small Breeders Win

Small breeders of draft horses are taking advantage of their opportunities. The first prize yearling Percheron stallion, also winner of the futurity class, at the Iowa State Fair, in a ring of twenty-two stallions, was bred by a small farmer near Amboy, Illinois, who only owns ten or twelve mares.

The first prize yearling filly at the Iowa State Fair, also winner of the futurity stake, was bred by a small breeder near Morning Sun, Iowa, who owns but a small band of mares, and who, furthermore, was making his first exhibit at the Iowa State Fair.

At the Ohio State Fair, the first prize two-year-old stallion was bred by a farmer near Homerville, Ohio, who has only twelve or fifteen mares, but who was sufficiently determined to have a good stallion to go out and buy a stallion for his own use.

The first prize yearling stallion was bred by another farmer near Polk, Ohio, who has only eight or ten mares.

The first prize yearling filly was also bred by a small breeder near Tappan, Ohio.

The yearling stallion and yearling filly just referred to were winners of the Eastern Percheron Breeders' Futurity, so that six out of a possible eight first prize winners in the year-year-old and yearling classes at these two great state fairs were bred by small breeders who owned only enough mares to do their farm work, and in all instances the Percheron mares which produced these winners were mares who did their full share of work on the farms where they are kept.

It pays to use the fanning mill in grading wheat for seed. Even if the seed is clean—that is, clean with respect to such foreign matter as weed seed and chaff—the elimination of small, shriveled, undeveloped and injured kernels will warrant its use.

WINCHESTER

Shotgun Shells
"LEADER" AND "REPEATER"
 For the high flyers, or the low flyers, "Leader" and "Repeater" shells have the reach, spread and penetration. Their great sale is due to these qualities, which insure a full bag. Use them in your gun. To be sure to get them **ASK FOR THE W BRAND**

LOUDEN Litter Carrier

ROLLS UP PROFITS EVERY DAY

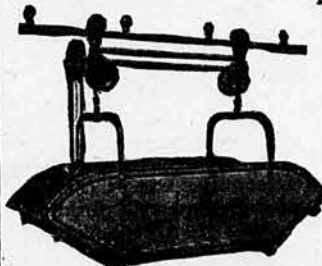
Saves half the time.
 Cuts out back-breaking labor.
 Makes the daily task of barn cleaning less disagreeable.
 Saves the full value of wet manure and increases the fertility of your farm.
 The man or boy doesn't shirk the job—keeps the barn more sanitary, the cows healthy, increases the quantity and quality of the milk yield.

Good as New After Four Years Use

H. J. Slotten, owner of Walhala Stock Farm, Somers, Iowa, writes: "The Litter Carrier has been in daily use for four years and has not given us a bit of trouble—is as good today as when I bought it. It is surely a labor saver; can clean the barn in half the time and get the manure away from the building with little labor."

Louden Feed and Litter Carriers

Have wide roller-bearing trolleys, powerful lifting device—no hit-or-miss ratchets. A 10 or 12 year old boy can operate them easily and safely.



Louden Double End Feed Carrier.

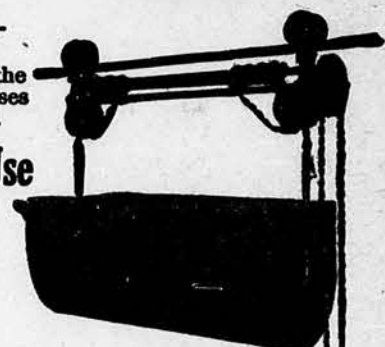
Built in various styles to suit every barn; tracks arranged to meet your special needs. Cost of equipment is a trifle compared to the enormous saving effected by it.

A postal will bring you our big illustrated Barn Equipment Catalog—write for it.

The Louden Machinery Co.,
 (ESTABLISHED 1867)

1506 Court Street,

Fairfield, Iowa.



Louden Emancipator Litter Carrier.

McDonald Pitless Scale

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY,
Dept. 10 . . . MOLINE, ILL.

**NOW PRICED AS
LOW AS
\$13.00
PER H.P.**

Write today for free book, "How to Judge Engines," and my 90-day trial offer; 5-year guarantee; cash or easy terms of payment offers and complete price list.—ED. H. WITTE,
WITTE ENGINE WORKS
1608 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
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Will pull three 14 inch bottoms under any ordinary conditions. 25 H-P. Waukesha Motor—can be used for operating other machinery; 2 speeds; plows at 2½ miles per hour—on road work 5 miles. Hyatt Roller Bearings.



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and have the best bicycle that money will buy. Write at once for our big 60 page Catalog. It is full of interesting information.

FREE DELIVERY direct from our factory to you saves money and every **Hintsche Bicycle is a new model.**

OUR GUARANTEE is your protection. Don't buy a bicycle, tires, or sundries until you've seen our catalog and prices. Write **Today.** We do not sell second-hand bicycles.

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Get our big, Free Catalog showing 164 styles of fencing and gates. It will save you many a dollar to have your order filled direct from our nearest mills or warehouses in Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, or Texas, California or Kansas. Better fences for less money. WRITE NOW before you forget it.

Ottawa Manufacturing Co. ||| King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Chapman	Randall	Duncan	Barton	Phillips	Smith	Jones	Reynolds	Washington	McKall	Arnold	Brady	Douglas	4.24
2.91	3.57	0.256	1.93	0.2.25	1.41	2.18	1.73	1.64	2.85	1.80	1.54	1.24	
Burns	Thomas	Stanton	Griffin	Byrne	Johnson	2.48	1.31	1.10	0.33	1.53	2.19	1.91	
2.93	1.83	2.26	No REPORT	No REPORT	0.77	0.71	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.28	2.31	1.91	
Wallace	Logan	Giles	Tiger	Edin	Reid	3.20	1.29	0.75	0.75	0.78	0.78	0.78	
2.40	1.91	1.17	1.58	1.97	2.85	1.97	1.24	0.35	1.89	0.45	0.45	1.74	
Crowley	Wheeler	Scott	Lee	Wes	Barton	2.60	1.11	1.35	1.26	0.43	0.43	1.51	
3.84	2.95	1.00	0.20	0.90	1.09	1.09	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
Hamilton	Gray	Perry	Hedgcock	2.11	1.48	1.48	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
5.06	0.90	2.83	2.11	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
4.30	2.67	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
Stanton	Wheeler	Reid	No REPORT	No REPORT	No REPORT	No REPORT	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
No REPORT	05.89	2.44	2.25	2.54	2.48	1.68	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
Wheeler	Stanton	Wheeler	Wheeler	Wheeler	Wheeler	Wheeler	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	
3.37	2.85	3.97	1.41	0.45	2.52	2.94	0.63	2.06	1.12	1.30	3.73	0.71	

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A Romance of The Moonstone Canon Trail

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

A lonely prospector, thinking always of his wife and child left behind, follows the lure of the desert in his search for gold. In the desert town men begin to notice the regularity of his comings and goings. They are green with envy and decide to beat him out of his claim. Meanwhile, in the lonely canon he hoarded the little yellow bits. As weeks rolled by the water decreased; he carefully stowed his gold in a pouch and prepared to leave the canon. After a fateful search he finally comes to a railroad. Here he is found by a man, who gives him water, but being so exhausted the water is of no avail—a flash comes over him and his vision is forever darkened. Louise Lacharme and Boyar of Moonstone Ranch accidentally come upon the camp of Overland and Collie (whom Overland has picked up along the way). Tenlow, the detective, finds the prospector by the railroad and rides up to the camp to arrest Overland, whom he suspects; but after some strenuous arguing, Overland tactfully leaps on Boyar and, through precarious moves, escapes the detective. Tenlow's horse slips and rolls headlong to the bottom of the cliff, leaving Tenlow lying halfway down the hillside. Having turned toward the foothills, Overland releases Boyar and disappears in the brush. At the suggestion of Louise, Collie goes for the doctor and is finally arrested. Louise tells Walter Stone, her uncle, about the arrest, and finally coaxes him to go with her and get Collie. Walter Stone, being a very influential ranchman and having secured Collie's release, takes him back to the ranch, where he gives him work to do. After several days work with Williams, the foreman of Moonstone Ranch, Collie learns the "ins" and "outs." He finds Overland Red in the mountains near the ranch. Overland goes to Los Angeles and is grubstaked and returns to find the streak of gold. Arriving at the desert town he finds the man who grubstaked him already there, and is persuaded to let him go with him in search of the gold. They discover the lost mine and stake their claim, discover gold.

(Chapter XIV—The Rose Girl—Continued)

"Well, so long," says I, kind of off-hand and easy. "So long. I'll tell Lucy when I see her that you was run over by a freight and killed. Then she can take out them papers and marry Mike Brannigan that's been waitin' in the hopes you'd pass over. You remember Mike, the cop on Cherry Street? You oughta. He's pinched you often enough. 'Course you do. Well, so long. Little Johnny was lookin' fine the last I seen of him. He's gettin' more like his pa every day. But I got to beat it."

Overland Red leaned back and puffed a great cloud of smoke from a fresh cigarette.

"Who was Lucy?" asked Winthrop. "Search me!" replied Overland. "They wasn't any Lucy or nobody like that. But I'd like to 'a' stayed to hear Toledo explain that to Mrs. Toledo, though. She was a hard map to talk to."

"I suppose there's a moral attached to that, or, more properly, embodied in that story. But it is good enough in itself without disemboweling it for the moral."

"You can't always go by ants, neither," said Overland.

Winthrop nodded. His eyes were filled with the awe of great distances and innumerable stars. "Gold!" he whispered presently, as one whispers in dreams. "Gold! Everywhere! In the sun—in the starlight—in the flowers—in the flame. In wine, in a girl's hair. . . . Gold! Mystery. . . . Power. . . . and as impotent as Fate." Winthrop's head lifted suddenly. "What shall we call the mine?" he asked.

Overland Red started, as though struck from ambush. "How did you guess?" he queried.

"Guess what?"

"That I was thinkin' about the claim?"

"I didn't guess it. I was dreaming. Suddenly I asked a question, without knowing that I was speaking."

"Mebby I was bearin' down so hard on the same idea that you kind of felt the strain."

"Possibly. That's not unusual. What shall we call it?"

"Wha—I was thinkin' of callin' it the 'Rose Girl' after a girl Collie and me knows up Moonstone Canon way."

"It's rather a good name," said Winthrop. "Is the girl pretty?"

"Pretty? Gosh! That ain't the word. Her real name is Louise Lacharme, and, believe me, Billy, she's all that her name sounds like, and then some."

CHAPTER XV.

SILENT SAUNDERS.

One after another, in the course of the two years following Collie's arrival, the old riders of the Moonstone Ranch drifted away. There remained but Brand Williams, the foreman, Collie, and the sturdy, hard-riding Miguel, a young Spanish vaquero who was devoted to but two things in life, his splendid pinto pony, and the Moonstone Ranch.

The others had been lured to the new old fields up north—to the excitement of Goldfield, or to Mexico City, where even more excitement promised. In their stead came new men—Bud Light, Parson Long, Billy Dime, and one Silent Saunders.

Louise became acquainted with the new men while riding with her uncle. She was his constant companion in the hills. One by one the new arrivals became devoted to her. Her sincere interest in the ranch work pleased them, and naturally, for it was their work. Walter Stone was also pleased with his niece's interest in the detail of the ranch work. She was as a daughter to him. Some day the property would be hers.

Fully conscious, from within herself, of her dependence upon her uncle, Louise managed to be of inestimable service. She performed her self-allotted tasks without ostentation. She had that rare quality of stimulating enthusiasm among the men—enthusiasm for their work and pride in giving faithful and energetic service—pride in accomplishing a little more each day than was asked or expected of them. Louise's youth, her beauty, her sincerity, and, above all, her absolute simplicity of manner commanded admiration and respect among the third-riding Moonstone boys. She was, to them, a "lady," yet a lady they could understand. Hers was a gentle tyranny. A request from her was deemed a great compliment by its recipient.

All of them, with the exception of Collie, openly praised her horsemanship, her quiet riding, her uniform kindness. Her beauty had ceased to be commented upon. It was accepted by them as one accepts the fragrant beauty of a rose, naturally, silently, gratefully.

Collie had gained in height and breadth of shoulder. He no longer needed instruction in managing broncho stock. He loved the life of the hills; the cool, invigorating mornings, the keen wind of the noon peaks, the placidity of the evening as the stars multiplied in the peaceful sky.

He became that rare quantity among cowmen, a rider who handled and mastered unbroken horses without brutality. This counted heavily for him both with Louise and Walter Stone. Men new to the range laughed at his method of "gentling" horses. Later their laughter stilled to envious de-

sire. Lacking his invariable patience, his consistent magnetism, they finally resumed their old methods, and earned dominance by sheer strength of arm—"main strength and awkwardness," as Williams put it.

"It's easy—for him," commented Brand Williams, discussing Collie's almost uncanny quelling of a vicious, unbitted mustang. "It's easy. You fellas expect a hoss to buck and bite and kick and buffalo you generally. He don't. He don't expect anything like that, and he don't let 'em learn how."

"Can you work it that way?" asked Billy Dime.

"Nope. I learned the other way and the hosses knows it. I always had to sweat. He's born to it natural, like a good cowpony is."

And Collie looked upon his work as a game—a game that had to be played hard and well, but a game, nevertheless. Incidentally he thought often of Overland Red. He had searched the papers diligently for a year, before he received the first letter from Overland. The news it contained set Collie to thinking seriously of leaving the Moonstone Ranch and joining his old companion in this new venture of gold-digging which, as Overland took pains to explain, was "paying big." But there was Louise. . . . They were great friends. They had even ridden to town together and attended the little white church in the eucalyptus grove. . . . He thought of their ride homeward late that Sunday afternoon.

Once and once only had Overland's name been mentioned in the bunk-house. Saunders, discussing horses and riders in general, listened to Collie's account of Overland's escape from the deputy, Tenlow. Then he spoke slightly of the feat, claiming that any man who had even ridden range could do as much, with the right pony.

Brand Williams tried to change the subject, for shrewd reasons of his own, but Collie flamed up instantly. "I got a little saved up," he said; "mebbe eight hundred. She's yours if you dast to walk a horse, comin' or goin', over that drift that Red took on the jump. Are you game?"

"I'm not on the bet," replied Saunders.

"So Overland Red is a friend of yours, eh?"

"Overland Red could ride where you dast to walk and drag a halter," asserted Collie. Then he relapsed to silence, a little ashamed in that he had been trapped into showing temper.

Williams the tactician astonished the bunk-house by adding: "The kid is right. Red could outride most men. I was his pal once, down in Sonora. There ain't a better two-gun artist livin'." And the lean foreman looked pointedly at Saunders.

Saunders smiled evilly. He had reason to believe that Williams had spoken the truth.

A few weeks later, Williams, returning unexpectedly to the bunk-house, found Saunders changing his shirt preparatory to a ride to town. The rest of the boys were already on their way to the Oro Rancho across the valley. Williams saw two puckered scars, each above the elbow on Saunders' bared arms.

"That was dam' good shootin'," said the foreman, indicating the other's scarred arms.

"Fair," said Saunders gruffly.

"Takes a gun-artist to put a man out of business that way and not finish him," said Williams, smiling.

"Cholo mix-up," said Saunders.

"And shootin' from the ground, at that," continued Williams. "And at a fella on a horse. Easy to see that, for the both holes are slantin' up. The shootin' was done from below."

Saunders flushed. He was about to speak when Williams interrupted him. "Makes me think of some of Overland Red's—that is, old Red Jack Summers' fancy work. I don't know why," he drawled, and turning he left the bunk-house.

Collie, returning from a visit to the Oro Rancho that evening, was met by Williams. The latter was on foot.

"Drop into my shack after dark," said the foreman. Then he stepped back into the bushes as the other men rode up.

The foreman's interview with Collie that evening was brief. It left a lot to the imagination. "You said too much about Overland Red the other night, when you was talkin' to Silent Saunders," said Williams. "He's tryin' to find out somethin'. I don't know what he's after. Keep your eye peeled and your teeth on the bit. That's all."

CHAPTER XVI.

BLUNDER.

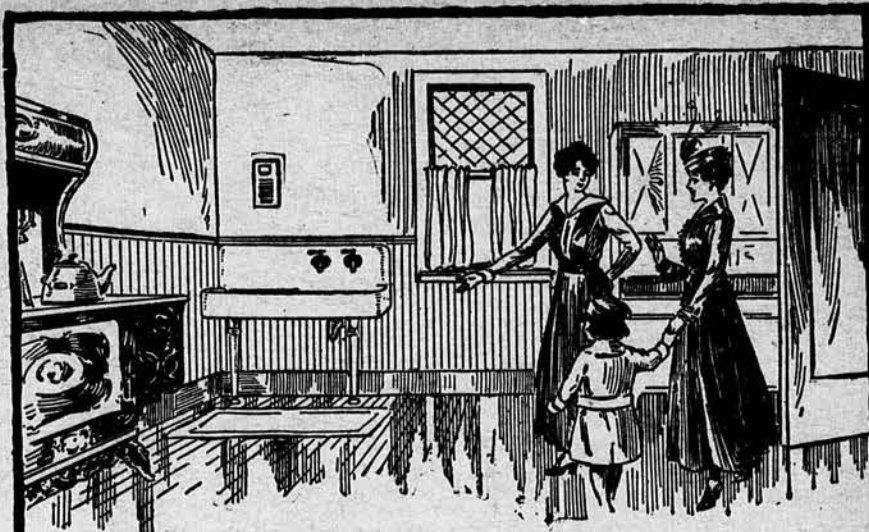
"Oh, he's built all right, and he comes of good stock," said Brand Williams, nodding toward the bay colt that stood steaming in the sun.

It had rained the night before—an unexpected shower and the last of the winter rains. Now that the snow had left the hills, the young stock, some thirty-odd year-old colts had been turned into the north range. Collie and Williams had ridden over to look at the colts; Williams as a matter of duty, Collie because he was interested and liked Williams' society.

The colt, shaking itself, turned and nipped at its shoulder and switched its tail.

"He's stayed fat, too," continued Williams. "But look at him! He's bltin' and switchin' because he's wet. Thinks it's fly-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)



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RURAL SOCIAL LIFE

A DEPARTMENT of KANSAS FARMER is to be devoted to Rural Social Life. We offer to our readers through this new department a means of exchanging opinions and experiences relative to the social life of the rural community. In addition to a correspondence column in the paper, actual leadership of social and entertainment events will be furnished to communities asking for this service.

Questions having to do with the problems of rural social life will be welcomed and answered through this department. Short descriptions of successful social events or programs are solicited and will be published as space permits. Information will be published on plays, pageants, social evenings, and other things pertaining to rural social life.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP
The editor of this department will accept engagements to assist in launching social movements locally. The period of such local leadership will be for one



MISS OSCEOLA HALL, THE
RURAL SOCIAL LIFE EDITOR

week, and the work will be that of training in plays, games, amateur dramatics and pageant work.

COMMUNITY DRAMA OFFERED
Miss Hall, who is in charge of the department, has prepared a drama which sets forth in a striking manner the whole community movement, locally applied. This drama is full of tragical, pathetic, and comic scenes, and is just the sort of play to put on in a country church or school house. It will especially appeal to ministers and teachers and leaders of granges and farmers' unions and institutes, who may wish to combine an entertaining feature with a presentation of their social purposes.

A COMMUNITY PAGEANT
"The Spirit of Play" is a pageant produced by Miss Hall and is especially adapted to the country community. A week's work at the school house leading the children in new plays and games and four evenings with the older ones of the neighborhood will culminate in this pageant on Friday or Saturday night. During her stay Miss Hall will be glad to give every assistance possible in helping to develop the social life of the community.

Remuneration for this service is from the local community, and may be secured by a small charge to the public for the drama or pageant or other work presented. The terms under which this local leadership service can be secured will be furnished on application. Address Department of Rural Social Life, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

New Social Movement

The movement for a new social life in the rural community is of somewhat recent origin, yet the need was so apparent that the movement has spread throughout the nation. Like all new ventures, this one attracted its full share of inexperienced and ambitious individuals who sought to gain personal success through it, thus bringing a sort of publicity that in some cases gave the work the appearance of being a mere fad. Leaders soon discovered that a temporary success, followed by failure, was detrimental to any permanent development of rural social life. Having passed through the time of spasmodic

effort, the work is now built upon such a permanent foundation that a well understood program is being accepted as essential in the development of rural social life.

Often we are content to merely collect ideas, adopt programs, and talk liberally of plans by which we can develop the local social life, but unless we set about to actually work out our ideas, and put on our program, our efforts are of no avail.

It is not desirable that we bring a well-worked-out program and clamp it onto a community. In order to be successful, social events must be generally engaged in by the people, in their own community.

A progressive program must be built with reference to the facilities at hand. These are better and more numerous in the country than in the city, though they are different. Because the city dweller doesn't find city facilities in the country, we may think they are lacking entirely. He tries to bring some in, and by failure learns that it is impossible to acclimate such importations.

In the country we have as the greatest asset, good wholesome people and a general acquaintanceship—a democratic spirit among friends and neighbors, which is impossible in city life. Then there are the facilities offered by the great out-of-doors. The city, with its stuffy reception halls, numerous theaters and man-made parks, is to be pitied by country folk. The latter have given to them by a gracious Providence all out-of-doors, with beautiful groves where the people of the community can meet for all events of neighborhood interest. Here the country has Nature's own stage and scenery for the production of the drama, the pageant, and plays and games. The open field affords an ideal place for country baseball and other out-door sports, the scattered woods provide the opportunity for nature-study hikes, while the rippling streams invite both fishing and boating. The country is indeed supplied with Nature's best!

In this great central state of Kansas there are eight thousand country school buildings, and several hundred unused church buildings, waiting to be used by the people in this splendid socializing process, and which can be used without charge. Aside from these public buildings, there are many rural homes in the state that have not lost their hospitality, and these are ideal centers for the social life of the neighborhood. Thus the proposition of securing buildings for this purpose ceases to be a problem.

The city cannot enjoy community life, because the spirit and pride of it cannot be maintained in a congested and changing population. The neighborliness and the permanency of population in the country permits the steady growth of a social program around the natural centers furnished by the school, the church and the home.

Picnics for Boys and Girls

We wish to commend the efforts being made to give our boys and girls a new vision of the farm and farm life. Last year the boys of Montgomery County were given a cross country hike that was most instructive. A similar event was conducted this year. Accompanied by E. J. Macey, the county agent, D. H. Branson, live stock specialist from the agricultural college, and C. G. Elling, district agricultural agent for Southeast Kansas, the boys visited a number of the farms of the county studying the crops grown and receiving instruction in the judging of live stock. A cook with a "chuck" wagon went along to serve the meals.

Out in the Southwest numerous picnics for boys and girls interested in club work have been held. There were three in a single week. Forty were present at the Ford picnic, fifty at Ingalls, and 125 at Garden City. Some of the boys and girls in Finney County came forty miles. They had a picnic lunch at noon, swimming in the afternoon and a steak roast at night. These gatherings have a most inspiring influence on the work the club members are doing and are worthy of the hearty encouragement and approval of the older folks. Lee H. Gould, district agricultural agent for Southwest Kansas, in co-operation with the county superintendents, is conducting the gatherings in this part of the state.

Nothing will more surely lighten the burden of farm work than a knowledge of the principles upon which farm operations are based. We should endeavor to interest the boys and girls in the wonders and mysteries of Nature as seen on every side in farm life.



Little Talks to Housekeepers

Helpful Hints Here for the Women Folks of the Farm

A little stream had lost its way
Amid the grass and fern;
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that all might drink.
He passed again, and lo! the well,
By summer never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside.
—Charles Mackay.

The clothes closets should be given a thorough cleaning and airing and another search should be made for moths. Clothing and surplus bedding can be kept free from this pest by airing and sunning occasionally.

Correction

We desire to call attention to two important corrections in the article, "Jelly-Making Facts," on the home page in our August 26 issue, these having been pointed out to us by the author. The score card at the bottom of the page in that article should be read following the first paragraph. The sentence opposite

"Firmness" in the score card should read, "The jelly should shake or tremble, yet cut clearly."

One Way to Help the School

We recently heard one teacher ask this favor of the mothers and fathers in the district: That when in their opinion there was cause for criticism regarding anything in connection with the school, they come in person to him or send for him, to talk it over, and not go to their neighbors with it instead. A very reasonable request, don't you think?

Salad Dressing

1/2 cupful vinegar
1/2 cupful water
Put in double boiler to heat.
Mix
1/2 cupful sugar
1/2 tablespoonful salt
1 tablespoonful mustard
2 heaping teaspoonfuls flour
2 eggs

Add this to vinegar and water, then strain. A lump of butter will add to it unless it is to be thinned with thick cream.

FASHION DEPARTMENT — ALL PATTERNS TEN CENTS

This department is prepared especially in New York City, for Kansas Farmer. We can supply our readers with high-grade, perfect-fitting, seam-allowing patterns at 10 cents each, postage prepaid. Full directions for making, as well as the amount of material required, accompanies each pattern. When ordering, all you have to do is to write your name and address plainly, give the correct number and size of each pattern you want, and enclose 10 cents for each number. We agree to fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe delivery. Special offer: To anyone ordering a pattern we will send the latest issue of our fashion book, "Every Woman Her Own Dress-maker," for only 2 cents; send 12 cents for pattern and book. Price of book if ordered without pattern, 5 cents. Address all orders for patterns or books to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



No. 7946—Girls' Rompers: Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Just a plain little rompers, but saved from the commonplace by making three tucks in each half of the front to the line of a yoke. Strips of the material, cut bias, bind the neck edge—cut round or square—form a wristband cuff, and the belt to which the drawers have been gathered at the back. The ends of the belt may be brought front or cut off at the sides. No. 7925—Ladies' Blouse: Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure. Two materials are used effectively in this waist with a back yoke that extends a bit over the shoulders in front. One may choose between rolling the fronts back for the open neck and lapping the ends to gain the high collar that is coming into favor. All one material may be used for this design also. No. 7930—Child's Yoke Dress: Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. The fancy yoke at back and front make this an especially interesting little frock. The sleeve length is a matter of choice but make two tucks in each half of the front and back for the loose box-plait effect—always pretty in children's dresses—and add a few buttons at the front yoke center, where it dips into the plait. No. 7936—Ladies' Dress: Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. An unusual method in employing two materials, stamps this dress of original design. The bib section claims attention with small buttons close together, and a plait in each half below them; the closing is at the left side with snappers. The sleeve has a distinctly smart cuff that closes with loops and buttons. The skirt is cut in four gores. No. 7926—Ladies' Skirt: Cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Fashion offers this skirt in three gores, with the side yoke effect; at the side seams the gores are gathered where the yokes join; a slightly raised waistline is used and a modish fullness is noticeable. No. 7948—Misses' Dress: Cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. All that is new and attractive is combined in this dress. The blouse with a plaited peplum has a well-shaped sleeve with a neat cuff, braid trimmed, an outside belt to match the cuffs and a collar in contrasting goods. The skirt is cut in one piece and is plaited.

Young Men---Young Women---

Do you want a business education in a reliable business college? Or a course at an automobile school? We will help you to get it in return for part of your time for the next two months.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items of stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 60 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order. SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS TO SELL MEN'S HATS DIRECT from factory. Send for Catalog 30. S. & G. Hat Manufacturing Co., Morristown, N. J.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS NEEDED—Big salaries. Permanent job. Light work. Write Osment, 44 E. St. Louis, Mo.

LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO TRAVEL for old established firm. No canvassing. Staple line. \$18 weekly, pursuant to contract. Expenses advanced. G. G. Nichols, Philadelphia, Pa., Pepper Bldg.

FARMERS WANTED—\$75 MONTH, MEN and women, U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common sense education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. O82, Rochester, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

LAND IN DAWSON AND PRAIRIE counties, Montana, on ten-year terms. On new line of Great Northern Railway just building. The last chance for good farming land in Montana at low prices. Hilger Loan & Realty Co., Lewiston, Montana.

FOR SALE—A MODERN HOME IN Topeka, located on a good street, near school and business district; two lots, modern seven-room house, barn, a choice location. Will sell at a bargain. No trades. Address Z, care Kansas Farmer.

FARMS WANTED.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS. Describe your unsold property. 514 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

POULTRY.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Pullet mating only. Tiff Moore, Osage City, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN AND R. C. R. 1. Reds, pullets and hens \$10 per dozen; cockerels, \$2 each, if taken at once. Guaranteed. Mrs. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

S. C. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS IN lots of twelve or more at a special low price. From greatest layers, none better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. C. Boudoux, Carona, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

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

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE. PERCY Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—35 HEAD YEARLING HEIFERS, one pure-bred bull, twelve young mules. F. U. Dutton, Penasola, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, READY for service. Two of his dams averaged 100 pounds milk in one day and 35 pounds butter in seven days officially. \$100. Wisconsin Live Stock Association, Appleton, Wis.

HIGHLY BRED HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 15-16ths pure, crated and delivered to any station by express, charges all paid, for \$20 apiece. Frank M. Hawes, Whitewater, Wis.

SEEDS

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

LUMBER.

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

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

HOGS.

BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF FORTY HEAD of Shetland Ponies. Geo. Aid, Gallatin, Mo.

TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON mares, black, with fine colts by side. One mare and one horse. Aged 6 years. Weight of mares, 3,300 pounds. Price for the four head, \$900, if taken at once. J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY WATER, WHITE; TWO 60-LB. cans of broken comb, \$9.50. John Ruyts, Buhl, Idaho.

FOR SALE—FINEST GRADE EXTRACTED honey in 60-pound cans, \$9.50 per case of two 60-pound cans f. o. b. Merino, Colo. Write for prices on car lot. W. A. Cheek, Merino, Colo.

NEW HONEY, NEW CANS, IRON BOUND boxes, 120 pounds, fancy, \$11; choice, \$10; good, \$9. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fine chunk, 116 pounds, \$12. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPPIES, CHOICE STOCK, priced right. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kansas.

COLLIE PUPS FROM GENUINE STOCK dogs that drive from the heel. Best of breeding. E. L. Dolan, Route 2, Platte City, Missouri.

AIRDALE—THE GREAT TWENTIETH century dog. Collies that are bred workers. We breed the best. Send for list. W. R. Watson, Box 128, Oakland, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—KEIFER PEARS, FANCY fruit for canning. Per bushel, \$1.25. Hayes Produce Co., Topeka, Kan.

SAVE YOUR POTATOES. INFORMATION how for 50c, guaranteed. Stamps, check or order. Farmer, Room 10, 225 W. Grand, Oklahoma City.

FERRETS, SINGLE, PAIRS AND DOZEN lots. Guinea pigs, rabbits, Toulouse geese, fox terriers and Angora kittens. Jewell, Spencer, Ohio.

GROCERIES.

PURE CANE GRANULATED SUGAR, \$7.50 per 100 pounds. Other goods sold at same saving compared to what you are paying now. Write for our complete money-saving price list. The People's Department Store, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Address Wholesale Dept.

THE STRAY LIST.

TAKEN UP—BY FRANK FRENCH OF Manning in Keystone Township, in Scott County, Kansas, on the 17th day of August, 1916, one horse mule, age one year, color bay. No marks or brands. Appraised at \$25. John L. Whitson, County Clerk, Scott City, Kansas.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY ALFALFA SEED, clover, timothy and pop corn. Send samples. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

PIGEONS.

CARNEAU OR HORNEAU PIGEONS TO exchange for visible typewriter or two-speed motorcycle. Mated pairs and youngsters for sale. Frank Harvey, Parsons, Kan.

SHEEP

PURE-BRED UNREGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ram lambs, extra good. K. Hague, Route 6, Newton, Kan.

FORTY-FIVE HEAD GRADE SHROPSHIRE breeding ewes for sale. Fred Van Dorp, Valencia, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling and lamb rams. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kansas.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER



EVERMAN'S FAMOUS BIG Boned Spotted Polands

SALE OCTOBER 24.
Sixty head of sows, the tops of 237 head. Orders taken NOW for spring sows at \$25, to be shipped at once. Write for catalog.
EVERMAN POULTRY FARM, R. 5, GALLATIN, MO.

ANDREWS' SPOTTED POLANDS

Big bone, big spots, skin white, big hams, big hogs, wide backs.

Annual Sale October 12, 1916

Forty head, about equally divided as to sex. The grandest lot of Spotted Polands that will be sold this year. Write at once for catalog.

Andrews Stock Farm - Lawson, Mo.



MODERN HEREFORDS

ROBERT H. HAZLETT

HAZFORD PLACE, EL DORADO, KANSAS

World's Largest Herd of Direct Descendants of Beau Brummel, Anxiety 4th and Don Carlos.

WILLIAM CONDELL, Herdsman.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

O. I. C. PIGS

For sale, 65 head March pigs, either sex. Two fall yearling sows, sired by Wilcox's White Giant. Prices reasonable. Write today.
DAN WILCOX, CAMERON, MO.

CEDARVALE CHESTER WHITES

Extra good fall yearlings by Milligan 24457, first prize big Missouri State Fair 1912. Choice spring pigs by Milligan, Wonder Chief and W. P. Sweepstakes. All immune.
J. S. KENNEDY - BLOCKTON, IOWA

DUROC JERSEYS.

PATTERSON'S DUROCS

FOR SALE—Fifteen head of good spring sows, Col. and Crimson Wonder breedings. Priced to sell and satisfaction guaranteed.
ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

BOARS! BOARS! BREED GILTS!

Eighteen big husky boars, thirty bred gilts, a few tried sows. Crimson Wonder, Illustration, Colonel, Good Snuff, Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune.
G. M. SHEPHERD - LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS

Ten choice spring boars, real herd heads, the tops from forty head. Thirty-five spring gilts. Priced to sell.
W. A. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

FARM AND HERD.

James M. Andrews, owner of Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., and also of one of the noted herds of big-boned Spotted Polands, announces October 12 as the date of his annual fall sale. He will catalog forty head of the tops of his big lot of spring pigs for this sale. They will be about equally divided as to sex.

O. W. Long, the well known breeder of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle, has announced October 21 as the date of his sale of Poland Chinas. The boars in use in his herd are Long Wonder 73977, Fussy Jumbo 66081 and Chief Sharon 411922, a trio of great breeding boars. Mr. Long expects to catalog only the tops of a very fine lot of youngsters for this sale.

Joe Fox, of Greeley, Kan., is one of the live boosters for improved live stock on Kansas farms. His specialty is Percheron horses and high class jacks. He breeds a type of Percherons and jacks that are the right kind and has found them profitable at this time. He has a fine lot of young stock in his herd.

C. A. Coe of Cottonwood Falls, owner of Oak Grove Dairy, has one of the good producing herds of Holsteins, and he reports that they are making a good record again this year. Mr. Coe has built up his herd along lines that insure profit producers.

T. T. Langford & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., the well known breeders of big-boned Spotted Polands, report their herd doing fine. They have over one hundred head, and a feature of the herd at this time is the choice lot of early spring gilts and boars.

J. O. Southard of Comiskey, Kansas, has announced October 7 as the date of his annual sale of Hereford cattle. Mr. Southard has been very successful in building up a richly-bred herd of Herefords of the profitable type and this sale will be one of the events of the season in Holstein circles. He is just completing a large sale pavilion that will be a model of convenience and comfort. His offering will consist of 105 head of cows and heifers and twenty head of bulls.

Entries already received indicate that the American Royal Live Stock Show, October 2 to 7, at Kansas City, will tax the capacity even of the enlarged accommodations at Convention Hall, and in addition the carlot division, including both fat cattle and feeders, promises to eclipse anything ever shown in such classes. The stock promises to be in first class condition. A total of \$4,000 has been put up for premiums in this division, and it is possible for one load of cattle to win \$450, and then for the owner to sell the carload at a good price at the auction sale. Besides the prizes offered by the various breed classes, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company offers \$100 for the best carload in each breed department—Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Gallopway. The Kansas City Stock Yards Company also is the donor of a long list of money prizes for carlots of range-bred cattle from the Northwest district and from the Southwest district, with a grand championship prize in the range division of \$100.

PLEASE MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Herefords and Percherons

Two choice Hereford bulls, 2 and 3 years old, well marked, both will make ton bulls. The 3-year-old weighs 1,950. Also some choice yearling Percheron stud colts.
M. E. GIDEON - EMMETT, KANSAS

RED POLLED CATTLE.



RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—Ten bred cows and ten bred heifers.
I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOR SALE—1915 bull calves by Rose's Grand Champion 17998, a 2,400-pound bull; also a few good cows and heifers.
AULD BROTHERS, FRANKFORT, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

GREENSWARD HAMPSHIRE—Fine registered boar and sow pigs at farmers' prices.
GREENSWARD FARM, Fredonia, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE.

Geo. A. Deitrich, Carbondale, Kan.

D. J. White, Clements, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.

C. E. Bean, Garnett, Kansas.

DORSET-HORN SHEEP.

M. C. LaTourrette, Route 2, Oberlin, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

J. B. Porter & Son, Mayetta, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

JACKS AND JENNETS

15 Large Mammoth Black Jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 6 years; large, heavy-boned. Special prices for fall and winter sales. Fifteen good jennets for sale. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Home-Bred Draft Stallions, your choice \$500 with the exception of two. Also mares for sale. A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Iowa.



Registered Percherons, 89 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 registered mares, 24 registered Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money.
Above Kansas City.

OLD FRED CHANDLER RANCH
Route 7 - - - - - Chariton, Iowa

PERCHERONS AND JACKS
I have four young Percheron mares, all in foal by Sir Glenn Wood. Would sell two of them. Will also sell or change one or two stallions. Some fine young jacks, broken, will sell cheap.
JOE FOX - - - - - GREELEY, KANSAS

SHEEP.



T. M. Beverly of Texas writes: "Have 600 sheep. The ones I got from you are far ahead of others." Shropshire rams from my flock will suit you. Weight and wool always count. A tried herd ram also for sale. C.W. Chandler, Kellerton, Iowa



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Yearlings and two, square built, rugged, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Above Kansas City.
HOWARD CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa

RAMBOUILLETT SHEEP

A lifetime experience proves the Rambouillet is easily the best sheep for Kansas conditions. We offer choice individuals, either sex, with good bone, size, form and fleece. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernseys of the Best Breeding for Sale. A few pure-bred cows and heifers, and bulls any age, for foundation stock. Advanced register records and tuberculin tested.
W. B. QUARTON - - - - - ALGONA, IOWA

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm.

F. W. ROBISON, Cashier Towanda State Bank

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Pure-bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Largest pure-bred herd in the South-west, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding.

Pure-bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires.

A grand lot of pure-bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure-bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices f. o. b. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Write, wire or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS

Two hundred registered and high grade Holstein cows, heifers and bulls for sale, singly or carload lots. Included are ten registered bulls, all out of A. R. O. dams; thirty-five registered females of all ages; several good A. R. O. cows; forty high grade cows; sixty two-year-olds, and seventy-five heifers, one to two years old. All tested by state or federal authorities and priced to sell. Write or come at once.

HENRY GLISSMANN

STATION B

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

High grade cows and heifers and registered bulls. The best breeding. Call and see them.

O. E. Torrey

Towanda, Kansas



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The wonderful vitality which is characteristic of the pure-bred Holstein-Friesian breed is strikingly shown in the career of Jesse Roe's Angie's Arts, owned by F. M. Nichols of Lyndonville, Vt. She is nearly twenty years old and in April was carrying her sixteenth calf. For fifteen gestation periods she totaled 232,500 pounds of milk which, at 4 cents a quart, would be \$4,620, at a cost for feed for fifteen years amounting to \$1,980. She thus shows a profit of \$2,640, in addition to which must be reckoned \$6,000 worth of fine healthy calves. She has won many ribbons and prizes at fairs and has seven daughters with A. R. O. records. There's big money in the big "Black and White" Holsteins. Send for FREE Illustrated Descriptive Booklets. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America F. L. Houghton, Sec'y. Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

For Sale—35 head high grade and registered Holstein cows and four reg. Holstein bulls. COE'S DAIRY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Must Reduce Herd

Forty head of registered cows, heifer and bull calves for sale. Of the best blood lines among the breed.

I am a member of the Southwest Jersey Cattle Breeders' Association.

SWEET SPRING STOCK RANCH

Box 241

Monett, Missouri

JERSEY BULL

FOR SALE—Calf Tattoo 28, dropped March 1, 1916. Solid color, large and vigorous. Sire, Blue Belle's Owl 79841, grandson of Financial King. The Owl's Lily 20, Ch. Flying Fox and Blue Belle. Dam, Lady Pomfret 221497, granddaughter of Interested Prince with R. of M. record. Class A. A., 8,072.9 pounds milk, 528 pounds 15 ounces butter one year, average per cent of fat 5.57. A great calf from a great mother. Price registered and f. o. b. St. Joseph, \$80.00. Write.

ROLLA OLIVER, Box 701, St. Joseph, Mo.

Brookside Farm Jerseys

Registered Jersey bulls for sale. Flying Fox and Eminent breeding, good enough to head any herd. Also a few females.
THOS. D. MARSHALL, SYLVIA, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Kansas First Register of Merit, Estab. 1878. If interested in getting the best blood of the Jersey breed, write me for descriptive list. Most attractive pedigree.
R. J. LINSCOTT - HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—From six weeks to six months old, sired by Imported Sultan's Trinity King, son of Western King. Dams, Financial King, Loretta D. Eminent and Sparta Herotas breeding.
Dr. J. H. Lomax, Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Jersey Cows and Heifers

140 head to select from, pure-bred and grade. 20 heavy springers, bred on farm.
J. W. BERRY & SON, Jewell City, Kansas

SMITH'S JERSEYS

For Sale—Two extra good registered Jersey cows, due to freshen about August 25, fit to enter Kansas Farmer contest. One 2-year and three coming yearling bulls, good individuals. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REDHURST JERSEYS

Grandsons of Golden Jolly and Noble of Oaklands for sale. Also a few fancy cows and heifers of same breeding. Write.
REDMAN & SON - TIPTON, MISSOURI

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Sycamore Springs Shorthorns

Master of Dale by the great Avondale heads herd. A few young Scotch bulls and bred heifers for sale.

H. M. HILL - LAFONTAINE, KANSAS

RIVERSIDE SHORTHORNS

Headed by Prince Valentine 4th 342179. Families represented, Orange Blossoms, Butterflies, Queen of Beauty and Violets.
H. H. HOLMES, Route 1, Great Bend, Kan.

LOWMONT SHORTHORNS.

Brawith Hair 351808 heads herd. Inspection invited. E. E. Hancock & Son, Hartford, Kan.

If on the market for pure-bred stock, read KANSAS FARMER live stock advertisements. You will find what you want.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

IN MISSOURI

Price Segis Walker Pletertje 123955 heads herd. Dam 30.13 lbs. butter in 7 days, milk testing 5.07 per cent. A. R. O. of dam, granddam and ten nearest dams of sire, 23.75 lbs. Six of these are 3-lb. cows. His five nearest dams all test over 4 per cent. Bulls 2 to 3 months old, \$150 to \$350. Always have cows and bred heifers for sale. Everything registered Holsteins. Tuberculin tested.
S. W. COOKE & SON, MAYSVILLE, MO.

Golden Belt Holstein Herd

Canary Butter Boy King No. 70508

In Service.
Herd has won more prizes from Holstein-Friesian Association for yearly production than any herd in Kansas. Young bulls for sale from heavy producing cows.
W. E. BENTLEY, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Very High-Grade Holstein Calves, either sex, three to six weeks old, \$20. Express prepaid. If you are in the market for any of these choice calves, send order to Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SUNFLOWER HERD

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
Offers young cows due this summer and fall by 29 and 33-pound sires. Several EXTRA young bulls both in breeding and individuality. They are bound to please.

F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

23-HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS-23

Best of sires. A. R. C. dams, fourteen over 20 pounds. Seven of the others from heifers with records of 14.89 to 19.2 pounds. The kind you want. We have only two cows in the herd with mature records less than 20 pounds.

Breeders for Thirty Years.

MOKAY BROS., Waterloo, Iowa

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

We want to cut down our herd. Will sell ten or twelve choice cows, most of them young, also a few heifers.

M. E. MOORE & CO. - CAMERON, MO.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS

Registered bull calves out of A. R. O. cows. Also a few heifers. Best breeding. Choice individuals. Price reasonable.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN COWS

Holstein cows, springers or bred heifers. Very large, good markings, out of best milking strains, bred to pure-bred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

THE CEDAR LANE HOLSTEIN HERD
Headed by a 29.4-pound grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Bull calves, nearly ready for service, sired by above bull, for sale at reasonable prices. Also a limited number of bred cows.

T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

CORYDALE FARM HERD

Herd sire, Jewel Paul Butter Boy No. 94245, who's eight nearest dams average A. R. O. 25.95. Eight bull calves for sale from 2 to 9 months old.
L. F. CORY & SON - Belleville, Kansas

HOLSTEINS BACKED BY RECORDS

Registered bull calves, also a few choice heifers. All modern bred with good butter fat inheritance.

GEORGE C. PRITCHARD

Route 2 - - - - - Topeka, Kansas

BUTTER BRED HOLSTEINS

Buy your next bull calf from a herd that won the butter test over all breeds.
J. P. MAST - - - - - SCRANTON, KANSAS

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

From extra good dams and sires. Pedigree of dams lost. Prices, \$40 to \$80. One heifer bred to fine Holstein bull.

E. J. CASTILLO, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

IOWANA DE COLA WALKER heads herd

has nine half-sisters with yearly tests ranging from 407.53 pounds to 626.21 pounds of 80% butter, the latter a senior two-year record; in fact seven were senior two-year and two were senior three-year-olds.

TREDICO FARM, Route 2, Kingman, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, "REGISTERED"

Two ready for service. Smith & Hughes.

Breeders, Route 2, Topeka, Kansas.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS A. R. O. Bull Calves

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Greensward Holsteins—Registered Holstein bull calves at right prices. A few registered heifers. Greensward Farm, Fredonia, Kan.

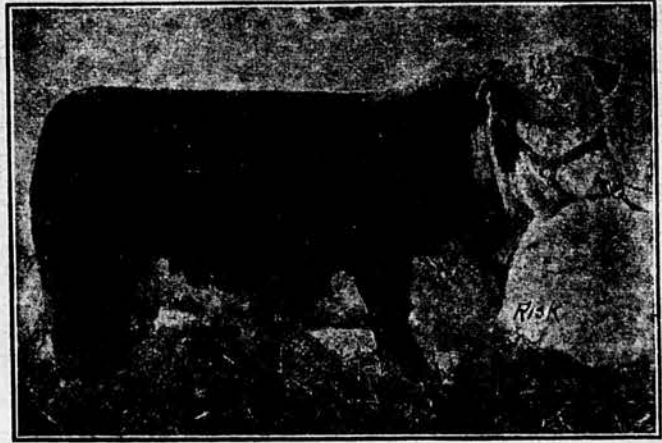
GREAT HEREFORD OFFERING



Monarch 449994

SOUTHARD MONARCH Hereford Sale

COMISKEY
Morris County
KANSAS



Repeater 66th

Saturday, Oct. 7 125 HEAD Saturday, Oct. 7

105 Cows and Heifers---20 Choice Bulls

Twenty cows, 2 to 4 years old bred and with calves; forty two-year-old bred heifers; twenty-five yearling heifers; twenty big growthy 2-year-old bulls. The offering is one that is sure to have the approval of everyone. It is the best lot of Herefords ever sold from this farm. They are the tops from the Southard herd, with eighteen lots of extra choice heifers and cows consigned by the Howards, neighbor breeders.

The date is Saturday of American Royal week. Special train service from Kansas City and intermediate points over the main line of the Missouri Pacific will be arranged. Send request for illustrated sale catalog today and arrange to attend this great sale.

J. O. SOUTHARD, - - - - - COMISKEY, KANSAS

Fred Reppert, V. E. Miller, L. R. Brady, Lester Lowe, Auctioneers

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OVERLAND RED

Continued From Page Eleven

time a'ready. He's jest a four-legged horse-hide blunder. I know his kind."

Collie, dismounting and unbuttoning his slicker, rolled it and tied it to the saddle. "I guess you're right, Brand. Last week I was over this way. He had his head through the corral bars at the bottom and he couldn't get loose. He was quite happy, though. He must have been there quite a spell, for he ate about half a bale of hay. I got him loose and he tried his darndest to kick my head off."

"Uhuh," grunted the foreman. "Reckon it's the last rain we'll get this year. Now would you look at that! He's the limit!"

The colt, sniffing curiously at a crotch in the live-oak against which he had been rubbing, had stepped into the low fork of the tree. Perhaps he had some vague notion to rub both his sides at once as an economy of effort. His front feet had slipped on the wet ground. He went down, wedged fast. He struggled and kicked. He flickered plaintively, and rolled his terror-stricken eyes toward the cowman in wild appeal.

"And like all of his kind, boss and human," said Williams, dismounting, "he's askin' for help in a voice that sounds like it was our fault that he's in trouble. He's the limit!"

With much labor they finally released the colt, who expressed prompt gratitude by launching a swift and vicious kick at Collie. "He's feeling good enough," said that youth, coolly picking up his hat that had dropped as he dodged.

"Yes. All he needs is a couple of punchers and a hoss-doctor and a policeman to ride round with him and keep him out of trouble. He's no account; never will be," growled Williams.

"I don't know, Brand. He's a mighty likely-looking and interesting specimen. He's different. I kind of like him."

"Well, I don't. I ain't got time. He's always goin' to manufacture trouble, when he don't come by it natural. He's got a kind eye, but no brains behind it."

They mounted and rode up the hill, looking for breaks in the fences and counting the colts, some of whom, luxuriously lazy in the heat of the sun, stood with lowered heads, drowsing. Others, scattered about the hillsides and in the arroyos, grazed nippingly at the sparse bunch-grass, moving quickly from clump to clump.

The "blunder" colt seemed to find his own imbecilities sufficiently entertaining, for he grazed alone.

The foreman's inspection terminated with the repairing of a break in the fence inclosing the spring-hole, a small area of bog-land dotted with hummocks of lush grass. Between the hummocks was a slimy, black ooze that covered the bones of more than one unfortunate animal. The heavy, ripe grass lent an appearance of stability, of solidity, to the treacherous footing.

Williams and Collie reinforced the sagging posts with props of fallen limbs and stones carried from the trail below. They piled brush where the wire had parted, filling the opening with an almost impossible bar-

rier of twisted branches. Until the last rain, the spring-hole fence had appeared solid—but one night of rain in the California hills can work unimaginable changes in trail, stream-bed, or fence line.

"Get after that fence first thing in the morning," said Williams as he unsaddled the pinto that afternoon. "I noticed the blunder colt followed us up to the spring. If there's any way of gettin' bogged, he'll find it, or invent a new way for himself."

The blunder colt's mischief-making amounted to absolute genius. There was much of the enterprising puppy in his nature and in his methods. The impulse which seemed to direct the extremely uneven tenor of his way would have resolved itself orally into: "Do it—and then see what happens!" He was not vicious, but brainlessly joyful in his mischief.

As the foreman and Collie disappeared beyond the crest of the hill, the colt, who had watched them with absurdly stupid intensity, lowered his head and nibbled indifferently at the grass along the edge of the spring-hole fence. He approached the break and sniffed at the props and network of branches. This was interesting! And a very carelessly constructed piece of fence, indeed! He would investigate. The blunder colt was never too hungry to cease grazing and turn toward adventure.

He nosed one of the props. He leaned against it heavily, deliberately, and rubbed himself. Verily "His eye had all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming"—of unalloyed mischief.

The prop creaked, finally became loosened, and fell. The colt sprang back awkwardly, snorting in indignant surprise. "The very idea!" he would have said, even as he would have chewed gum and have worn a perpetual tear in his trousers had he been human.

With stiff stealthiness he approached the break again, pretending a hesitancy that he enjoyed immensely. He reached under the lower wire, neck outstretched, and nibbled at a bunch of ripe grass. There was plenty of grass within easier reach, but he wanted the unattainable. A barb caught in his mane. He jerked his head up. The barb pricked his neck. He jerked harder. Another prop became loosened. Then he strode away, this time with calm indifference. He pretended to graze, but his eye roved back to the break. His attitude expressed a shy alertness—something of the quiet vigilance a grazing horse betrays when one approaches with a bridle. He drew nearer the fence again. With head over the top wire he gazed longingly at the clumps of grass on the hummocks scattered over the muck of the overflow. His shoulder needed scratching. With drooping head, eyes half-closed, and lower lip pendant, he rubbed against the loosened post. The post sagged and wobbled. Whether it was deliberate intent, or just natural "horse" predominating his actions, it would be difficult to determine. Finally the post gave way and fell. The colt drew back and contemplated the opening with a vacuous eye. It was not interesting now. No, indeed! He wandered away. (To be continued.)

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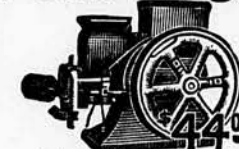
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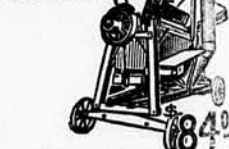
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