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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

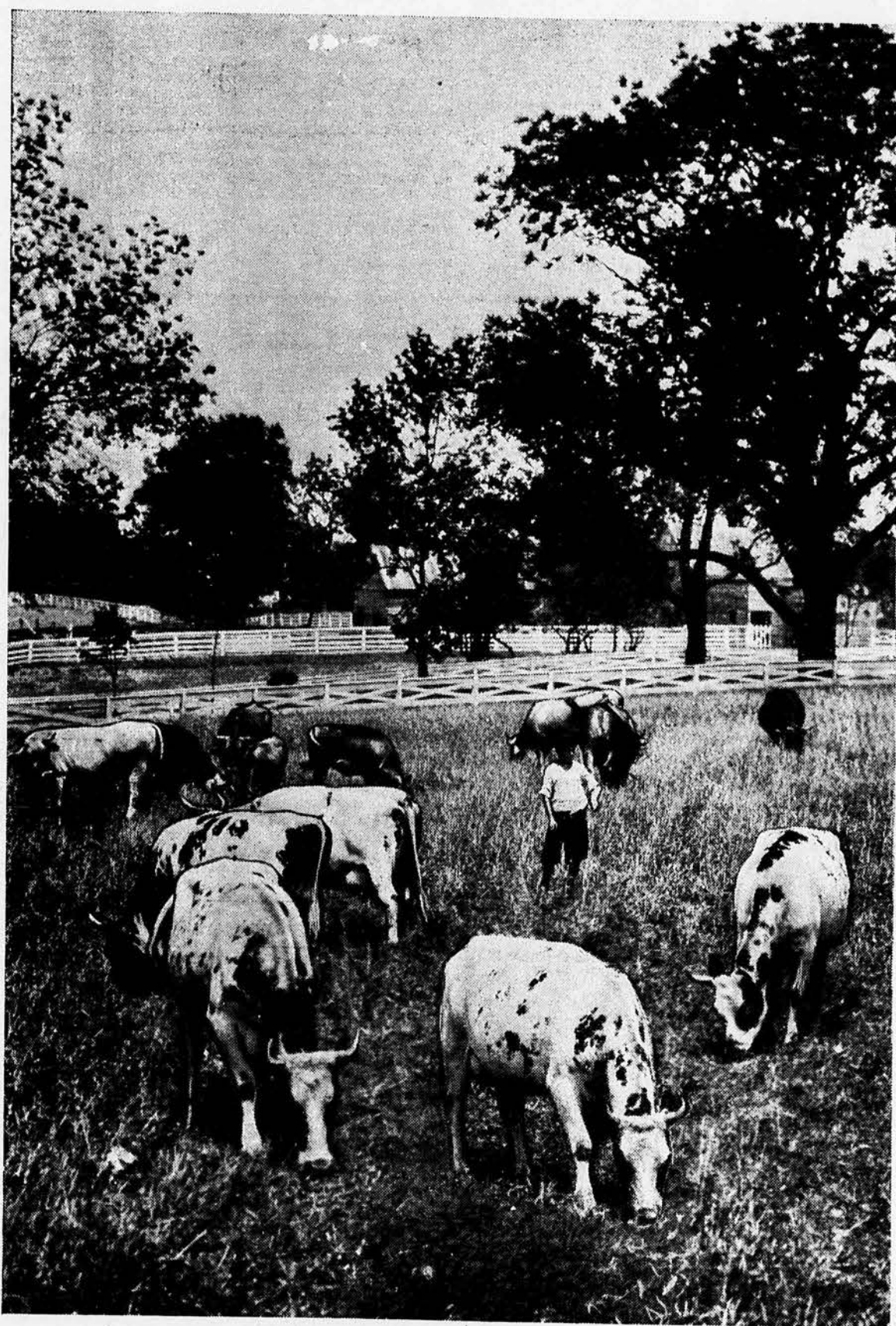
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Vol. 45.

August 14, 1915

No. 33.



Money Makers for Kansas

Doubles His Wheat Crop

Used to Get 14 Bu.—29 1/2 This Season, Says Enterprising John Olson

The sooner the farmers in this country learn that grading seed wheat, corn and oats is not a fad but a profitable operation, the quicker they will be making a mint of money. As an example of what grading will do, note what a well known farmer, Mr. John Olson, writes. He says, "I used to raise 10 to 14 bu. wheat per acre, but this year I graded my seed and my crop runs 29 1/2 bu. per acre. My neighbors say, I have the nicest wheat in the country. The only mistake I made was that I didn't begin grading my seed grain years ago."

Mr. Olson is just one of the thousands of enterprising farmers who bought a Chatham Grain Grader and Cleaner last season and, a result, is making money in spite of good or bad weather.

It is indeed queer that any farmer would hesitate a moment to learn for himself what the Chatham will do for him. The machine is sent on wide open Free Trial so that a man knows before he pays any money just what he is buying.

The Chatham is an all purpose machine. Grades Seed Wheat, oats, and all other seed grain; cleans and grades alfalfa and grass seed of all descriptions; sorts corn for drop planter; in fact, handles any cleaning, grading or separating job.

Unlike old fashioned machines, the Chatham turns very easily and has amazing capacity. It is a hand power machine but those who have gas engines can readily apply power.

Any farmer who expects to sow 20 acres or more of fall wheat, will make no mistake in buying a Chatham machine. Manson Campbell, the maker, has received over 5000 letters in the past year from wheat farmers who own Chatham machines. Many report increases of 14 bu. per acre; none have failed to gain 5 bu. per acre. Multiply 9 1/2 by the number of acres you expect to sow; then multiply by the average market price of wheat and see what grading means to you in dollars and cents' profits.

A postal mailed to Manson Campbell brings actual letters from Wheat Farmers who grade and clean their Seed Wheat; also brings special 30 days' Free Offer and low price proposition. Write today to Manson Campbell, Pres. Manson Campbell Co., 47 Kansas City, Mo., or 47 Detroit, Michigan.

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Will Pump up to 180,000 gallons water per hour depending upon the lift.

Will Grind 30 bushels per hour of small grain, corn on cob or mixed cereals, all ground fine in one operation.

Strength, weight, durability, workmanship and fuel economy, all guaranteed by Fairbanks-Morse quality.

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Warehouses in 30 large cities where delivery can be made.

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Saves fire risk, insurance, storage and hauling expense, and loss from rats and mice. Makes it possible to sell when the price is high instead of when it is lowest.



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Corrugated Metal

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Kansas Fairs in 1915

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

Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 18-25.
Kansas State Fair Association: S. E. Lux, president, Topeka; September 13-17.
Allen County Agricultural Society: Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association: E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran; September.
Barton County Fair Association: Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; October 5-7.
Brown County: The Hiawatha Fair association; J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Butler County: Douglass Agricultural Society; J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglass; Sept. 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association: W. F. Miller, secretary, Clay Center; dates not set.
Clay County: Wakefield Agricultural association; Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; Oct. 8-9.
Cloud County Fair Association: W. L. McCarty, secretary, Concordia; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; Sept. 21-25.
Coville County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Society: Howard Collins secretary, Burden; Sept. 22-24.
Coville County Agricultural and Live Stock Association: Frank W. Sidle, secretary, Winfield; Sept. 7-10.
Decatur County Fair Association: J. R. Correll, secretary, Oberlin; Sept. 22-24.
Dickinson County Fair Association: C. R. Baer, secretary, Abilene; Sept. 21-24.
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: C. W. Murphy, secretary, Lawrence; Sept. 21-24.
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: Fred R. Lanter, secretary, Grenola; Aug. 30-Sept. 2.
Ellsworth County: Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association: W. E. Schermerhorn, secretary, Wilson; Oct. 5-8.
Franklin County Agricultural Society: J. R. Finley, secretary, Ottawa; Sept. 7-10.
Franklin County: Lane Agricultural Fair Association: F. B. Martin, secretary, Lane; Sept. 3-4.
Gray County Agricultural Association: E. T. Peterson, secretary, Cimarron; Oct. 6-8.
Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; Aug. 24-27.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: C. R. Cravens, secretary, Salina; Sept. 13-18.
Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association: E. S. Bower, secretary, Goodland.
Smith County Fair Association: C. A. Garrison, secretary, Smith Center; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Stafford County Fair Association: R. B. McKay, secretary, St. John; Sept. 7-10.
Trego County Fair Association: S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; Sept. 8-10.
Johnson County—Spring Hill Grange Fair Association: W. F. Wilkerson, secretary, Spring Hill; Sept. 7-10.
Ellsworth County Agricultural & Fair Association: G. C. Gebhardt, secretary, Ellsworth; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
A three-day fair will be held at Overbrook, beginning Thursday, September 30.

Prospect For Lamb Feeders

BY J. A. RICKART.

In the last few years lamb feeders have found that they are catering to a fast growing consuming public. At the same time they have less competition in the line of lamb feeding than formerly, which is a combination that has resulted in the highest prices on record this year for fat lambs. Naturally, lamb feeding has strong attractions this season.

For two years Kansas and Missouri have fed few lambs, primarily because of feed shortage. Reduced feeding in the corn states is, in fact, largely responsible for the high prices of fat lambs this year. For Colorado feeders have fed heavily each of the last two years, except in the Arkansas Valley, in which region feeding was cut down because of the same adverse feed conditions that reduced feeding in the corn states.

For the coming season there will be as many lambs fed as can be secured. Range owners believe there will not be enough feeding lambs to go round, and are holding out for very high prices. Contracts have been made for a large number of feeding lambs at \$6.25 to

The State's Latest Laws

Written So You'll Read Them.

While the legislature was in session last winter, the Farmers Mail and Breeze printed a faithful report of the proceedings so far as those proceedings were likely to affect farmers. But laws were enacted which it was not practicable at the time to describe, and some of those laws are important.

In order to maintain its reputation for service the Farmers Mail and Breeze has arranged for a series of short articles by C. D. Yetter, secretary of the Kansas Seed Wheat Club, describing the salient points of every law in any way affecting agriculture, roads, schools and taxation. The first of these articles appears in this issue. Don't miss it; and after you've read it put the paper away for future reference. Mr. Yetter's articles will appear every week until the subject assigned him has been covered thoroughly.

Harper County: The Anthony Fair association; L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; Aug. 3-6.
Labette County Fair: Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; Sept. 15-18.
Lincoln County: Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association: R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove; Sept. 22-24.
Linn County Fair Association: C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City; Sept. 21-24.
Phillips County: Four-County Fair association; Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; Sept. 21-24.
Logan County: Inter-County Fair association; C. A. Spencer, secretary, Oakley; Oct. 13-15.
McPherson County Agricultural Fair association: Jas. T. Griffing, secretary, McPherson; Aug. 17-20.
Meade County Fair: R. W. Campbell, secretary, Meade; September 21-24.
Mitchell County Fair Association: Fred W. Knapp, secretary, Beloit; Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Montgomery County Fair Association: C. D. Lockard, secretary, Coffeyville; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.

Morris County Fair Association: H. A. Clyborne, secretary, Council Grove.
Nemaha Fair Association: M. R. Connet, secretary, Seneca; Sept. 7-10.
Neosho County: The Four-County District Agricultural Society: Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; Oct. 4-9.
Ness County Agricultural Association: J. A. Cason, secretary, Ness City; Sept. 1-3.
Norton County Agricultural Association: Fred L. Strohwig, secretary, Norton; Aug. 23-27.
Ottawa County Fair Association: J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis; Sept. 7-10.
Pawnee County Agricultural Association: Harry H. Wolcott, secretary, Larned; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society: J. A. Lister, secretary, Wamego; dates not set.
Pratt County Fair Association: J. M. Lucas, secretary, Pratt; Aug. 10-13.
Rawlins County Fair and Agricultural Association: M. H. Bird, secretary, Atwood; Sept. 8-10.
Republic County Agricultural Association: Dr. W. R. Barnard, secretary, Belleville; Aug. 24-27.
Rice County Fair Association: L. C. Needham, assistant secretary, Lyons; Sept. 7-10.
Riley County Agricultural Society: Edd Beard, secretary, Riley; Aug. 11-13.
Rooks County Fair Association: J. C. Foster, secretary, Stockton; Sept. 7-10.
Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association: C. E. Lyman, secretary, Rush Center; Aug. 24-26.
Russell County Fair Association: J. B. Funk, secretary, Russell; Oct. 5-8.
Russell County: Mid-County Fair: H. U. Brookhart, secretary, Bunkerhill; Sept. 29-Oct. 1.

\$6.50, to be delivered on the range in October and November. These contracts, of course, involve an additional expense of 60 cents to \$1 a hundred in freight and shrink.

At the Kansas City stock yards several loads of good Arizona feeding lambs, weighing 60 pounds, have been sold at \$7.25 to \$7.55. Commission men advise those buying lambs now to figure on selling late in November, and say that lambs should show a good profit then, because of the cheap gains that can be secured from grass before putting them on full feed.

Kansas Broomcorn

There is little if any variation in prices on broomcorn held in Wichita warehouses, says Brooms, Brushes and Handles. Certainly there has been no reduction and if there is any difference it is a tendency to stiffer prices. Nearly all the cheaper grades of brush have been disposed of. In fact, stocks of all kinds in the Wichita warehouses are run down. Some have sold out entirely.

Fair to good broomcorn can be had at \$75 to \$100. Most of the sales recently made have been at \$80 to \$90. The demand has not been as strong as it was the previous two weeks and not as strong as dealers anticipated.

Reports from the various broomcorn districts indicate that weather conditions have been favorable for the growing crop during the past two or three weeks, and it has developed rapidly. Some broomcorn has been cut in the Lindsay district already, and in some fields in that district the plants are just coming up. Reports continue to indicate that the acreage will be decidedly smaller than last year.

Never keep eggs in a damp place.

GET A Good Farm Cheap

Big Indian Land Sale
August 23 at Missoula

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

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45
Number 33

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 14, 1915

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

That Book of Henry Waters's

BY CHARLES DILLON

EVERY little while some of us are shocked to discover there is nothing new in the world. We fuss and fume and toil for the better part of our lives, perhaps, to evolve something startling, something novel, and about the time the Old Home Paper is ready to issue an extra in our honor some wholly irresponsible busybody comes to the front with proof that what we have just done was worn and threadbare when Noah planned the Ark—the oldest job I can remember right now.

For instance, this business of selecting seed corn. To listen to some scientific persons one would suppose no one ever urged this practice until they began lecturing in the farmers' institutes; and away back in the prosperous days of the old Roman Empire an editor by the name of Vergil knew all about it. Listen to Vergil:

Still will the seeds, though chosen with
tollsome pains
Degrade, if man's industrious hand
Cull not each year the largest and the best.

All of which I frankly and solemnly confess was brand new to me until I discovered it in the most wonderful book on farming the country has seen, in my opinion, "The Essentials of Agriculture," by Dr. Henry Jackson Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college, just from the press of Ginn & Co., Chicago. I didn't know Vergil, except casually, but I did know a few things about seed corn, and I had supposed, for years, that I was leading a thoroughly modern procession of seed selectors. The Romans certainly were wise in their day.

Perhaps you know the honored name of Pliny, some of you. Pliny was a good reporter, that is to say he was thoroughly competent. One of the big trials of his time was that in which Caius Furius Cresimus—C. F. Cresimus, we should call him—was charged with sorcery because his crops surpassed those of any other farmer along the county road, the Appian Way, I believe it was. Pliny was assigned to the case, and this is what he turned in to the city desk:

"Caius Furius Cresimus, a freedman, being able to raise from a bit of land far more abundant harvests than his neighbors could produce from the largest farms, was greatly envied, and accused of enticing away the crops of others by the practice of sorcery. . . . A day was appointed for his trial. Apprehensive of being condemned, when the question was to be put to vote among the tribes, he had all his implements of husbandry brought into the Forum, with his farm servants, robust, and, as Piso says, well-conditioned and well-clad, iron tools splendidly made, stout mattocks, ponderous ploughshares, and sleek oxen. When all this had been done, he said, 'These, Roman citizens, are my instruments of magic; nor can I exhibit to your view, or bring into the Forum, those midnight toils of mine, those early watchings, those sweats and fatigues.' Upon this he was unanimously acquitted."

I don't mind admitting on cross examination that except as a duty I seldom read books on agriculture. I can have a thoroughly enjoyable time on a vacation even if I haven't one such book along. This doesn't mean that I am opposed to book-learnin'. Far from it. I live on books, but when it comes to farming I get it in the fields or in my mail, every day. However, I have read Dr. Waters's book from beginning to end, including the questions, and I don't believe another man on the American continent could produce one approaching it in value.

This is not extravagant. There is a reason for my superlative. There are several hundred books on agriculture and its allied branches in my library. I suppose that during the last ten or twelve years I've delved into most of them for this or that—far enough to know the depth and the style and the taste of them. I am making no odorous comparisons. I just don't believe any other scientific man in the country could turn out a book like this with its punch and its human appeal and its edu-

cational value. This writer has in his heart the love of a story well told, and that is two-thirds the job in writing. Here, for example is the first paragraph in Dr. Waters's marvelous book:

"Lord Bacon, a noted English philosopher, was at one time much interested in agriculture. He collected and read carefully many books on the subject. When he had finished reading the books, he ordered his servant to take them into the garden and burn them, because they dealt with the art or practices of agriculture and contained no principles.

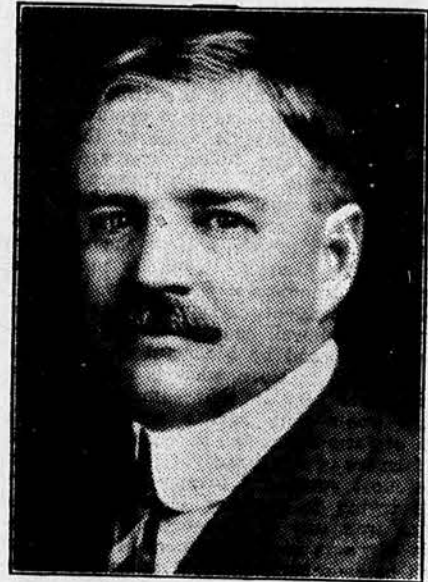
"In modern agriculture, art and science are combined. As an art, agriculture is complex and involves a study of the best practices connected with the field, the orchard, the garden, the barn, the feedyard, and the dairy. But to understand the principles underlying these practices, to know why one practice is better than another, or to develop practices which are better than those now in use, it is necessary to have some knowledge of almost every science now known to man.

"Although agriculture is the oldest and most important of our industries, it was among the last to receive attention from inventors and scientists or to profit by their discoveries. The era of labor-saving machinery may be said to have had its beginning about a century ago with the invention of the iron plow."

"In 1845," says Dr. Waters, "the people of the United States did not raise enough wheat for their bread. At that time the production was only 4.33 bushels for each person. In 1859 the production had been increased to 5.6 bushels to each person; in 1860 to 7.5 bushels; and in 1879 to 9.2 bushels. In 1830 it required three hours of man's labor to produce a bushel of wheat; in 1896 it required only ten minutes. In 1850 the labor represented in a bushel of corn was four and a half hours; by 1894 this had been reduced to 41 minutes. In 1860 the labor invested in a ton of hay was 35½ hours; in 1894 the labor cost of a ton of hay had been reduced to 11½ hours.

"Within the last 20 years the production of wheat in the world has increased almost one-half, while the area sown has increased only one-fourth. Since 1880 wheat production has increased about 66 per cent, while the population has not increased as much as 30 per cent.

"If the people of the world had subsisted for 4,000 years under the ancient system of agriculture, and if more improvements in methods were made in the last 50 years than in the thousands of years before, the student may wonder what became of the increased production and why there was not a serious over-production of food. The truth is that up to the time of the birth of the new agriculture the world had not had enough to eat. Much of the increased output due to better machinery and better methods was absorbed in higher standards of living. When our forefathers were fighting forests, Indians, and poverty, a peck of wheat was a fair yearly allowance of that article of food for a whole family. Today each person in the United States consumes, on an average, between five and six bushels of wheat each year. Meat at that time was scarce and difficult to procure. Today each family consumes an average of a half ton of meat each year. Under the new systems of farming fewer people are needed on the farm to produce a living for the world than formerly and more people are engaged in non-productive occupations and live in town. For example, a century ago more than nine-tenths of the people of the United States lived on farms and were directly dependent upon agriculture for a living. In 1910 about one-third of the people were engaged in agricultural occupations. Formerly a farm supported a family and produced a small surplus to supply the needs of the few people who lived in town. Today each farm is required to support three families—



Henry Jackson Waters.

the one that lives on the farm and tills its fields, and two that live in town."

A man, commonly, is supposed to know something about his business besides the mere fringe of details. We don't esteem a furniture man very highly who can't tell us something about the making of chairs and bedroom sets, who knows nothing except prices and profits. We don't care much for a cattle breeder to whom a Hereford is a Hereford, merely this and nothing more. We expect him to know where the white face cattle came from, and something about their history. Likewise, we have a little better opinion of a farmer who takes us into his fields and tells us the story of his corn or wheat, his fruit or his livestock. But how many farmers, do you suppose, could answer one-half these questions—elementary things, too, about farm crops? The list is taken from one of Dr. Waters's chapters:

Prepare a list of your best local examples of plants and animals which are the results of improvement over less desirable ancestors.

What are the local cultivated plants which have been longest cultivated by man?

How was the Concord grape developed? the Burbank potato?

What were the methods by which Patrick Shirreff developed new strains of wheat?

What is meant by variation among plants and animals? In man's problems of improvement of plants and animals, what use does he make of variations?

Wide experience with actual farm practice in the different sections of the United States and a broad vision into future needs have given Dr. Waters a peculiar power to select and emphasize essentials and to disregard temporary interests and fads. He calls things by their common names, provides questions and exercises on every chapter, and outlines usable and sensible field and laboratory experiments. Such an attractively written book, supplied with distinctive illustrations, will appeal directly to the pupils' interests. With all these merits "The Essentials of Agriculture" is going to give the study of agriculture a definite and fixed place in the high school course.

This is one of the fine books adopted by the state commission, last spring, for use in Kansas schools in which agriculture is taught. Letters and comments from other states indicate to my satisfaction that within a few years the book will be used everywhere in the country. And if this forecast shall prove faithful it will be proof that the educational leaders are waking to the fact that study must be made attractive. Some of the old timers may hark back to the days of McGuffey's readers and someone else's geography or history. I am old enough to have seen both kinds. Frankly I wouldn't trade some of our history stories, some of our readers, like Searson & Martin's, some of the geographies we have now for all the old time books you could pile up between Labrador and Little Rock. Dr. Waters's book is wholly modern, wholly human and simple. And that means that it is worth reading and studying.

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Entered as second-class matter Feb. 10, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.
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 WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Jewell's Farm Agent

I have received a letter from J. W. Berry of Jewell county, and with it the first annual report of the farm agent who has been operating there for a year. I believe that if some of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who are opposed to farm agents should read this report they might get over some of their prejudices. The report is that of a modest man who is eager to help the farmers of Jewell county and at the same time to learn something himself. There is not a thing in the report that indicates the "know it all" spirit. Mr. Folker, this agent, is trying to co-operate with the farmers of Jewell county, to get the benefit of their experience and by a careful study of soil conditions and seed to learn what is most profitable in an agricultural way in that county.

Now, I know that such a man as that in the position of farm agent can be a great deal of benefit to the farmers of any county. The most progressive and the most successful farmer is the one who always is trying to get new ideas and valuable information from any or all sources. Whether a farm agent is of value to the farmers of the community in which he operates depends first on the agent himself and secondly on the farmers. One thing is certain, wasteful methods of farming have impoverished the soil of this and other countries almost beyond the power of calculation. In some countries this waste has gone on until the productive power of the soil has been destroyed and what was once a fertile land has been turned into a desert.

The United States is, comparatively speaking, from an agricultural standpoint, a new country, with a virgin soil, and yet even in this country there are vast sections which have been so impoverished by improper, wasteful methods of cultivation, that the land scarcely will produce crops at all. It is true there are happy exceptions to this rule. In every state are found progressive farmers in increasing numbers, who have not only preserved the original fertility of their lands, but have increased that fertility. Now the whole purpose of the farm agent is or should be by intelligent experiment and co-operation, to help the farmers who have not reached the high standard set by the especially successful farmers, such as I have mentioned, to make their farms as fertile and productive and profitable as the farms of the most successful.

Mr. Roosevelt On War

I have just been reading Mr. Roosevelt's speech on war. Apparently the colonel grows more belligerent as the months proceed. He seems to be especially vindictive toward those who advocate disarmament as a preventive of war. Now it is possible that the United States may be dragged into war. If so I think that a majority of the citizens of this country would stand by the government and I also think that a majority of the able-bodied citizens of military age would be willing to offer their services. If the remote possibility should arise that our country was without provocation on our part, attacked as Belgium was attacked for example, I believe that volunteering should not be relied upon to fill the ranks. In that case every able-bodied man of military age should be subject to conscription.

But coming back to the original proposition of universal disarmament at which Mr. Roosevelt scoffs. That is either the remedy and the only remedy, or civilization is a failure and wars will continue to become more destructive and barbarous until the nations of the world will go down in a common destruction.

Mr. Roosevelt's contention is that the only way that a nation can be assured of peace is to be prepared to fight with any foe. As it is manifestly impossible for all nations to be equally prepared, according to Roosevelt the weaker nations must eventually perish and finally some one nation more powerful than any other will dominate the world. In other words, the conclusion of Mr. Roosevelt's logic is that might is the only law entitled to respect.

For a full hundred years the United States and Great Britain have been at peace. That peace has not been maintained because of the military preparedness of either nation. In fact these two great nations have been confessedly the least militaristic of all the great nations. Great Britain has had a vastly more powerful navy than this country, but

the British statesmen have fully understood that this country cannot be conquered by a navy. The lack of military preparation has been the best guarantee of peace so far as these two great nations are concerned.

On the Roosevelt theory after this terrible war is over all the nations which survive must immediately begin preparation for war on even a more extensive scale than before, but this will mean their certain bankruptcy. So then the civilization of the present is going to smash. If active war doesn't destroy it an armed peace will.

I am well aware that present conditions are calculated to confuse the minds of the most level headed. The age of peace and reason seems farther off than it has for a century, but that very fact makes it more necessary than ever to preach continually the only doctrine that can bring peace and happiness to a war-stricken world.

To me war seems more unutterably wicked and unutterably foolish than it ever has seemed. When I think of the horror of it I do not have so much in mind the young men who are killed in battle, useless as that sacrifice appears to be. All of us are condemned to death when we are born into the world. To the man as an individual the time of his death does not so much matter. If he is killed in battle his suffering is, perhaps, no greater than it would have been if he had died in the ordinary course of nature. The suffering that is visited on the innocent and helpless; the heritage of hate that is the aftermath of war; the awful waste that is caused; the terrific and needless burdens that are imposed on succeeding generations, these are the things that count most against war.

I see in the speech of Roosevelt a tendency to glorify war, to regard it rather as a blessing than a curse. He cites the war of the Rebellion as an instance where war was a blessing. Most of us will freely grant that good results followed the war of the Rebellion. It wiped out the institution of slavery at least in name, but not entirely in fact. The former slave is nominally free but in a good many states he is still in a condition closely bordering on slavery. If the leaders of the South had been wise they would have recognized the fact that the enlightened sentiment of the world was crystallizing against slavery and that as an institution it was doomed. The North would have been willing to pay for every slave at a fair price in order to avoid war. And how much cheaper and I think better that would have been both for the country and the slaves themselves than to bring freedom by the sword. It would have avoided not only the terrible losses of life and property caused by the war but the long period of bitterness following the war would have been avoided.

If war is necessary then the Christian religion is a senseless and expensive mockery and the talk of the brotherhood of man a hypocritical sham.

Defends Mr. Bryan

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I note your answer to a question concerning Wilson and Bryan from "Reader" from Kling, Kan.

Now, I have no brief from Mr. Bryan nor do I belong to his political party or religious faith. I may form entirely different conclusions from yours as to why Bryan resigned or even why he accepted a cabinet position and then held on after he discovered that his chief took his religion mostly from the Old Testament while he (Bryan) took his from the New. Would it not be more charitable to say that Bryan held on like Webster in Tyler's cabinet for the love of peace and country until he had found his usefulness at an end?

Perhaps you read that leading article in the Saturday Evening Post a few days before the resignation of Mr. Bryan which declared that, in substance, Bryan was only a figurehead and that the German notes had been prepared by Wilson and Lansing and were then virtually submitted to Bryan for his signature. We believe that Bryan is like Clay and Webster in that he prefers the good of his country rather than the glories (?) of war. He hung on to add to the 30 odd treaties he had already procured within about two years after he accepted his clerkship under the man who rode to Washington on his horse.

According to our views the advocates of larger military preparation who take their religion from the Old Testament will be lined up against the followers of the new law who believed that Christ meant what he said on the night before he died when he told Peter to put away his sword and that "Those who live by the sword shall die by the sword."

But lest I also should be in error, I beg to hand you herewith Mr. Bryan's own statement of his

reasons for signing the first German note and refusing to sign the second so that, in the interest of fairness, you may publish the same or mail it to the reader at Kling.

Fredonia, Kan. R. W. McGRATH.

Mr. McGrath is right. The people are entitled to read what Mr. Bryan says in explanation of his action and Mr. Bryan is also entitled, in fairness to himself, to have his explanation given publicity. I may say here that while I cannot even yet feel that Mr. Bryan was justified in pursuing the course he did, I never have agreed with his critics who have accused him of selfish and dishonest motives. I believe that he did what he believed was the right thing for him to do.

Herewith follows Mr. Bryan's explanation as published in his own paper, the Commoner. As to whether Mr. Bryan was treated with proper consideration by President Wilson of course I do not know. I have read the same story a number of times, but am inclined to doubt it. Mr. Wilson is a very shrewd man. He understands perfectly well that without Bryan's help he never could have been nominated for president and he must further know that with Bryan's opposition he could not be re-elected. It scarcely seems reasonable, therefore, that he would deliberately snub a man to whom he owes so much for past favors, and on whose friendship his future success depends.

The German Notes

Mr. Bryan issued the following statement June 13:

My attention has been called to a number of newspaper editorials and articles which, in varying language, ask the question, "Why did Mr. Bryan sign the first note to Germany and then refuse to sign the second?" The argument presented in the question is based upon the supposition that the two notes were substantially the same, and that the second note simply reiterates the demands contained in the first. Then they declare it inconsistent to sign one and refuse to sign the other. The difference between the two cases would seem obvious enough to make an answer unnecessary, but, lest silence on the subject be taken as an admission of inconsistency, the following explanation is given:

The notes must be considered in connection with the conditions under which they were sent. The first note presented the case of this government upon such evidence as we then had. It was like the plaintiff's statement in a case, his claim being based upon the facts as he presents them. I did not agree entirely with the language of the first note, but the difference was not so material as to justify a refusal to sign it. Then, too, I was at that time hoping that certain things would be done which would make it easier for Germany to acquiesce in our demands.

The three things which I had in mind which, in my judgment, would have helped the situation, were, first, an announcement of a willingness upon our part to employ the principle of investigation embodied in our thirty peace treaties; second, action which would prevent American citizens from traveling on belligerent ships or on American ships carrying contraband, especially if that contraband consisted of ammunition; and, third, further insistence upon our protest against interference of our trade with neutrals. I thought that these three things were within the range of possibilities, and that two or at least one was probable.

Some weeks have elapsed since the first note was sent and we have not only failed to do any of these things hoped for, but Germany has in the meantime answered, and in her answer has not only presented a number of alleged facts which, in her judgment, justified the deviation which she has made from the ordinary rules applicable to prize cases, but she has suggested arbitration.

A rejection of the arguments which she presented and of the allegations made, together with a reiteration of the original demands creates a very different situation from that which existed when the first demand was made. As I have before stated, my fear has been that, owing to the feeling existing in Germany, the government might, upon receipt of such a note under such circumstances, break off diplomatic relations and thus create a situation out of which war might come without the intention of either side.

I am sure the President does not want war and I am confident that our people do not want war; I have no reason to believe that either the German government or the German people desire war. But war, a calamity at any time, is especially to be avoided now because our nation is relied upon by both neutrals and belligerents as the one nation which can exert most influence toward bringing this war to an end. If we were, by accident, to be drawn into the conflict, we would not only surrender the opportunity to act as a mediator, but we might become responsible for drawing other nations into this contest. When we see how one nation after another has been dragged into this war, we cannot have confidence in the ability of anyone to calculate with certainty upon the results that might follow if we became embroiled in the war. No one will be happier

than I if the President's plan results in a peaceful settlement, but no one was in a position to say what effect our note would have upon Germany, or what results would follow if she in anger broke off diplomatic relations, and I was not only unwilling to assume the responsibility for the risks incurred—risks which no one could with any degree of accuracy measure—but I felt that, having done all I could in the cabinet, it was my duty to undertake, outside the cabinet, the work upon which I have entered.

I have no doubt that the country will unanimously support the President during the war, if so great a misfortune should overtake us, but I believe the chances of war will be lessened in proportion as the country expresses itself in favor of peace—not "peace at any price"—but peace in preference to a war waged for the redress of such grievances as we have against Germany; at least against war until we have given Germany the opportunity which we are pledged to give to Great Britain, France and Russia—to have every difference of every character submitted to an international commission of investigation. I would contend as earnestly for the application of the treaty principle to the allies as I contend for it in the case of Germany. If the principle is sound, it ought to be applied to every country with which we have a difference, and if it ought to be applied to all, I think it is better to suggest it in the beginning than to accept it later after a seeming reluctance to apply it.

I understand that Secretary Lansing has already given out a statement correcting an inaccuracy which appeared in this morning's papers. I appreciate his kindness. It is true that I saw the final draft of the note just before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. I had no knowledge of this change at the time my resignation was tendered and accepted. This change, while very much softening the note, was not however sufficient, in my judgment, to justify me in asking permission to withdraw my resignation. As Germany had suggested arbitration, I felt that we could not do less than reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to apply the principle of the peace treaties to the case. These treaties, while providing for investigation of all questions, leave the nations free to act independently after the international commission has concluded the investigation.

W. J. BRYAN.

He Is Shocked

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I am sending you a circular letter I received today, which is only one of many I have received recently. How dare they send such literature to a temperance man, living in a prohibition state and where our railroads and express companies are not allowed to carry such goods?

Would be glad to have you comment on this.
Burr Oak, Kan.

J. D. McNICHOLS.

The foregoing letter reached me here at the supposed health resort of Glenwood Springs, Colo., where saloons are more plentiful than, according to the old prejudice and superstition, fiddlers were supposed to be in Hades.

I sympathize fully with Mr. McNichols. It is a nuisance to have the brewery company sending you its literature setting forth the delights of its brew. So long, however, as the government licenses the saloon and brewery business, people who do not drink beer or any other kind of intoxicating liquor, will be annoyed this way. Mr. McNichols has this small consolation, the brewery in this case squandered at least 3 cents on him. The only thing he can do so far as I know, is to toss the letters from the brewery into the fire or the waste basket.

At Glenwood Springs

Here is a quotation from a little booklet which I found here a few days ago:

AN IDEAL PLEASURE RESORT.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., is, perhaps, the most widely known health and pleasure resort in the West. As you step from the train your view will be that of an up-to-date small city. You will see well-kept streets—lavishly lighted if it is at night—shade trees protecting rustic seats—buildings of which the outer appearance is a guarantee of their inner appointments—neat residences, and everywhere, genial and companionable people with whom you will feel you would like to form a better acquaintance.

Wander at your leisure across the rushing water of the Grand River. Gaze down at it from the lofty promenade of the state bridge and wonder how it can leave such pleasant pastures to force its way through the desert to the great southwestern gulf. Enjoy the grassy slopes and shaded lawns that adorn the swimming pool and the hot springs and the pretentious buildings that surround them—the magnificent Hotel Colorado, and the ivy-and-moss-covered bathhouse of stone; linger at the pleasant fountains; sit for a while on a bench in the arbor and watch the merry bathers disporting themselves in the pellucid waters, warmed to the nicest touch by Vulcan's fires in the earth; loiter on the lawn with your copy of our local daily paper and smile at the folks that are sitting about you, doing the same thing—reading the local paper and smiling. Spread your lunch if you like on a natural table of rock with the blue sky for a canopy and genuine human beings for company.

By all means, take a swim in the pool and a vapor bath in one of the natural caves during your stay here, however short it is. The pool is the largest open air hot water swimming pool in the world, being 60 to 110 feet in width and 600 feet in length and from 3½ to 5½ feet in depth. The vapor caves will open your eyes as well as the pores of your skin.

It goes on that way for a number of pages. Sounds mighty good, doesn't it? Furthermore I cannot say that there is a single statement to which I might take exception. The streets are lighted. The Grand River is all it is said to be. The hot water which the writer with poetic fancy describes as heated at Vulcan's fires, is on tap all the time. The swimming pool is a good place to swim, and the lawn about it is kept in perfect trim.

The only objection to this eloquent description is that it does not tell the whole truth. Within two blocks I counted 10 saloons. I do not know how many more there are in the town. The descriptive

artist should have added that here you could swim in the tepid waters of the great pool, and also that you could drink booze until it ran out of your eyes.

You can if you wish, drink of the supposedly health-giving waters, and you also can, within a block fill yourself with the slop and bellywash that will destroy your health faster than the waters of the mineral spring can renew it. None of these attractions however, is mentioned in any of the advertising literature of this or any other health resort. One of the strong counts against the saloon is the fact that it has no champions who dare to sing its praises.

Just suppose for example, that some advertising agent were to submit to the company which owns about all the attractions there are here, an advertising pamphlet starting out something like this:

Come to beautiful Glenwood Springs where the first sign that meets your eyes is an invitation to visit a dispensary of Budweiser and other liquid refreshments. Come to beautiful Glenwood Springs where you can drink yourself stone blind in the morning and at noon and night. Come to beautiful Glenwood Springs where booze flows unrestrained and the noses of the saloon patrons when assembled, look like an animated torchlight procession. Come to beautiful Glenwood Springs where not less than a quarter of a million dollars a year is spent for booze in a town of 2,500 population, and where there is a saloon for every 150 inhabitants.

I think I can hear what the manager of the advertising department of the company would have to say to the word artist who would submit that sort of an advertising prospectus. He would say to him, "Man, are you drunk or crazy? Do you want to queer the whole business? Do you want the impression to go out to the world that this is a wild hurrah town where everybody drinks, and selling booze is the principal business?"

In no prospectus of any health or rest resort will you find reference to the fact that such a thing as a saloon exists in the place. You will find plenty of talk about the beautiful scenery, the delightful climate, the fine, orderly, intelligent people, the schools and churches, but never a mention of the saloons. Why? Simply because the people who advertise the town understand perfectly well that the saloon is not a drawing card with people who are seeking for places where they may rest and recuperate. Therefore the fact that the saloon exists is kept quiet, and as far as possible the impression is created that the town is a fine, moral place where booze is absent.

And yet, strange as it may appear, there still are a good many persons who labor under the delusion that the saloon is an advantage to a town. I have no doubt that right here in this little city men who are not themselves in the saloon business could be found who will argue that it would ruin Glenwood Springs to drive the saloons out of it. As a matter of fact nothing could help this town more than to clean out the saloons, root and branch, now and forevermore.

Nature has done much for Glenwood. I never have been in Switzerland, but I venture the opinion that even Switzerland has few spots that excel this for natural beauty. Circled about by little mountains with their slopes green and wooded to the summits, the little valley nestles between, a thing of entrancing beauty. Through it the Grand River, clear and swift, rushes on, singing its everlasting song of gladness, as it hurries to the sea. About the only blot on the picture is the row of saloons which at least to a Kansas man spell poverty, disease, loafism and crime.

On The Way

While the tourist travel is perhaps heavier this season than it ever has been, all the towns which bid for tourist trade are not reaping a harvest. Here, for example, is this town of Glenwood Springs where this is written. The town is experiencing the dull season of its history since it became a health resort. The trouble is the tourists are not stopping here. Occasionally a tourist stops off here for a day or two, or maybe for four or five days, as we are doing. But he is just on his way. He doesn't unload his baggage and take rooms for the summer as he used to do. The hotels are nearly empty and the town is deadly quiet. It has a larger per capita of saloons than any town I have been in for many years, but even that doesn't cause any excitement. Indeed, the town seems to be in a reminiscent mood.

Across the street from where we are staying a quartet gathers every evening to sing. They have fine voices but they haven't sung a song yet that originated less than 50 years ago. A favorite song is the old ballad "When you and I were young, Maggie." Last evening they sang it steadily for nearly an hour at a stretch, and this evening they struck up again on the old familiar melody.

Now I am personally fond of that old song, but it occurs to me that in view of the fact that according to the song, Maggie is "getting aged and gray, and the trials of life are nearly done," it is scarcely fair to trot the old girl out every evening and keep on reminding her for an hour at a stretch that her hair is gray and that she has about trotted her last heat. Maggie was aged and gray when I was a boy and I have to acknowledge that I am no longer in the spring poultry class. So Maggie must be getting right up around the century mark by this time. I submit that a woman of that age should not be exposed to the night air every evening.

Some mighty fine roads are building out here among the mountains. A gang of convicts is here working on the road leading up the Green River

canyon and they are doing a good job of it. It seems a trifle risky to send out a gang of convicts, some of them "lifers" and desperate criminals, with only one or possibly two men to guard them. But I learn they have had little trouble with them so far.

The men much prefer to get out on the road, and work to staying in the penitentiary at Canon City, for one reason that they get more privileges while out on the road than they do while in the penitentiary. Out here they are permitted to talk to one another and act like any other gang of laborers, so they are eager to get permission to go out. They are put on their honor and only in a few cases has the confidence been betrayed. Not long ago a life term escaped and went to Colorado Springs where he was killed while attempting to rob a house.

The state is going to get a dredge similar to those used in digging the Panama canal, to be used in making the mountain roads. One of these huge dredges, it is estimated, will do the work of a hundred men or more.

There has been a decided difference, I find, in weather conditions on the eastern and western slopes of the Rockies. On the eastern slope, clear up to the crest, rains have been superabundant while on the western slope there has been no rain worth mentioning. As a result of the extraordinary rainfall, irrigation in eastern Colorado and in the little valleys in the mountains has not been needed this year. There is not much farming going on, comparatively speaking, in Colorado, but where there is land in cultivation, the crop prospect is fine. I have seen as fine looking corn in Colorado this trip as I have seen in Kansas. Over here on the eastern slope it is different. Of course we have not yet reached the real farming district of west Colorado, that lies 60 or 70 miles beyond this. There is, however, a good deal of fruit raising, truck gardening and farming on a small scale in the valley of the Grand River, a most beautiful stream which flows through here.

The reports I hear from the Grand Junction country are very discouraging. The fruit growers in that locality have had hard lines for several years. Many of them are giving up fruit raising altogether. They have had a great many things to contend with—insects, frosts and low prices. Last year the crop was abundant but the price so low that the fruit grower did not come out even. By the way, did any of you who have to buy your fruit, notice any reduction in prices last year?

I had been led to suppose that the fruit growers of the Grand Junction country had overcome the danger from frost by a smudging system. I learn, however, since I have come here that the smudge fire business is not so much of a success as it has been cracked up to be.

Yesterday I was talking with a man who formerly was immigration agent for one of the leading railroad companies. He had some pretty sharp criticisms to offer about the way in which some of the railroad companies, including the one he represented, managed the immigration business. First by the most seductive illustrated literature that the wit and imagination of man could devise, they induced settlers to go out and settle on the lands either owned or controlled by the railroad companies. In many cases the lands were sold to the settlers at an enormous profit which profit went into the pockets of promoters connected with the management of the railroad company.

After the settlers were located and began to grow crops, they discovered that the freight rates they were compelled to pay ate up all they could make. The alfalfa raised by the New Mexico or Colorado farmer might bring \$11 a ton in Kansas City, but the freight cost was more than \$8 a ton so that there was mighty little left for the farmer.

We all remember the glowing accounts of the profits to be made in growing fruit in Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah and Idaho. According to the illustrated prospectus, all the settler had to do was to plant his trees and wait for three or four years to let them come into bearing, after which he would lead an Arcadian existence. While the young trees were growing he was led to believe that he could carry on a very profitable business in general farming, raising alfalfa and small grains. Did the settler find the conditions up to advance notices? Nay, nay, Pauline, he did not. On the contrary, he found it different in every particular. It was a fight with the bugs and borers and blighting frosts from the start, and when nature smiled and the crop was abundant the railroads and middlemen ate up his substance and left him very nearly a busted community.

It is evident that there is something radically wrong with a system of distribution which robs both the producer and the consumer, which forces the producer to sell his product at a rate which does not pay him living wages for his toil and on the other hand compels the ultimate consumer to pay exorbitant rates for what he consumes.

Who Was His Mother?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Who was George Washington's mother—that is, what was her name before marriage and what was her father's name?

J. H. B.

Mound Ridge, Kan.
George Washington was the son of Augustine Washington by his second wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ball. I am not able to tell you what her father's name was or where he was born. George's father lived in Westmoreland county, Virginia, and I presume he and his wife were both natives of that state but do not know.

More About the Crops

BY J. C. MOHLER.

In accordance with the plan announced early in the spring of issuing monthly information about crops and conditions during the growing season of 1915, the Kansas board of agriculture has issued its July report, based on the outlook July 24. It says:

The same correspondents who believed that conditions on June 19 warranted an estimate at that time of 138,700,000 bushels of winter wheat for Kansas this year, as published June 25, are now of the opinion that the state's crop will approximate 115,700,000 bushels. This reduction is accounted for mainly by the more or less continuous rains during wheat harvesting, and hail. Numerous fields failed to be harvested owing to ground that was constantly too wet to operate the reaping machines, and the overripe grain went down beyond reach of the sickle. Excessive precipitation caused much damage throughout the state, and this condition is reflected by the decreased average yields indicated on the area harvested. In some cases weeds made such growth as to render the crop not worth cutting. The quality of the grain is rated as "good" in 18 counties in the western part of the state, "poor" in 8 counties in the eastern third, and averages "medium" in the other 79 counties, among which are the important wheat producers of the central third.

Sworn returns of assessors, complete from 104 of the state's 105 counties, show that 9,449,814 acres were sown to winter wheat last fall—an increase of more than 4 per cent over the acreage for the preceding year. This is by far the largest area ever sown to wheat in Kansas in any year. Of the total area sown 14.7 per cent is estimated by correspondents as a dead loss, leaving 8,059,191 acres with a prospective average yield of 14.36 bushels.

Assessors on their rounds in early spring report the farmers as planning to plant 5,395,000 acres to corn, but correspondents estimate that, owing to unfavorable conditions, there were actually planted only 4,526,000 acres, or 14.27 per cent less than a year ago, and the smallest in any year since 1882. Calling a satisfactory stand and growth 100 per cent, the average condition for the state's growing corn is given as 74.6 or 9.6 points higher than reported in June. The prospect for corn is quite uniformly good in the western half of the state, according to the board's present information, while in the southeastern counties adverse conditions not only prevented planting anywhere near a normal acreage but have retarded growth and development of the corn that was planted. The 14 counties having 75,000 acres or more each, and aggregating practically one-third of the state's total corn area, have an average condition of 78.3 per cent. These counties are Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Republic, Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, and Brown, all in the northern tier, and Jackson, Dickinson, Marion, Reno, and Sedgwick in the eastern and east-central part of the state. The corn fields of the western two-thirds of the state are quite generally reported as clean, while in the eastern third they are weedy, owing to lack of opportunity to cultivate. Reporters suggest that soil conditions throughout the state are favorable for rapid growth except in about 15 counties in the eastern part, where the soil is yet too wet in many places and where in others it has been packed too hard by excessive rains.

The state's acreage of oats is 1,402,943 acres, and on this correspondents suggest a prospective yield an acre of 27.8 bushels, or a total of 39 million bushels.

The sorghums, though planted late in many instances, are making gratifying headway in nearly all portions, except in the eastern third of the state, south of the Kansas River especially, where the prospect is not so promising.

Financial Difficulties

"Oh, doctor, I'm so glad you've come! We just had such a scare. We thought at first that the baby had swallowed a \$5 gold piece." "And you found out that he hasn't?" "Yes. Thank goodness, it's only a quarter."—Boston Transcript.

You may think you know what you would have done in the other fellow's place, but you don't. No man is as strong as he lets on.

Make Hay Without Sunshine

Prices Down and Going Lower Make Farmers Somewhat Dismayed

BY HARLEY HATCH

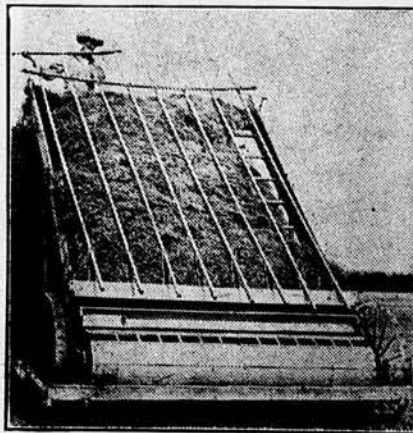
A SHOWER that fell this week came on such short notice that it caught more hay than usual. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon it looked as if we were to have a good time to hay; within half an hour the rain was falling in sheets. As nearly all the hay crews in this locality were working it will be seen that a lot of hay got wet.

Hay is leaving this locality by the trainload. It is no exaggeration to say this, for the amount shipped is only limited by the number of cars the railroads will provide. New hay has already brought prices down \$1.50 a ton in Kansas City and a still further drop is looked for. When hay reaches \$10 a ton in Kansas City it means about \$7 here which is getting about as close to the limit as most shippers can stand.

The work connected with putting hay in the bale usually will amount to \$2.50 a ton. Mowing costs about 50 cents a ton; raking, 25 cents; sweeping the hay into the baler 25 cents, and baling, \$1.50. In some cases higher prices are paid; many charge \$1.85 for sweeping in hay and baling it. The average hauling cost is not far from \$1 a ton which makes the labor cost of the hay on track \$3.50 a ton. The freight, commission and other charges on a ton of hay between here and Kansas City are \$3 a ton, which makes the actual cost of a ton of hay laid down in Kansas City \$6.50 and this does not allow the owner of the hay a cent for his product. If hay should hold at \$10 a ton in Kansas City it would mean that the average farmer here was getting \$3.50 a ton for his product after all charges were paid. Not any too much, is it?

A shower like the one yesterday will do lots of good to the growing crops and it will hold all pastures up to the freshness of June. But it also did much harm to the hay. Rain coming on such short notice catches hundreds of tons of hay in swath and windrow and other hundreds of tons in bale piles and on wagons on the road to the station. Bales wet in this manner are not injured for feed but it does injure the sale badly. Probably in most cases such hay would fall off a full grade if not two of them. The hay in swath and windrow can be put up for farm use and the expense of baling saved. There is no time to spare if all the hay here is to be put up before frost and so hay men dislike to see these showers which not only spoil hay but delay work for a day or more.

On this farm prairie haying has not yet begun. We have only 40 acres to put up this year, and that will not take



"It Takes It Up Clean, Too."

It seemed at one time that roughness might be at a premium this winter but now we have that problem solved—provided the weather lets us save the hay.

If the rain had given us two more hours we should have had all the windrow hay in the stack. As it was it caught us with about three loads in the windrow and three in the swath. That in the swath is not harmed much yet, as it had just been cut but the windrow hay will be hurt some, although there are plenty who say that one wetting will not harm alfalfa. It may not harm it in the swath but it does it no good to get wet in the windrow. We handle this kind of hay with the hay loader and find it a good way if the hay is to be moved off the field. The amount of hay the loader will put on the wagon depends on how fast the men on the wagon can take care of it. It will take up a heavy windrow as fast as a team can walk and it takes it up clean, too.

The loader we have has been in use ten years and it is now about as good as it was when we bought it. All the parts move slowly and so there is not much wear about it. It is made principally of wood, as were the loaders of the 10-year-ago period, but we have always kept it in a shed when not in use so there has been no weather damage to it. It is more than equal to two men when it comes to pitching on a wagon and it puts the hay on in much better condition, too. Heavy winds do not prevent putting on a good load, and as the hay is compressed to some degree when it is put on, we can get fully 50 per cent more hay on a wagon. The first cost of the loader was \$58, and we have not paid out 50 cents in repairs in the ten years we have used it.

The old hens have been moving out of this county in car lots this week. A produce company at Burlington advertised to pay 10 cents a pound for old hens for the first three days of the week, intending to ship a carload. From the way the hens came in they would, no doubt, get two carloads if not more. It is about the right time to sell off the old hens as they have about quit laying for this summer. They have begun to

long. About 35 acres of this will be baled and stored in the barn and the rest, which consists of small and broken patches, will be stacked for the cattle. When the rain came we were at work on the belated second crop of alfalfa of which we have 18 acres. It is very heavy for upland and, with what we saved of the first crop, will give us a big boost toward carrying the cattle through the winter.

shed their feathers which means laying is at an end for about 60 days. But whether or not the hens would go to laying again after moulting it will pay to sell off all hens coming 2 years old next spring. After a hen reaches that age she fails badly in egg production. We picked ours over pretty closely and think that we have them about down to the year-old hens.

We are going to mark all our pullets this year by making a small hole through the web on the right foot. Next year we will mark with a hole in the left foot. After that it will be easy to pick out the 2-year-old hens. While we can pick out the old ones pretty well now there is some guess work to it, while if they are marked we can be certain. We have now sold down to 100 hens and this number is now laying from 3 to 4 dozen eggs every day which is pretty fair for the beginning of moulting, but we can see that the number is becoming gradually less. We keep a cage full of setters all the time. When a hen starts to set she is at once shut up and kept shut up for three days. These prisoners have water before them all the time and they are well fed twice a day. We think that when setting hens are handled in this way they do not stop laying for long. If they are allowed to set a week or so before being broken up, they are likely to stop laying for a good while. We also make it a practice to sell off every old rooster the first week in June.

It never pays to keep young roosters beyond the 2-pound weight. At this weight the average price will run not far from 15 cents a pound. If they are kept until they weigh 3 pounds or more the price drops enough so that no more is received for them and the feed they have eaten goes for nothing. We know of no one who sells young pullets. As future layers they are worth far more than the price offered for young chickens. Just now 14 cents is being paid here for young chickens which just about pays the cost of raising them. We have always considered that the profit in keeping poultry came from the eggs and not from selling the fowls themselves. We like to raise enough chickens every year to keep up the supply of young hens; beyond that we do not care to go.

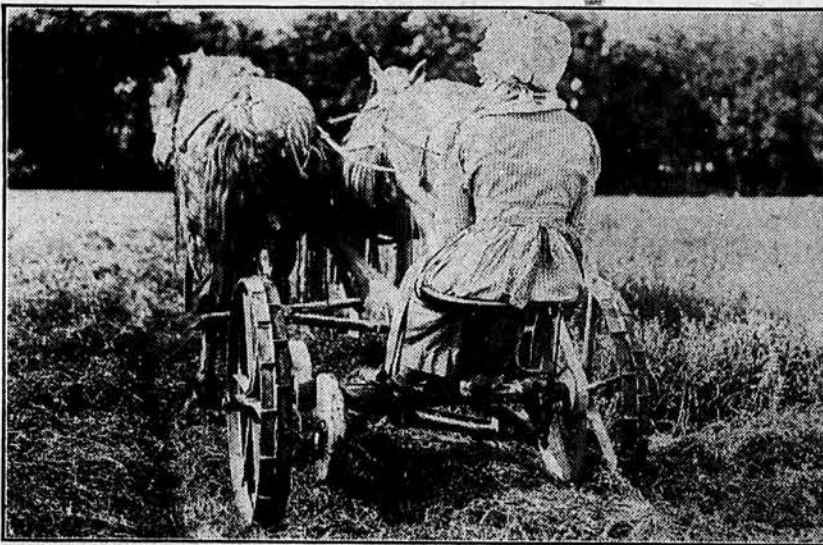
About 30 days ago we guessed in this column that hogs would soon reach the \$8 mark in Kansas City. As this is written the top there is \$7.30 and they have to be good to bring that. There is no use guessing against the packers; they are the only fellows in the livestock business who can make their guesses come true. In making our guess we went by the fact that both cattle and sheep were very high. We also thought that the run of hogs would slacken up for some time. At present hog runs are not large but packers say there is small demand for the cured product. In fact, they say that with the present provision market not much more than \$6 to \$6.25 is justified for hogs. This makes pleasant reading for the hog grower who has been making his product for the last 8 months on 75-cent corn. We don't know what the future holds for the hog grower but we do know one thing; if corn continues high for the next year and hog prices do not improve there will either be a scarcity of hogs in the market or else a lot of hog men will have kept on losing money.

Don't Mix Your Silage

Mixing crops in a silo does not pay, according to J. B. Fitch, assistant in dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. He says that many farmers mix corn and sorghum crops, but that this does not increase the value of either feed, and generally means more work, in that material must be hauled from two fields. The sorghums, Mr. Fitch points out, are generally not mature enough to go into the silo until some time after the corn crop has been cut.

This is one of the points taken up in a circular about to be issued by the dairy department of the college for Kansas farmers. The time to cut the silage crop, the size of cutter, the manner of cutting, the packing of silage, the gas in silos, and the time to feed silage are among the other matters in the circular.

Something is wrong in our marketing system when a small crop brings more money than a bountiful one.



Occasionally, When the Weather Is Pleasant the Women Help in Haying by Driving the Mowing Machine

What Kansas Road Laws Say

The First of a Series of Explanatory Articles

BY C. D. YETTER

AN OLD but trite saying is that nothing is sure except death and taxes. A part of these taxes is for roads. Who spends the money and how is it spent? What is our duty after we pay the county treasurer? Are we getting a proper return for the investment? Are we entitled to roads and bridges when and where we want them? What sort of authority have we for road improvement? What does the law say?

The average property owner does not have time to wade through volumes of law and untangle the maze of enactments and repeals in order to post himself on its requirements and limitations. If we were all better posted along this line we could, perhaps, pull together toward the goal of actual accomplishment.

As the constitution prohibits the state from engaging in works of public improvement, all road work is done by and through the county and township officers.

There are 4,476 township officers and 315 county commissioners in this state, and upon these men devolve the duties and powers connected with opening, maintaining and improving the roads.

The roads of Kansas are divided into four classes: state roads, county roads, mail routes and township roads. State roads are roads laid out and defined by the state. County roads are all roads designated as such by the board of county commissioners, and are to connect cities or market centers, whether both are within the county, or one within and one without the county. Township roads are all other roads within the township other than rural delivery mail routes. Mail routes are the free rural delivery mail routes within the township.

The township trustee, clerk and treasurer of each township are the board of commissioners of highways and township auditing board of each township, and are referred to as the "highway commissioners." The trustee is chairman by virtue of his office.

Laying Out a Road.

The laying out, viewing, re-viewing, altering or vacating any road is by petition to the board of county commissioners. Not fewer than 12 householders must sign the petition, that is to say they must be the heads of families maintaining homes in the vicinity of the proposed road.

A bond sufficient to cover expenses in favor of the state must be made by one or more of the petitioners, and the sureties will be liable on the bond if the road is not allowed. The petition should show the place of beginning, intermediate points and place of ending of the proposed road. The location must be described with sufficient clearness so that a surveyor can locate it without difficulty. If the petition is in proper form the commissioners appoint three disinterested householders to act as viewers, or the commissioners may act as viewers. A notice must be posted in the office of the county clerk, and in each township where any part of the road is to pass; also a notice must be published two weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, giving necessary particulars, including the day set for the view and hearing, which must not be more than 20 days after the date of the last published notice.

In case of a failure of viewers to meet on the day set they may meet the following day, but not later without a complete new proceeding as before.

Notify the Surveyor.

The commissioners must notify the county surveyor to survey the road. All land owners resident in the county must be notified in writing by at least one of the petitioners, who must also notify the surveyor of the time and place of meeting. Copies of these notices with affidavits showing they were served must be filed in the county clerk's office before the road can be established.

The viewers or county commissioners must take everything into consideration, and make their decision based on the general utility and public good of the road. In case the road is to be on a section line and all the land owners agree the view may be dispensed with and

county commissioners may order the surveyor to plat and open the road.

Claimants for damages on account of opening a road must file a written application for damages claimed at the time of the view and hearing giving a description of the premises and amount of their claim. In case any owner failed to receive notice of the time and place of the view he may file a claim with the county commissioners within 12 months and it must be considered. All other claims are barred.

The surveyor, if ordered by the commissioners or viewers, shall mark the road plainly and make a return of the survey and file a plat with the county clerk. At the next regular meeting of the county commissioners, they are to decide on the road, and if favorable, enter on their journal that the road be recorded in the office of the county surveyor, and the road is then a public highway.

It then becomes the duty of the county surveyor to order the trustees in the townships to open the road. At the time the certificate of the view is made the commissioners or viewers must make a certificate of damages awarded if any, and send with them the applications for damages made by land owners.

Any land owner dissatisfied with the award of the commissioners may appeal to the district court in the same manner as appealing a case from the court of a justice of the peace in civil actions.

If the beginning or true course of a road becomes uncertain by reason of loss of the original marks, the county commissioners may act as a board of review, or they may appoint three disinterested householders as viewers, and the road may be correctly marked and the return and survey recorded, and this re-establishes the road as a public highway. Care should be taken to relocate the road as nearly as possible the same as the original road.

A road on a county line is established by the county commissioners or viewers proceeding together as before outlined; a majority of each county must act. The counties take precedence in alphabetical order and the papers must be filed in each county.

If the road is to be on a city line the city authorities appoint viewers to act on behalf of the city, and the county commissioners on behalf of the county, and the same general outline will apply except that there is a limit as to width of 80 feet for a road on a city line.

The pay allowed county commissioners for viewing roads is \$3 a day, and expenses going and coming. Viewers are allowed \$3 a day. Two chain carriers and one marker are provided for, and their pay is \$2 a day each.

Placing the Responsibility.

Opening state and county roads is the duty of the county engineer of highways, and opening mail route and township roads is the duty of the township trustee. They are required to notify every resident of the county or his agent or guardian as the case may be, where the road goes through their enclosed premises or fields, to open the road within 90 days, and if they fail to do so it is the duty of the above named officers to enter the premises and open the road, except when the notice is given between March 1 and October 1, when the notice must give the first of the next January as the date of opening the road.

It is the duty of the county engineer for state and county roads and the township trustee in the case of mail routes and township roads to keep them in repair and remove any obstructions that may be found in the roads, and they are authorized to enter any land adjoining the road and remove gravel, clay or any road building material necessary, and make such drains or ditches as are actually required, doing as little damage as the nature of the case and the public good will permit. It is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine to obstruct a ditch made by a public officer in this work. Ditches must be bridged when in front of a residence, if more than 1 foot in depth. A reasonable

amount must be allowed by the township or county for material taken or damage to fields.

The width of county roads is determined by the viewers between the limits of 40 and 60 feet, except in case of a hedge or other improvement that would be expensive to remove, when the width may be 30 feet. The viewers may also establish any part of the road on one side of a section line to avoid a hedge or permanent improvement.

To Get An Outlet.

Whenever the premises of any person are surrounded so as to give him no outlet to a public highway he may petition the county commissioners for an outlet road and the road must be laid out, not over 25 feet in width and returns and plat as in other roads. The road must follow quarter or quarter-quarter section lines when practicable, and when laid out becomes a public road. The person benefited by this road must pay all expenses and damages of laying it out, and is obliged to keep it in repair without any expense to the township.

Care and foresight in complying with all legal requirements in opening and laying out roads is amply repaid and fair open dealing and giving all interested a hearing generally results in cheerful compliance with the decisions made. Most county attorneys are willing to give counsel and advice, and a clear, straight record is a good foundation for a public highway.

Next week's installment will describe special improvements.

Hogs Have a Form of Cholera

I am having trouble with my hogs. They lie around a few days, and their ears puff up until they are thick as my hand. The hogs will not eat or drink. They only live from a week to 10 days. I opened one, and one lung was black and badly swollen. The other lung was affected some. The liver also was dark, but not swollen. The blood of the animal was very dark. I have the hogs on alfalfa pasture and feed shorts, salt them regularly, and use lye in their slop. I have lost half of my hogs.

Reno County, Kan. G. M. F.
I am satisfied that your pigs are affected with the lung and skin form of hog-cholera. This disease sometimes is spoken of as swine plague. Separating the diseased from the healthy animals, disinfecting all quarters, and using anti-hog-cholera serum may be of value.

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

Yearling Cow Gives Milk

I have a roan Shorthorn cow that was a year old last May. The cow will be fresh in November, but since July 1 it has been necessary to milk her twice a day. What is the cause of this premature flow of milk? Does it indicate a better than average cow? How should I handle her?

Barclay, Kan. R. J. Deem.
The fact that the milk flow has started so very early in your cow is an "abnormal-physiological" condition if it is permissible to use such a term. The fact that the milk flow has started before calving makes the condition an abnormal one. Occasionally mares that have never been bred will have a milk flow. Of course, in a condition of this kind the mare is given remedies which cause her to dry up, but if your cow is otherwise healthy I believe it is advisable to continue milking her. It may have a tendency to stunt the animal somewhat as she is very young to be milked twice a day.

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

Summer Rash Afflicts Horse

I have a purebred trotting horse, 5 years old, that sometimes has hard lumps appear all over his legs and belly. Sometimes they will be as large as hen's eggs, and at other times they will be as small as quail's eggs. They only bother for a few days at a time. He has the run of a 100 acre pasture, and he gets a small feed of grain every day. He never has been very fat.

Logan County, Okla. Mrs. R. W.
Your horse is affected with urticaria, commonly known as prickly heat or summer rash. As a general rule this does not cause any serious results. Feed the animal a bran mash instead of grain, and administer a tablespoonful of powdered saltpeter in the feed once or twice a day. This usually will relieve the condition.

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

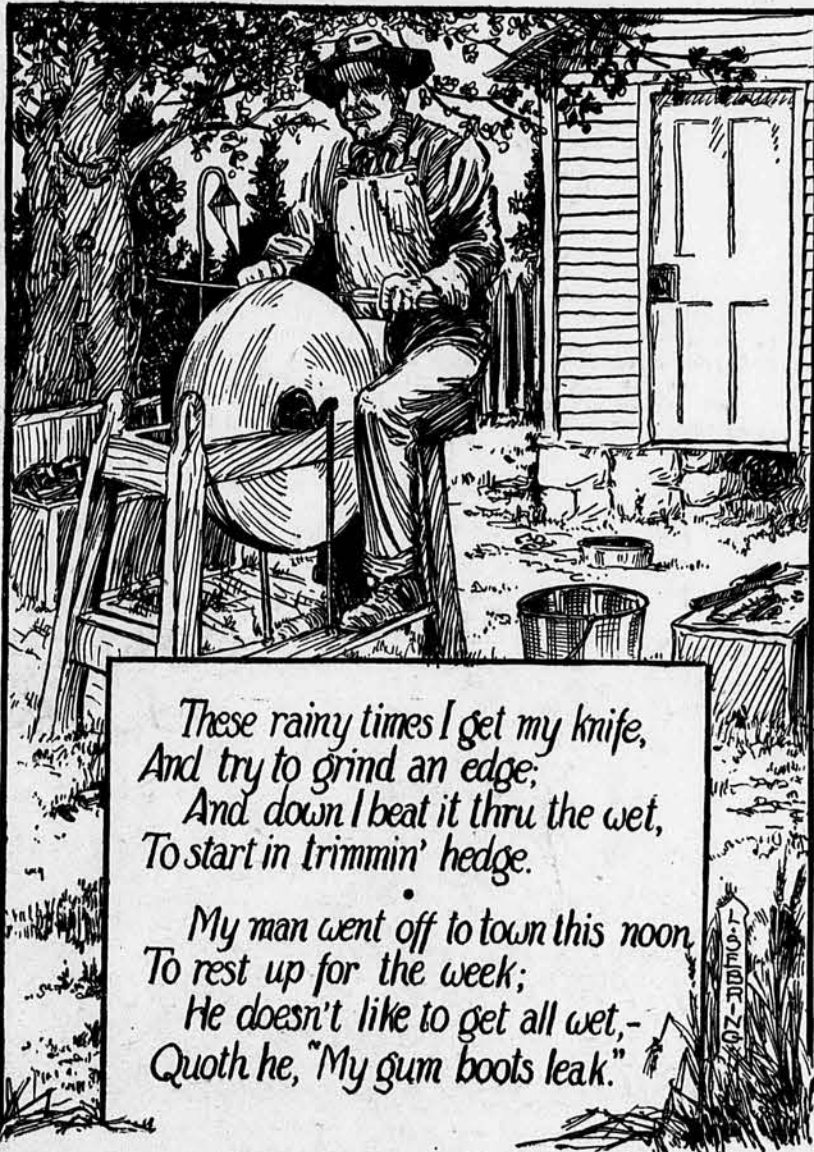
Not a Model.

"What kind of a model is your new automobile?"

"It isn't any kind of a model," replied Mr. Chuggins gloomily. "It's a horrible example."—The Furrow.

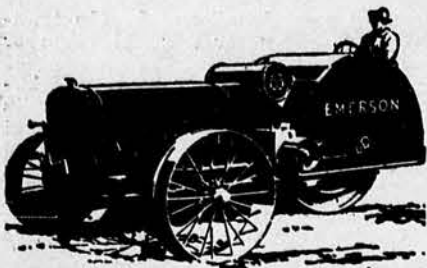
On Rainy Days

BY L. SEBRING



These rainy times I get my knife,
And try to grind an edge;
And down I beat it thru the wet,
To start in trimmin' hedge.

My man went off to town this noon
To rest up for the week;
He doesn't like to get all wet,—
Quoth he, "My gum boots leak."



EMERSON Farm Tractor

Model L-12-20 Horse Power

A four-cylinder, 2-speed light weight tractor of great power, suitable for any size farm. Will pull the implements you now have on your farm—gang plows, harrows, mowers, binders, manure spreaders, road drags or graders. Will also operate your ensilage cutter, feed grinder, circular saw, etc. Does more work than horses—costs less and is so simple anyone can run it. Write today for Free Folder illustrated in colors.

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Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co. (Inc.)
251 S. Iron Street, Rockford, Illinois

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Pays for itself in increased crops and labor and horses saved. Write at once for our Free Illustrated Folder and Liberal Freight Paid 10 Day Free Trial Offer. You take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don't delay. Write today for Free Trial.

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Anytime—
In 15 minutes—
Cost a few cents—
Saves 90% of tire trouble



ADAMSON Vulcanizers

do a quick thorough and lasting job of VULCANIZING—not merely patching. Mend punctured tubes; repair tread cuts and minor blow-outs; cure small injuries before they become big ones, and stop moisture from getting in and rotting the fabric. Get thousands more miles from your tires.

Over a Million in Use

Use measured quantity of gasoline—no risk of either burning or under-curing. No steam or electricity—no watching—it's automatic. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded.

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EAST PALESTINE, OHIO

Dep. B. \$3

This complete outfit at your dealers or prepaid from us. Send for catalogue on complete line.

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Wm. Galloway Co., Box 47,
Waterloo, Iowa

Apples That Go To Waste

Surplus Fruit Is Profitable Turned Into Cider and Vinegar

BY C. A. UTT
Kansas State Agricultural College

EVERY family that has a few apple trees should make cider, concentrated cider, apple sirup, or vinegar. Thousands of bushels of apples are wasted every year which might just as well be used for this purpose. The requirements are good apples, a cider press, jars, casks, and barrels for storage.

The apples should be free from rot, clean, and sweet enough to make good cider. Such apples as the Baldwin, Ben Davis, Jonathan, and Willow Twig, having a sugar content of from 11 per cent to 15 per cent, will be all right. See that they are ripe, free from rot, mold, grass, sticks, leaves, and all foreign materials. Wash them clean if they are dirty.

Grind the apples as fine as possible and press slowly but firmly. Water should not be added to the pomace with the idea of making more juice, as this will make a product that will not conform to the food laws. Run the juice into a large, clean cask. Allow it to settle a couple of days in a cool place free from flies and dirt; then pour off the clear juice.

For sweet cider proceed as follows: Heat the juice to boiling and keep hot, just below the boiling point, for half an hour. Can as you would fruit, in sterile jars or jugs. If jugs are used run par-

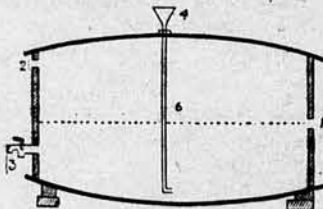


or denatured alcohol barrels satisfactorily. Don't try it. Place barrels in a cool, clean cellar, or other place selected for the purpose, and fill three-fourths full of the clear cider. Do not add anything to it. Cover the bung hole by tacking over it a few layers of cheesecloth.

Fermentation will start soon if it is warm weather. If cool, make a starter thus: Warm 2 gallons until it feels lukewarm to the hand; keep in a warm place for a few days, protected from dirt and flies. When well fermented—it will be full of bubbles at this stage—add to the cider in the barrel, and shake. It will require no further attention until the alcoholic fermentation is complete, in five or six months. To test it hold the ear to the bung hole. If the liquid is quiet, fermentation is complete.

Draw off the clear hard cider into clean barrels. Do not disturb the sediment. Fill barrels three-fourths full as before, and add a gallon of old vinegar containing plenty of "mother." This mother contains the acetic acid bacteria which convert the hard cider into vinegar. Cover the bung hole with cheesecloth as before, and hold at as uniform a temperature as possible. (65 to 75 degrees is best.) This should show an acidity of 4½ to 5 per cent in about 14 months. Allow it to age a few months by drawing off in clean barrels. Drive in the bung, and set in a cool place.

Hard cider can be converted into vinegar by a quick process, which consists in exposing the liquid to the action of the acetic acid ferment in the presence of plenty of air, at the proper temperature.



Air Hastens Fermentation.

affine around the corks. Or heat the juice to boiling and add 1 ounce of benzoate of soda to 8 gallons of cider. Bottle as before, or place in casks with a tight fitting bung. If this is sold, label "Preserved with 1-10 of 1 per cent of Benzoate of Soda."

Concentrated cider may be made if the weather is below freezing. The water freezes out first, leaving the concentrated cider. Five gallons may be reduced to one in this way. After freezing pour off the juice, heat to boiling, and bottle or jug tightly. Add water for use.

Apple sirup is a new product recommended by the Department of Agriculture. One gallon may be made by using the following directions: Take 7 gallons of juice and add 5 ounces of carbonate of lime. (This is cheap, bought from

A converter for this can be made at small cost. Secure a 50-gallon barrel, and in one end bore a 2-inch hole. (No. 1 in illustration.) In the other end, an inch below the stave, bore another hole of the same size (No. 2). This is on the same side as the bung hole. Cover this with mosquito bar. Fit in the spigot (3). Bore a hole through a cork, fit in a rubber or glass funnel (4) going half way through, and a piece of glass tubing (6) long enough to reach to within 3 inches of the bottom. At the lower end this tubing should have a right-angle bend. In such a container the air can circulate freely around and through the liquid.

A Few "Don't's."

Don't use green apples. They are deficient in sugar.
Don't use dirty or decayed apples.
Don't use dirty barrels.
Don't add water.
Don't add mother of vinegar until alcoholic fermentation is complete.

If these directions are followed carefully a good standard quality of vinegar should be produced, second to none. Any not needed for family use may be labeled and sold. Cider vinegar sold must contain at least 4 per cent acetic acid to conform with the pure food laws. A 4-ounce sample may be sent to the

LABELS FOR CIDER AND VINEGAR, IF YOU'RE GOING TO SELL.

Pure Apple Cider
Sunnybrook Farm
John Smith,
Kan.

Apple Cider
Preserved with 1-10 of 1
per cent Benzoate of Soda.
Sunnybrook Farm
John Smith,
Kan.

Vinegar
Sunnybrook Farm
Cider Vinegar
John Smith,
Kan.

the druggist.) Heat to boiling, and boil 5 minutes. The kettle should be larger than the volume of liquid, to prevent loss from frothing.

Allow this to stand over night, and pour off the clear liquid. Add 1 teaspoon carbonate of lime and boil until it is one-seventh the original volume. Pour into tall jars and allow it to cool slowly. Again pour off the clear liquid and heat to boiling. Can as you would fruit. This makes a palatable sirup, to be used as you would any other sirup.

The Way Vinegar Is Made.

Cider is changed to hard cider by the action of microscopic plants called yeasts which cause the alcoholic fermentation. This cider in turn is acted on by bacteria, forming vinegar.

Be sure you have a clean barrel. It is impossible to clean turpentine, paint,

chemical laboratory of the Kansas State Agricultural college for acidity test. It is a good plan when selling to label your product.

Cleanliness is most essential. If "vinegar eels" bother filter the vinegar, scald the barrels, and the trouble will disappear. "Vinegar flies" sometimes appear; cleanliness will rid you of these. Be careful not to spill any of the vinegar, as this draws the flies.

Demonstrating His Esteem.

Jan—I suppose the baby is fond of you?

Will—Fond of me? Why, why, he sleeps all day, when I'm not at home, and stays awake all night just to enjoy my society!—Chicago Herald.

One of the farm teams should be brood mares.



Hay Profits

How to Make Them

Hay is worth just what you can get. Baled hay brings from \$2 to \$4 more per ton and costs only 50c to 75c a ton to bale with an Eagle Press. Figure it out.

A Real Self Feed Press. It Will Bale More Tons Quicker, Better, Cheaper

The Eagle Press has solved the problem of self feeding—the only press made that really feeds itself successfully and perfectly. The construction is extra sturdy; built of tough heavy, steel channels, angles, bars, plate and pipe. All wearing parts encased in hardened steel boxing. 9 to 15 tons is a comparatively easy day's work with the two horse press. The capacity is large; the draft steady and light. Ask your dealer to show you the Eagle or write direct to the factory. Every machine carefully tested before leaving factory. When one leaves us it is ready to go in the field and go to work.

Make An Easy Job of Kafir, and Head Grain Harvest!

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Eagle Hay Press & Implement Co.
Deak K.
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Write, Phone or Wire!

WE have the stock and can make immediate shipment, enabling you to preserve 100 per cent of your corn crop in the

INDIANA SILO

Easy to erect. No special tools or skilled labor needed. Every stave guaranteed. You pay for the Indiana Silo out of what it saves on feed bill. Address nearest office.

THE INDIANA SILO CO.

Anderson, Ind. Des Moines, Iowa
Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

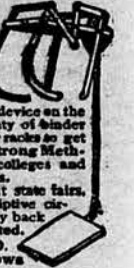


ARMSTRONG SEED CORN STRINGER

Does as much as four men stringing by hand. Fastest, cheapest and most convenient device on the market. Only one—no plenty of binder twine—required. No hooks or racks to get lost. Will last a lifetime. Armstrong Method approved by agricultural colleges and large implement manufacturers.

Look for demonstrations at state fairs. Send \$1.50 or write for descriptive circular. Shipped prepaid. Money back if not satisfied. Dealers wanted.

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Cement and nails furnished Free. Every roll fully guaranteed. Write us today for samples and catalog. Address as follows:

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.
3013 King St. Ottawa, Kans.

THIS BIG, 3½ FOOT TELESCOPE FREE

This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe. When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 32 inches long and has a circumference of 36 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3½ feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

Our Offer!!

We will send one of these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze, and 25 cents extra for postage (\$1.25 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

Mail and Breeze

Eighth and Jackson,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



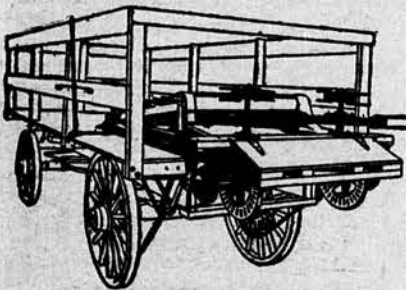
Don't Burn Your Straw!

Make \$2.50 a Ton From It Right On Your Own Farm.

You don't see many burning straw piles any more, because farmers have found that properly used the straw from a 40-acre field is worth \$100 in gold.

By spreading straw hundreds of farmers in the wheat belt have increased their wheat yield five bushels an acre. Besides this they have also stopped crop losses due to soil blowing. Farmers realize that the time is past when they can afford to go on year after year raising smaller crops—or to lose them by soil blowing.

Other methods may be all right but the quickest, cheapest and surest way to stop soil blowing is to spread straw—a straw spreader solves this problem. With a straw spreader you can easily cover 20 acres or more a day, and besides protecting your crop from the winds you increase the fertility of your land at the rate of \$2.50 for every ton of straw you spread and insure your crop a good supply of moisture whether the rainfall is up to standard next summer or not.



Professor W. M. Jardine, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, in a recent address, urged the farmers to return every ton of unused straw to the land. Wm. Knop reports that his straw spreader makes him \$500 a year easily; F. R. Cordry says he increased his wheat seven bushels an acre. Scores of others who have used straw spreaders for several seasons say they are big money makers and that they could not afford to be without them.

The Simplex Straw Spreader can be attached to any hay frame in a short while and the cost is a mere trifle compared to what it will make you in a single season. Besides being used for a straw spreader it can be used for spreading manure. Many farmers who own both use the straw spreader for spreading manure and let their manure spreader stand idle or sell it because they like the way the "Simplex" spreads manure the best.

The Manson Campbell Company, 877 Traders Building, Kansas City, Missouri, will send any farmer a brand new Simplex Straw Spreader, without the payment of even \$1 down, to be used on a 30-day free trial. If you are satisfied with the spreader you can have a whole year to pay for it. No farmer can make a mistake buying a straw spreader on this plan because it will pay for itself ten times over the first season.

A very interesting book on straw fertilizer and soil blowing has been issued by the Manson Campbell Company. It contains pictures and letters of scores of the best-known farmers who have used straw spreaders for several years. It will be sent free to anyone who writes for it.—Advertisement.

WANTED IDEAS Write for List of Inventions Wanted by manufacturers and prizes offered for inventions. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 525-F Washington, D. C.



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 299 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Consider Now the Dairy Cow



By MYRON TOWNSEND

CONSIDER the dairy cow as a wealth producer! Her other name is "ready cash"! From her such sources of revenue as butterfat and skimmilk flow!

Who but the cow is the originator of the "cream check"! Animated machine though she be, the consumer of his silage and his roughage, isn't she the one friend of the farmer that fattens his bank account 12 months in the year? Nor is this all! She is the mother of the calves and the sole author of the sustenance from which they are fed the first months of their lives. Few cow owners appreciate how valuable her warm, sweet skimmilk is for the young stock of the farm!

And the yellow butterfat! What is it but so much gold! Even after the separator extracts the butterfat from the whole milk all the bone and muscle forming elements are left. How warm, sweet separator skimmilk makes the calves, the pigs, the chickens grow! And it comes from the cow!

For every dollar's worth of fodder fed her she returns 100 per cent in dividends. Instead of robbing the soil of its fertility by selling off your produce feed it to the cow!

Then the solid and liquid wastes from her body! Do they not keep up the fertility of the soil? In converting hay and grain and grass and silage into milk and money isn't the manure her most valuable by-product? What a boon the dairy cow is to the impoverished soils of "run-down" farms that lack many of the elements that make plant life flourish.

Whoever heard of an "abandoned dairy farm" where a separator was on duty removing the butterfat, after which the warm, sweet skimmilk was fed to the calves or the pigs?

But there is still another source of revenue from the dairy cow. Even her old, worn-out body, about to succumb to wear and tear, has its market value! Her carcass can be sold to the butcher and her hide to the tanner!

Farmers are deeply indebted to the dairy cow! They are on her "pay roll"! She supplies them a steady cash income in fat months and in lean and she makes their fields more fertile and productive.

Blessed be the cow! How could the world live without her? What a blessing she is to babies and how indispensable she is to adults! Consumers of dairy products—men, women and children everywhere—echo the sentiment: blessed be the cow! All people pay homage to the source of their sustenance, to their humble servant, the uncomplaining cow! Benefactor of all mankind!

And how much the cow contributes to the wealth of the community! Her very presence makes the mother earth more productive. She not only tends to elevate and enrich her owner but she supplies food for his family and he sells the surplus to his neighbors. Cash circulates more freely and merchants feel the stimulus of such a steady flow of milk-money! No cream check, no cow!

As a "silent partner" the cow is an unqualified success! She spends her days in gathering the grass of the fields, and her nights in meditation! She does her best to solve the problem of the "empty dinner pail" by boosting the proposition of the "full milk pail"! Her owner lives in a land flowing with milk and cream checks! She buys for him a motor car, and keeps its tank filled with gasoline!

Few men who form partnerships with the cow ever complain of hard times! If they treat her kindly and develop her milk producing possibilities intelligently they never consort with the chronic calamity howlers who outrage nature by bankrupting their soil with grain crops and then blame failure on the political party in power!

Pages and pages could be written in praise of the dairy cow! But "So, Bossy" needs no lengthy eulogium.

Her name is so linked with prosperity in the minds of farmers, bankers and merchants that her achievements, alone, entitle her to first place in the hearts of those who follow agricultural pursuits for their livelihood.



How Are You Going to Protect Them?

You can settle the corn, grain and water questions forever by using concrete over Self-Sentering. It is the quickest, easiest, cheapest form of everlasting construction.

Such buildings cost but little more than wooden ones and they never run up paint and repair bills. Can't Burn Up; Can't Blow Down.

The time is getting short, but there is still plenty for building.



Silos Grain and Water Tanks

Self-Sentering construction is fast and simple. Tell us what your needs are in the way of feed, grain, storage and water, and we will quote you prices on materials and put you in touch with competent men to do the work.

Write Now

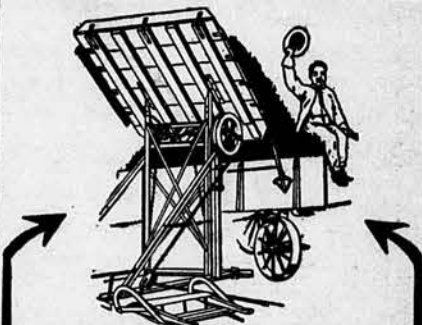
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This Cut Shows the Anderson Manure Loader

loading the spreader. Operated by a man and a team, loads up to 50 loads a day. Cleans barns, feed lots, manure piles, etc. Cuts the cost of hauling manure 50 per cent. Makes your hardest job easy. Ask about it. Write today for description and price.

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LUMBER At Wholesale Prices, Direct to You. If you, or you and your neighbor together can use a car-load of lumber, why not buy it at wholesale prices? Send us your itemized bill for figures. Good grades—prompt service—and a big saving in cost. Lowest prices on Bol's Arc posts. Write today.
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1915 MODEL 22 Cal. HUNTING RIFLE Free

A REAL GUN. Take-Down pattern, with latest improvements, walnut stock and grip. Shoots accurately 22 long or short cartridges. Handsome, durable. SEND NO MONEY only your name and address for my easy plan of securing this fine rifle Absolutely Free—prepaid. Write today. B. W. BEACH, Box 52, Spencer, Ind.

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No Handling Fowls—vapor kills insects in poultry house & on fowls in 48 hrs. Illustrated circular "Seeing is Believing" tells story, also very diet of satisfied users. Buy Licecil of your druggist or grocer, or send us 50c today for a bottle prepaid.
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FORD OWNERS

Do you know that—

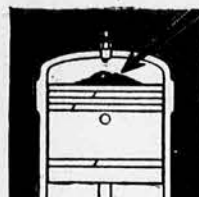


sooty spark plugs at intervals warn you to investigate your lubricating oil?

If your oil is either too heavy or too light in *body* it will accumulate in the combustion chambers. In burning up it usually fouls the spark plugs with carbon.

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" make the best provision against this common cause of faulty ignition. The correct *body* of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" prevents its working by the piston rings into the combustion chambers.

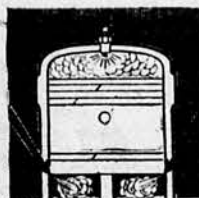
Do you know that—



incorrect *body* in your oil also leads to excessive carbon deposit on the piston heads and valve seats?

It is, of course, impossible to produce a petroleum-oil which will leave no carbon in burning. But the slight carbon of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is of a light, non-adhesive character and expels naturally through the exhaust.

Do you know that—



oil of incorrect *body* fails to maintain a proper oil seal between the piston rings and cylinder walls?

Part of the explosion and compression then escape down past the piston rings. Weakened power results. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" having the correct *body* for Ford motors, maintains the proper oil seal around the piston rings.

Do you know that—



while "light" oils are recommended by your Instruction Book, there is a great difference between oils classed as "light" both in *body* and *quality*?

Many "light-bodied" oils vaporize rapidly in use. The oil then consumes far too quickly for proper protection to the metal surfaces. Maintenance cost mounts up. The noises of loose, worn parts follow.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" readily reaches and protects all moving parts of the Ford motor.

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are providing the best of insurance against costly maintenance and motor repair bills.

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.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils
A grade for each type of motor

Stationary and Portable Engines

Your oil must meet the heat conditions in your engine. Many oils thin out too much in the cylinders. Three troubles result: (1) Compression escapes and power is lost. (2) The cylinder walls are exposed to friction. (3) Excess carbon is deposited. The oils specified below will prove efficient.

Water-cooled engines—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. **Air-cooled engines**—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

Tractors

The design of your engine must determine the correct oil. Send for booklet containing Gargoyle Mobiloils Chart of Recommendations for tractors.

Mobilubricant—In the patented Handy Package. The correct grease for transmissions, differentials and compression cups of automobiles. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford and all other cars. Mobilubricant is just the thing for farm machinery. Simply turn the key. No dirt, no waste, no trouble.

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.

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The Origin of the Tomato

Comparatively few persons in this country stop to think how many important products that now minister to the health, sustenance, and pleasures of mankind were added to the world's supply by the discovery of America. A few of these are incidentally mentioned in an article on "The Tomato," in the current number of The Bulletin of the Pan American Union, by Edward Albes, who writes:

"The greatest febrifuge known today—quinine—came into existence because the Incas of Peru had discovered the medicinal properties of the bark of the Cinchona tree; the leaves of the coca plant, a South American product, have served to alleviate pain the world over by their essence—cocaine; Indian corn, or maize, was unknown to the old world before it was found to be the great food staple of the Americas; Irish as well as Sweet potatoes had their first home in the New World; the delicious concoction known as chocolate, serving man as both food and drink, had been known for centuries by the Incas of Peru and the Aztecs of Mexico before the Spaniards found it in these countries and introduced it into Europe; tobacco, whose rings of aromatic smoke now circumscribe the earth, was added to man's pleasures by the Indians of America. Many other products might be enumerated, but among them all perhaps none ministers more delightfully to the palate of the modern epicure than the tomato,

dation in fact. It was not until the early part of the Nineteenth century that the tomato came into general use as a food in northern Europe and even in the United States. Since about 1835, however, the use and cultivation of the vegetable has grown to such an extent that it has now become one of the most important of our garden crops.

When a successful process of canning the fruit was evolved the tomato industry at once assumed large proportions. It was found that for all cooking purposes the canned fruit was as good as that fresh from the vine. As a result the tomato has become a staple food the year round, and millions of dollars now are invested in canning factories in the United States, whose chief output consists of tomatoes. From statistics compiled by the National Canners' association for the year 1914 it is learned that among the tomato-producing states Maryland ranked first with a production of 5,850,000 cases of canned tomatoes; Delaware second, with 1,335,000 cases; Indiana third with 1,295,000 cases. The total production for the whole country amounted to 15,222,000 cases of tomatoes and about 5 million cases of tomato pulp. The total was therefore over 20 million cases of 24 2-pound cans each, or an output of 480 million cans, weighing 480,000 tons, and having an approximate value of 28 million dollars. If these cans were placed one on top of the other, the resulting column would be very nearly 37,000 miles high, or if placed end to end in a row would encircle the earth one and a half times at the equator. These figures deal only with the canned product of factories keeping accurate statistics. When we remember that perhaps twice as many more are eaten raw and canned by the thrifty housewives and Girls' Canning clubs, we may get some idea of the importance in our national economy of the garden tomato.

Mosaic Wilt of the Tomato

We should like to know what is the matter with our tomatoes. They were the same last year as this. Just about time for the fruit to set on, the leaves begin to curl, and the plants do not grow any more, nor bloom. There do not seem to be any insects working on them. W. H. Hill County, Nebraska.

The specimen of leaves you sent shows that the plants are affected with mosaic wilt of the tomato. This disease has been under investigation for some time and the pathologists have been unable to identify any organism as producing it or any remedy other than good cultivation and fertilization of the soil. Another cause for tomato plants failing to set fruit is the disease called black rot or blossom end rot. Black spots appear and the small fruit drops off although in some cases it may reach maturity but there will be blackened tissue extending throughout half of the fruit. There is no satisfactory remedy for this disease. Still another cause for failure of the tomato crop seems to be unfavorable soil conditions. In some cases this is due to an excess of nitrogen in the soil and the vines make a heavy growth at the expense of the fruit. For this trouble the application of commercial fertilizers has been beneficial. The use of 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 300 pounds of sulphate of potash to an acre has given very fair results.

Albert Dickens,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Leaves Are Turning Yellow

My orchard has been set out two years. The leaves on some of the trees are turning yellow. Some of the land is a red loam, and some is a white chocolate. Please tell me what to do. J. M. F. Greer County, Okla.

I think that you need not be unduly alarmed because the leaves of your trees are turning yellow. This condition is likely to occur in seasons when there is an excess of moisture and is due to the lack of air in the soil. As soon as the ground can be cultivated, I should advise giving it a thorough cultivation with a disk or cultivator and if you can plow under some green material it will help the quality of the soil.

I think that about the only thing that is lacking in either the red loam or the white chocolate soil is humus. Both of these soils are considered rich and strong if they have sufficient organic matter in them to break down the mineral elements. Albert Dickens.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Asperette is a legume coming into favor. It is of Russian origin—also German—and resembles alfalfa.

that luscious, succulent, refreshing vegetable-fruit which gratifies the eye with its beauty of color and form, stills hunger with its meat, and assuages thirst with its juice."

The name "tomato" seems to be of Aztec origin, given as *tomatl* by some authorities and as *xitomate* by others, and still persists in some few of the older Mexican town names, such as *Tomatlan* and *Tomatepec*. The general consensus of opinion among botanists seems to be that the plant and its culture for edible purposes originated in Peru, whence it spread to other sections of the Americas. It is certain, at any rate, that it was known and cultivated for its fruit centuries before the Columbian discovery.

That the cultivated tomato was known to some of the European botanists over 360 years ago is evidenced by the fact that two large varieties were described by Matthioli as early as 1554, but for many years it was only in southern Europe that the value of the fruit for use in soups and as a salad was recognized. It was quite generally used in Spain and Italy during the Seventeenth century, but in England and in northern Europe generally the plant was grown only in botanical gardens as a curiosity and for ornamental purposes. It seldom was eaten, being commonly regarded as poisonous. This belief probably arose because of the close resemblance of the plant to its allied relative the nightshade, or belladonna, and had no found-

"Smiles"

The sailor had been showing the lady visitor over the ship. In thanking him, she said:

"I see that by the rules of your ship tips are forbidden."

"Lor' bless yer 'cart, ma'am," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden."

She Uses Lard.

I sang in the church choir with several women friends. I had a bad habit of gossiping with two of them while the rest of the choir was singing. This greatly disturbed the minister. One Sunday, while we were chattering away, the minister suddenly ordered the choir to stop singing—right in the middle of a hymn. Unable to check myself in time, I was heard to say in a voice so loud that everybody could hear: "I always fry mine in lard."

"As we know," said the minister, cuttingly, "that she always fries hers in lard, we will now proceed with the singing." I nearly died with mortification.—R. E., South Bend, Ind.

The Only Show.

A party of tourists were going through a small town, having the time of their lives, laughing and joking. One of them thought she would have some fun, and called a little girl standing near: "Are there any shows in town?" To which the little girl answered: "Only the one you people are making."

Are You an Oak?

When James A. Garfield was President of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak, He takes a hundred years; but He only takes two months to make a squash."

Got Everything As It Was.

"Does baby talk yet?" asked a friend of baby's little brother.

"No," replied the little fellow disgustedly, "he doesn't need to talk. All he has to do is to yell and he gets everything about the house."

Willing to Make Up Shortage.

A schoolboy was given a sum to do. When it was done he took it to the teacher, who looked at it and said:

"This answer is wrong by two cents. Go back to your seat and do it correctly."

"If you please, ma'am," said the youngster, fishing in his pocket, "I'd rather pay the difference."—Fay Adams Davis, Pennsylvania.

Seems Unlikely.

The optimist beamed.

"Splendid," he said. "According to the latest returns there are 420 million Christians in the world."

"That may be," said the pessimist, "but when any scandal attaches to your name it is mighty hard to believe it."

Peter's Version.

On the last day of school, prizes were distributed at Peter's school. When the little boy returned home, the mother was entertaining callers.

"Well, Peter," asked one of the callers, "did you get a prize?"

"No," replied Peter, "but I got horrible mention."

Doing Her Best.

Mrs. Lambert laid down the evening paper, looked across the library table at her husband, and remarked:

"Really, some of the things you read seem almost incredible. After all, one-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives."

"Never mind," replied the brute, "that's certainly no fault of yours."

Attention of Mr. Burleson's Carpenter. Sidney Hooks became intoxicated Saturday evening and tried to drive his

yoke of steers into the post office, but failed on account of the door being too narrow. There have been many other complaints recently on account of the narrowness of the door at the post office.—Hamburg (Penn.) Item.

An Agonizing Thought.

She—Suffered? I thought I never should live to tell the tale.

He—For a woman, that must have been suffering, indeed.—Boston Transcript.

Heard at the Little Window.

Clerk—We can't pay you the twenty-five dollars on this money order until you are identified.

Man—That's tough! There's only one man in town who can identify me, and I owe him twenty.—Boston Transcript.

Elaborate Evasion.

"Are the fish biting now?" asked the stranger.

"Yes," replied the boy. "But you ain't allowed to catch 'em."

"Do you mean to say you don't fish?"

"I don't exactly fish. But if a fish comes along and bites at me I do my best to defend myself."—Washington Star.

Collateral Teaching.

"If there is one thing that this war teaches us," cried the preacher, "it is that we should be prepared to meet our Maker!"

"You betcha!" interjected Billups from a back pew. "It also teaches us that it wouldn't be a bad idea for us to be prepared to meet our Unmaker in case he should happen along."

Country Life.

There was a sound as of sundry lumberjacks at work with their axes.

"Is that Joel chopping up kindling, Maria?" asked Jimpson, looking up from his paper.

"No, my dear," replied Mrs. Jimpson, "that is Sereny chopping up that steak for hash for breakfast tomorrow."

"More power to her elbow!" sighed Jimpson.

A Bad Spell in Business.

"Business here," dictated the drummer to the hotel stenographer, "is on the blink, but I have reason to hope it will be better tomorrow in Dowagiac."

"How do you spell that?" asked the stenographer.

"Why, you're supposed to do the spelling."

"Well, I can't spell that name!"

"All right! Then I'll go to Niles!"

Open windows in the sleeping room; undisturbed sod in the grave-yard.

NO IDEA

What Caused the Trouble.

"I always drank coffee with the rest of the family, for it seemed as if there was nothing for breakfast if we did not have it on the table."

"I had been troubled for some time with my heart, which did not feel right. This trouble grew worse steadily."

"Sometimes it would beat fast, and at other times very slowly, so that I would hardly be able to do work for an hour or two after breakfast, and if I walked up a hill, it gave me a severe pain."

"I had no idea of what the trouble was until a friend suggested that perhaps it might be coffee drinking. I tried leaving off the coffee and began drinking Postum. The change came quickly. I am glad to say that I am now entirely free from heart trouble and attribute the relief to leaving off coffee and the use of Postum."

"A number of my friends have abandoned coffee and have taken up Postum, which they are using steadily. There are some people that make Postum very weak and tasteless, but if made according to directions, it is a very delicious beverage." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

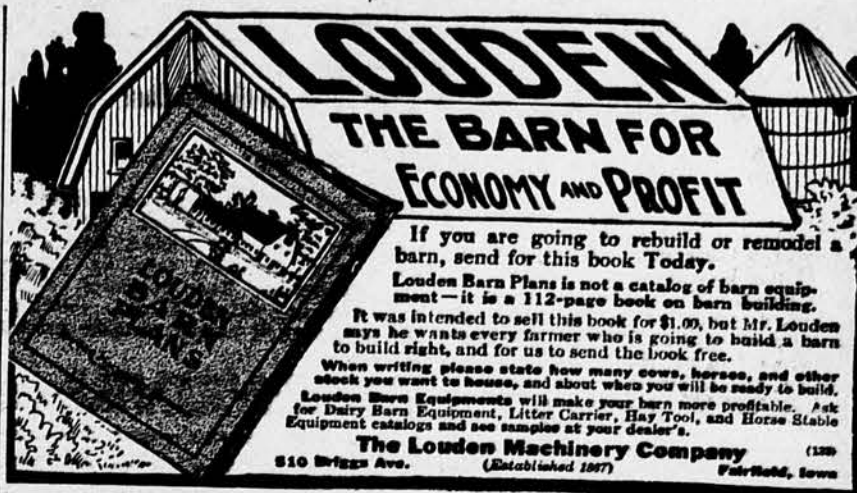
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.



LOUDEN
THE BARN FOR ECONOMY AND PROFIT

If you are going to rebuild or remodel a barn, send for this book Today.

Louden Barn Plans is not a catalog of barn equipment—it is a 112-page book on barn building. It was intended to sell this book for \$1.00, but Mr. Loudon says he wants every farmer who is going to build a barn to build right, and for us to send the book free.

When writing please state how many cows, horses, and other stock you want to house, and about when you will be ready to build.

Louden Barn Equipments will make your barn more profitable. Ask for Dairy Barn Equipment, Litter Carrier, Hay Tool, and Horse Stable Equipment catalogs and see samples at your dealer's.

The Loudon Machinery Company
510 Briggs Ave. (Established 1887) Fairfield, Iowa



On American Plains
Or Italian Hills—
in any Grain-Growing Country in the World

SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

are noted for strength, lightness of draft, simplicity, ease of operation, correct feeding of both Grain and Fertilizer, great clearance in trash, and the satisfaction they give the user. "Even sowing means even growing."

No matter where you live or what your seeding conditions are, you can get a Superior Drill that will do your work in the best possible manner.

Superior Drills correctly sow all known seeds—small—cat grasses to largest bush lima beans.

Superior Drills are made in every size from one horse up, in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer styles—Single Disc, Double Disc, Hoe and Shoe.

WARRANTY Every Superior Drill is guaranteed to be and do all we claim. Castings replaced FREE any time, if proven defective. Disc Bearings replaced free should they ever wear out.

Send for the Superior Catalogue. Read it; get posted. Then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Superior Grain Drill. "The Name Tells a True Story."

The American Seeding-Machine Co., Inc.
Springfield, Ohio

Makers of Seeding Machinery for every purpose. Write us about your seeding problems and our Scientific Department will cheerfully answer your questions.

Made from Genuine
Galvanized Full
Gauge Steel
Sheets



Now Only \$79

You can now buy this Genuine Galvanized 531 bu. level full. Rat proof. Moisture proof. Rain proof. Fire proof. Corrugated "ECONOMY" Metal Bin, fully guaranteed, for only \$79.00—or the "ECONOMY" 1041 bu. bin for only \$194.50, f. o. b. Kansas City, from your dealer or direct from our factory if we have no representative in your locality.

In appearance the "ECONOMY" bin is almost identical with the illustration here shown of the "BUTLER" bin—with the exception of the 2 ft. sliding door, which can be added, if desired, for \$2.00 additional, and the manner of joining the cover sections, which is slightly different.

The "ECONOMY" guaranteed bin is made from selected galvanized sheets, 8 1/2 ft. high, which enables you to thresh directly into it without waste or inconvenience, and will positively hold from 5% to 10% more grain than other so-called 500 and 1000 bu. bins. The galvanized metal bin is the only perfect method of grain storing, and being a ready conductor of heat, together with its many other advantages, makes it best for wet grain.

Store Your Wheat For High Prices!! Write for Booklets, "Butler Bins" and "Safe, Profitable Storage"

Right now is the time to get one or more "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" bins in service on your farm. Your dealer can supply you on short notice as we are prepared to make immediate shipments. Last year, many users of "BUTLER" and "ECONOMY" bins, by holding their grain, made an increased net profit of four times the cost of their bin. Don't experiment!! Don't accept cheap

substitutes. Some concerns are palming off "just as good" and new-fangled coatings. Insist on the best. Demand "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" bins—made of the very best, full gauge tightest coated galvanized steel sheets, and built true to specifications. Send your name and address today for our FREE booklets and full particulars.

ASK FOR DELIVERED PRICES.



If you will answer this advertisement and purchase a "BUTLER" or "ECONOMY" bin during August, we will make you a present of this one-piece, 2 foot galvanized steel Hog Trough—a labor saving, sanitary trough. Handy on any farm. Write today. Address

BUTLER MFG. CO. 1325 Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Butler Manufacturing Co.

1325 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
You may send me free and post-paid, illustrated descriptive booklets regarding Butler Galvanized Metal Grain Bins.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D. State.....

Let Baby Be Comfortable

August Days Bring Special Problems To the Mother

BY DR. LYDIA A. DEVILBISS
Kansas Bureau of Child Hygiene

BABIES suffer terribly during the hot weather unless special care is taken to keep them cool. Too many clothes should not be put on the baby during the summer, and those he has should be loose and roomy so as to allow the freest movements. Flannel petticoats should be left off during the hottest weather, and a cotton or silk shirt substituted for the woolen one. During the hottest part of the day take off all baby's clothing except a loose diaper and allow him to roll and play on the bed.

Every baby should be bathed at least once a day; during the hot weather two or three sponge baths may be given in 24 hours. The baby should have his own tub, soap, towels and wash cloths. A practical test for the correct temperature is to use water that feels warm to the elbow. On very warm days, a quick sponging with cool soda water (1

teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to a pint of tepid water) will add greatly to the baby's comfort.

themselves will be interested in definite information as to varieties. At Brookview, my farm near Olathe, Kan., statistics were compiled carefully during the 1915 season. The appended chart gives blooming dates, names, coloring, and height of 61 named varieties grown there:

Pumila; rich blue; 6 inches; April 11. Josephine; pure white; 12 inches; April 22. Black Prince; dark purple; 20 inches; April 25. Crimson King; rich wine purple; 22 inches; April 28. Cypriana Superba; blue, crimson and madder; 30 inches; April 29. Florentina Alba; creamy white and lavender (fragrant); 22 inches; April 30. Kochii; rich claret purple; 25 inches; April 30. Walhalla; lavender and wine red; 20 inches; April 30. Halldan; creamy white; 12 inches; April 30. Helge; lemon yellow, pearl shading; 15 inches; May 2. Macrantha; rich blue and violet (grandest of all); 24 inches; May 3. Junata; clear deep blue; 36 inches; May 6. Sans Souci; golden and rich mahogany brown; 18 inches; May 6. Agnes; white and shaded lilac (frilled); 15 inches; May 9. Elegans; violet and white; 28 inches; May 9. Hector; clouded yellow and velvety black; 22 inches; May 9. Perfection; light blue and violet black; 26 inches; May 9. Albert Victor; soft blue and lavender; 40 inches; May 10. Celeste; pure azure blue; 30 inches; May 10. Charles Dickens; violet, indigo and white; 26 inches; May 10. Darius; yellow, lilac white; 20 inches; May 10. Elizabeth; lavender and blue; 26 inches; May 10. Eugene Sue; white, purple spots and stripes; 26 inches; May 10. Fairy; white, bordered and suffused blue (Siberian); 36 inches; May 10. George Wallace; deep blue, veined white and yellow; 36 inches; May 10. Jennie d'Arc; white (new); May 10. Khedive; lavender and white; 24 inches; May 10. Leonidas; purple and mauve (large); 30 inches; May 10. Madam Chereau; white and blue (frilled, most beautiful); 32 inches; May 10. Speciosa; purple (fragrant); 28 inches; May 10. Sambucina Beethoven; lilac and orange (elder scented); 32 inches; May 10. Stenophylla; lilac and violet; May 10. Viola Grandiflora; blue and violet; May 10. Chalcidonia; light mauve and purple (prolific); 20 inches; May 11. Edith; blue; 24 inches; May 11. King or Iris; lemon yellow and maroon; 20 inches; May 11. Monhassan; yellow, white and brown; 17 inches; May 11. Princess Victoria Louise; sulphur yellow and plum; May 11. Candida; lavender, shaded with white; 21 inches; May 12. Lohengrin; soft rose (handsome, large); May 12. Dr. Bernice; coppery bronze and crimson; 24 inches; May 13. Shakespeare; bronzy yellow and maroon; 26 inches; May 13. Ignatia; mauve; 18 inches; May 14. Ossian; canary and buff; 24 inches; May 14. Rhein Nix; white and violet blue; 26 inches; May 14. Lorely; light yellow and blue; 21 inches; May 15. Minerva; yellow, violet and claret; 18 inches; May 15. Mrs. H. Darwin; white and violet, free flowering; 24 inches; May 15. Mrs. Neubronner; deep golden yellow (very fine); 15 inches; May 15. Nibelungen; yellow, purple and white; 24 inches; May 15. Orientalis; intensely brilliant blue; 36 inches; May 15. Queen Emma; golden, white and maroon; 24 inches; May 15. Siberica; rich blue (of great beauty); 15 inches; May 15. Her Majesty; rose, pink and crimson; 24 inches; May 16. Pallida Perfecta; soft rosy violet; May 16. Queen of May; lilac, almost pink; 32 inches; May 16. Snow Queen; ivory white (oriental type); 30 inches; May 23. Madame Paquette; bright rosy scarlet; May 24. Longipetalla; porcelain blue, pale blue falls; 36 inches; May 24. Rose Unique; deep pink; 18 inches; May 24. Lord Woolsey (Monsieur); deep blue (very tall); June 8.



—Photo by Frances & Hodge.

Marjorie Sweet, Topeka, Kan., One of the Many Healthy Children Who Play and Sleep Out Doors.

Keep the baby in the open air whenever possible, but avoid the sun during hot weather. Much of the baby's time should be spent out of doors after he is 3 months old on a porch or in the yard, protected from flies and other insects and from stray cats and dogs.

During the summer, a new born baby may be taken out-of-doors in the first week. Begin with an outing of 15 minutes at noon and gradually lengthen the time in the forenoon and afternoon until the baby is out from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m. The surroundings of the home should be free from uncovered garbage, rubbish and manure, all of which attract flies and other disease-carrying insects.

Comfortable sleep during the heated portion of the year is more difficult to secure. The most airy room should be chosen and all the baby's clothing removed save the diaper and a very thin cotton gown with loose sleeves. It is better to keep the baby out-of-doors during later afternoon and evening until the rooms are cool. Wherever it is possible, a screened sleeping porch should be provided where he may sleep out all night with sufficient protection from sudden changes in the weather. Out-of-door sleeping in summer, day and night, is excellent for the baby after he is a month or two old, providing he is always properly protected.

When the Iris Blooms

BY PERCY W. SMITH.

A bloom chart is a valuable bit of information incidental to the growing of several varieties of any flower. Such a record is interesting to the grower as a chronicle of his achievements in horticulture, and it is of inestimable value as a guide post to beginners. Those who read the article on iris growing in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 19 and who are thinking of planting some for

Things They Want To Know

I thank you very much for the information you gave me about fudge. Now I have another request. I would like a recipe for prune cake.—L. M., Wilson, Kan.

There probably are many recipes for prune cake; the Home Department Editor will be glad to receive recipes from readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. A good cake with prune-almond filling is made as follows: One cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 cup cornstarch, 2 cups flour, 4½ teaspoons baking powder, whites of 5 eggs, ¼ teaspoon vanilla or ½ teaspoon almond extract. Mix and sift cornstarch, flour and baking powder. Cream the butter, add the sugar, then the milk, then the flour mixture gradually. Add flavoring, and beat well, then add egg whites well beaten. This quantity makes two loaves. Use half of it for the prune cake. Bake it in a dripping pan, and cut in two

crossways. Between the layers spread prune-almond filling, and cover the top with White Mountain cream.

To make the White Mountain cream take 1 cup sugar, ½ cup boiling water, white of 1 egg, 1 teaspoon vanilla or ½ tablespoon lemon juice. Put sugar and water in sauce pan and, stirring slowly, heat to the boiling point; then boil without stirring until sirup will thread. Pour gradually over the stiffly beaten white of egg, beating constantly, and continue beating until it is of right consistency to spread. Then add flavoring.

To half of the White Mountain cream add 8 soft prunes stoned and cut in pieces, and ¼ cup almonds blanched and cut in pieces. Use this for the filling, and the remainder for the top.

Dry Sweet Corn in Oven.

[Answer to Query.]

Thinking some would like this way of drying sweet corn I will send it in: The corn should be fully grown, but still full of milk that will run quickly when a grain is crushed. Husk and silk, cut from the cob, not too deep, and scrape the tips of the grains from the cob. Put the corn in bread pans, making the pans about half full, and put in

I believe national prohibition to be in the interest of the public health. In my three years as governor of Massachusetts I saw 20,000 or more persons locked up in this state and 5 million dollars a year appropriated for their support. They were there on account of liquor mainly. It is ridiculous to stand in the way of the prohibition movement. The large cities aside from every other consideration, economically, get a comparatively small fund from saloon licenses. We here in America must come to national prohibition.—Former Governor Foss of Massachusetts.

a moderately hot oven to dry. Stir often so it will dry evenly and not burn. When dry put in flour sacks and hang in the sun a few days.

Mrs. Florence Preston.
R. 3, Nortonville, Kan.

Sunday Schools and War.

This is in reply to Mrs. Baringer, whose question as to the selection of Sunday school lessons appeared in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 20. The International Sunday school lessons are repeated every seven years for the benefit of the younger generation; so our lessons would be the same if there were no war. We had the same lessons in 1908 we are having now.

Mrs. J. M. Beason.
Diamond Springs, Kan.

Several requests for information, received this week, cannot be answered through the Farmers Mail and Breeze because no name was signed. That is one of the rules.

Break the Nail-biting Habit

BY LESLIE L. ORDWAY.

Trying to break a habit in a child is sometimes a hard matter and of all of them, that of biting the nails, which is often caused from nervousness, is among the worst. A neighbor tried everything of which she had ever heard to break her 7-year-old daughter Dorothy of this habit, but she continued it until shortly after her eighth birthday.

On this occasion, among other gifts was a pretty manicure set which greatly interested the little girl; but a shadow crossed her face as she looked at her hands and said sorrowfully, "It won't do me any good, mamma, for I can't use it."

To this her mother cheerfully replied, "Oh, but you are going to use it and you will enjoy it, too."

Each article and its use was carefully explained to the child, and she listened with eager attention to all directions given her. She was told to notice the hands of people she met and see how well-cared-for their nails looked, and was urged to try to make hers the same.

Her wise mother did not say that she should be ashamed of her hands. Instead, she told her that they would always be in plain view and she wanted to make their appearance as nice as possible. There is such a difference in the way advice is given to children. A child

should not be made to feel ashamed, for it leads to self-consciousness and embarrassment. It is far better to say something that will encourage the girl or boy and help him in his efforts.

In Dorothy's case her mother awoke in her the feeling of personal pride that lies dormant in almost all children ready to be awakened into life by the touch of magic words. It was not always easy for the small girl to remember her hands, and many a time she became discouraged and ready to give up, but after persistent efforts she came out victorious.

The Fuzzy Silence Cloth

Women everywhere have wondered at the exasperating qualities of the cotton flannel silence cloth, which is put beneath the table cloth. Almost every hot dish placed over it causes it to stick closer than a brother to the polished table, and to leave white fuzzy rings on the wood. Instead of the cotton flannel make a silence cloth out of cheesecloth or other washable material, with several layers of paper between the two folds. Overcast the edges and knot here and there as in a quilt. With such a silence cloth, says the Mother's Magazine, there will be no more trouble.



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

The pattern for shirtwaist 7313 is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 6961 is cut in four gores and joined to a yoke. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



Boys' Russian suit 6998 is for children 2, 4, and 6 years. The trousers may be straight at the lower edge, or in bloomer fashion.

Dress 7343 is in sizes 1, 3, and 5 years. Princess dress 7335 is in seven sizes, for women 34 to 46 inches bust measure.

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Some Queer Ways of Bathing

Most Birds and Animals Like To Keep Themselves Clean

BY JOHN CAROL

MOST ANIMALS like to be clean just as well as we do. Mother animals know the best methods of bathing their children and while they attend to the toilet of the young babies, they soon teach the little ones to look after themselves. Different kinds of animals have quite different ideas as to the proper way of keeping themselves clean.

We have all watched pussy painstakingly making herself neat. She uses her rough pink tongue for a hair brush and her moistened paw for stubborn spots which the tongue will not reach. Although she dislikes water, she is the very pink of neatness and devotes a great deal of her spare time to keeping herself in good condition.

Bears believe in "all over" baths. They like to find a clear pool in which they plunge and splash like great overgrown babies. In Bronx Park in New York there is a 2-year-old Alaskan bear who seems to enjoy his bath all the more for the crowd of interested spectators about his outdoor cage. He has a large bathtub made like a natural pool in the rocks. In this he splashes about catching and playing with the dead leaves and twigs on the surface of the water; then when the spectators least expect it, out he scrambles with much vigorous shaking of his shaggy sides. There is a general scattering among the bystanders who do not care for a shower-bath, and the big jolly fellow seems to enjoy this part of his program as much as the bath itself. He settles himself on his haunches rubbing his back with great satisfaction against the bars of the cage which serve him instead of a towel.

Jumbo Has His Own Hose.

Elephants enjoy plunges as well as bears do, but they like to finish the bath by showering themselves and not the bystanders. Elephants have the advantage over human beings in the matter of shower-baths for the elephant always carries his showering apparatus with him. After an elephant has had a good dip in the nearest river, he fills his trunk with water and sprinkles it over himself just as if he were using a hose.

You may say that there is one animal that does not like to be clean and that is the pig. The pig, however, doesn't quite deserve the bad reputation that he holds. Pigs, to be sure, like to roll in the mire, but if there is clean water near by, they prefer that. The wild boar takes a mud bath and then rubs himself dry against a tree.

The badger, a stout little flat bodied animal with short legs and long clawed toes, is often spoken of as being very untidy. Yet the badger oils his hair all over every morning, using a natural oil from a pecked near his tail. Chimpanzees of some species wash their faces in cold water every day. All monkeys comb themselves very carefully with their hands. Often they help one another with the combing and scratching. Bats also comb their fur, using their nails as a comb. They are very particular to part the fur exactly down the middle of the back. Squirrels have a curious way of cleaning their paws. They hold one with the other while washing them and they change so quickly that they seem to be rubbing their hands. Prairie dogs give parties when they wish to attend to their toilets. They form a circle, all sitting erect on their haunches. Then each one does his best at combing and scratching himself just as if he were competing for a prize.

Sand and Dust Baths.

The jerboa, a kind of mouse with long hind legs adapted for jumping, is called the cleanest of the rodents or gnawers. He spends almost all his time in trying

to make himself clean, and uses sand instead of water. The jerboa digs a ditch in the sand and then lies down in it moving his head in all directions. He turns himself over and over, carefully cleaning every part of his body. Lastly he combs his whiskers using his teeth as a comb. Turkeys and hens enjoy sand or dirt baths also. They are the only birds which dislike the water. English sparrows and larks often flutter about in a bath of dust. The South African lark wallows in the sand of the desert.

Water birds fill their bills with water and sprinkle themselves; land birds use pools and lakes for bathtubs. Swallows skim over the surface of the water wetting their tails which they use to sprinkle their bodies. Swallows consider the arranging of the feathers after the bath of more importance than the bath itself. Every feather is picked up in the bill and laid smooth. By turning his head, a

swallow can reach all parts of his body. Sometimes he uses his tongue as well as his bill. After all the feathers are settled to the satisfaction of the swallow, he cleans his bill with his feet. When a number of birds live together, they help one another with their toilets.

Spiders brush their antennae, the horn-like projections on their heads, with their fore-legs; they clean the other parts of the body with the hind-legs. Finally they clean their legs by rubbing them together. Reptiles cannot wash themselves so they have to change their skins from time to time. Sometimes the skin comes off whole and sometimes in pieces. Snakes shed their skins several times a year. Odd enough some of these ways of bathing seem to us, but to most animals a bath of hot water and soap would be just as strange.

Tiger Liked Music

We never have had many pets because we always lived in town till a little while ago. One warm summer evening sister and I went to the store to get some ice cream and when we came back a friend of ours was at the house. We were laughing and she said, "Don't wake up my baby." She had something in her arms and when we looked it was a little gray kitten she had brought for us. He soon became a great pet and we called him Tiger. One time while we were eating supper we heard some one playing the piano. We were frightened but when we went to see who it was all we found was Tiger walking up and down the keyboard.

We have two little white kittens now. We have moved to a farm in Louisiana where we can keep them. My cat's name is Tabby and sister's cat's name is Minnie. Minnie will shake hands. Tabby has one green eye and one blue eye. We dress our cats in our dolls' clothes. Although our kittens haven't many tricks we think they are the most wonderful kittens in the world.

Forest Hill, La. Margery Day.

You'd Like This Playhouse

We live about two miles from town and often my little friends come out and play with me. We have a grove of peach and mulberry trees west of our house and there we play croquet and blackman. We have a large playhouse with a cement floor and board walls. It is 8 by 20 feet. We have a bedroom, a kitchen, a dining room and a parlor. We have a bed in the bedroom, a table and stand and chairs in the dining room and a stove and work table and two chairs in the kitchen. In the parlor we have a stand, a toy piano and several chairs. We have good times playing together. I have one sister and two brothers.

Jennie Lou Bixler.
Nashville, Kan.



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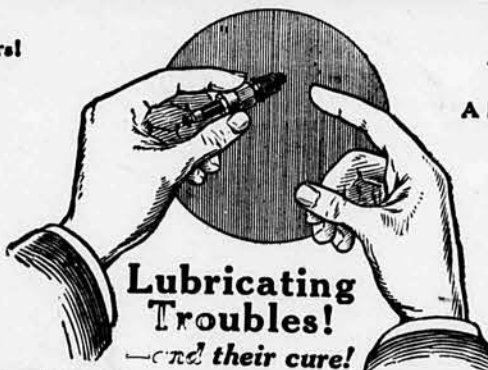
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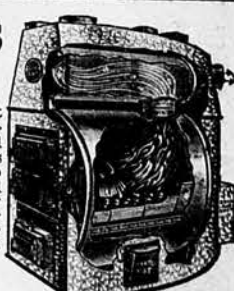


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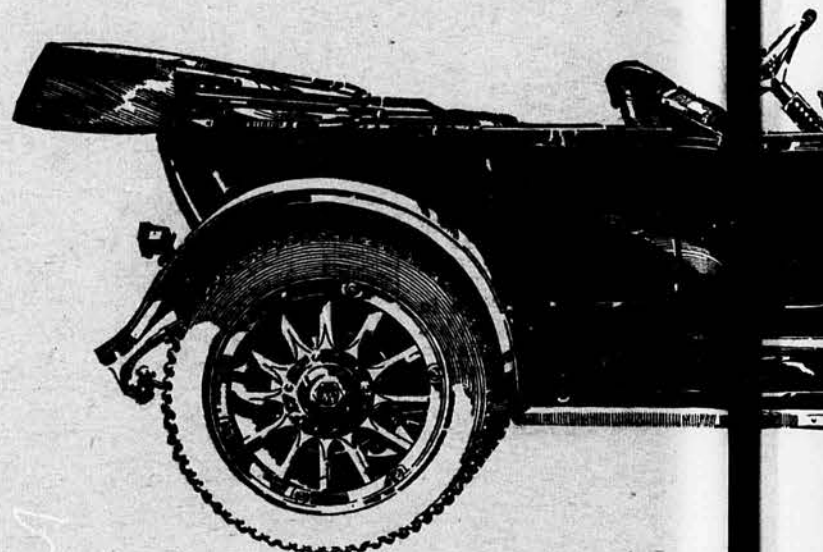
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It was so quiet in fact that, standing next to the hood, one could hardly tell whether or not it was in operation.

Thus, over night, a new standard in motors was permanently established.

Although today America leads the world in automobile design, at the

time this new motor was invented (1904) Europe stood first.

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Here are some of Europe's leading Knight Motored Cars :

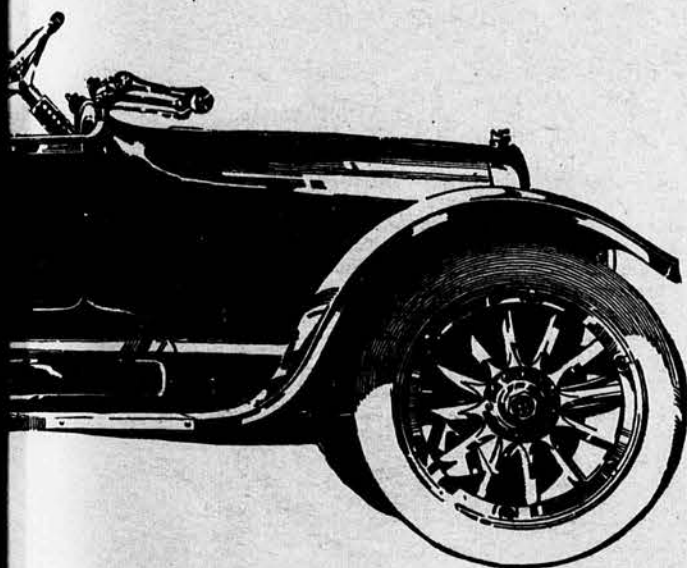
England—Daimler **France—Panhard** **Germany—Mercedes** **Belgium—Minerva**
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And this plan was to give to America a Knight motored automobile that would be within the reach of the majority.

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Yet it costs you but \$1095!

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If you have ever ridden in a Knight motored car you would have no other, irrespective of make or price.

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From both a construction and a driving standpoint this new Willys-Knight is a magnificent car.

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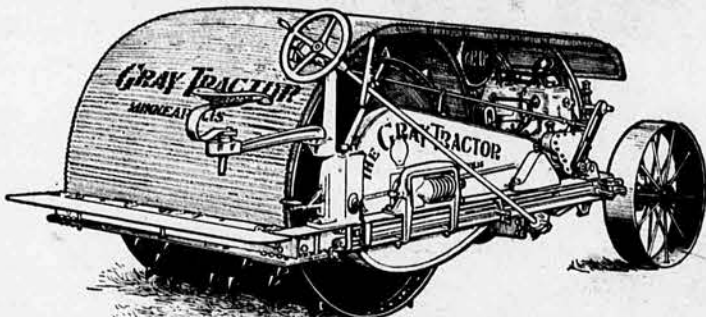
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A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.



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MRS. W. C. OFFER,
Clay Center, Kan.

MY PURPOSE in this article is to mention some ways by which poultry people shall be able to make larger returns from their poultry. There is a homely old saying, “A cow is like a cupboard, if you put something in you can get something out.” This holds true with hens as well. Of course a maintenance ration will keep a fowl in existence, but it will not provide for egg production and of what value is a hen that is a non-producer? True, it is possible to feed too heavily, but this is a rare thing. The hen that goes to roost with a full crop usually is the first to visit the nest the next morning.

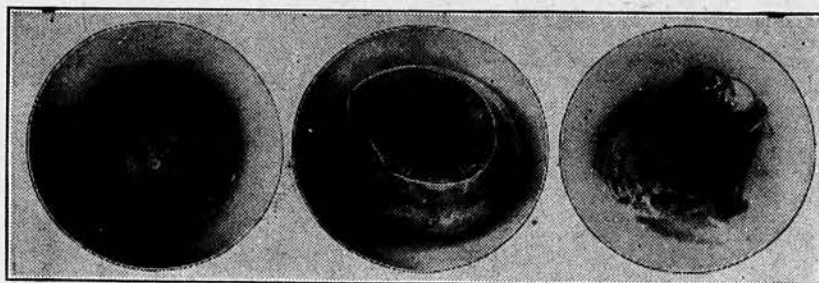
A variety ration containing meat food of some sort, green feed and different kinds of grain makes ideal poultry food. Don't forget to provide grit, oyster shell, charcoal and pure water. Oyster shell and grit are not synonymous and should not be confused. Oyster shell provides

pens in which to place a few of the very best hens and pullets on the place headed by choice cockerels. The eggs from the different pens should be kept separate. Instead of buying a large number of cockerels it is better to put the same amount of money into a few really fine specimens.

If one wishes to raise chicks from winter layers, these hens may be discovered by noticing which hens are on the nests and clipping some of the feathers of those hens so as to mark them. Then all the clipped hens should be placed in the pens from which one wishes to set eggs. If the hen is to be used as a show bird, do not clip any feathers but place a leg band on her and record her number.

Most farmers are very careful to fatten their cattle, hogs and sheep before sending them to market, but they send the great mass of their chickens to mar-

FERTILE EGGS INCUBATED AT 103 DEGREES.



24 Hours.

3 Days.

7 Days.

FARMERS lose 45 million dollars annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

You can save the 15 million dollars now lost from blood rings by keeping the male bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

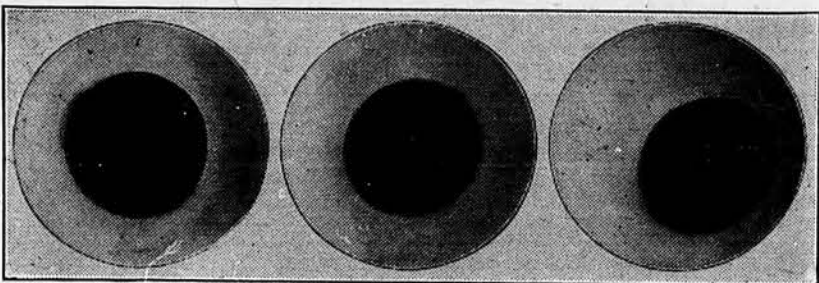
The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

After the hatching season cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

INFERTILE EGGS INCUBATED AT 103 DEGREES.



24 Hours.

3 Days.

7 Days.

lime necessary to the bony tissues of the body and also for the forming of shells for the eggs, while grit is for mastication purposes. The natural juices of the hen's digestive tract dissolve oyster shells before they can act as a grinder of feed.

The poultry industry of the United States now amounts to almost 1 billion dollars a year, yet the government reports state that the loss on this business amounts to about 10 per cent of the total or 100 million dollars in one year. It is true that most farmers are busy with their farm work and their wives seem to have their hands full with the household cares, but sometimes by careful planning a little more time and care may be given the poultry and this extra work generally means profit. Care in gathering eggs and keeping the houses clean helps to increase the poultry money.

It is an excellent plan to keep most of the hens by themselves without any male bird, as infertile eggs keep longer. One or two small yards will serve for

ket in poor condition. Possibly one reason for doing this is that when the time comes to take a bunch of springs to market he has no suitable place in which to fatten them, but as they should be restricted to very limited quarters in order to fatten, it would seem that some place could be found. The packing houses are making millions of dollars annually “finishing” the chickens that farmers bring in. I believe some ambitious young farmer could at small expense fix up fattening crates and buy chickens from his neighbors at market price and fatten them for city market. The farm would provide a large part of the necessary feed.

There is an opening for the person who can handle caponizing instruments. Many cockerels are sold at 35 cents each that if caponized and fed three or four months would bring \$1.50.

I might go on indefinitely calling attention to “leaks in the dike” but these are sufficient to make us think and try to discover where our individual profits may be increased.

Silage Not a Balanced Feed

Alfalfa Hay Should Be Used in the Ration If Possible

BY O. E. REED
Kansas State Agricultural College

MILK flow is most abundant in May and June. The wise dairyman tries to duplicate May and June conditions. The feed at that season is not only the most abundant of the year but is also palatable, succulent, easily digested, and balanced for milk production. Milk cows should have a ration that combines these characteristics, in order to get the best results.

When pastures dry up some provision should be made to supplement them. Silage or green crops may be fed at this time. This is the most critical time in the milking period of the cow and she must not be neglected.

Winter feed should be patterned after the abundant pastures of May and June. Dry roughage does not do this. Silage or roots are needed to supply succulence. Silage does not meet all the requirements. It is not a balanced ration. The ration to be balanced must contain protein, the muscle builder, and hence important in milk production; and also carbohydrates, which furnish heat, energy, and fat. Such feeds as alfalfa, cowpeas, and clover hay, cottonseed and linseed meal, and gluten feeds are high in protein. Bran and oats are fairly high in protein content. Such feeds as silage, timothy, cane,

millet, Sudan grass hay and fodders and straw are low in protein and high in carbohydrates. The grains of corn and the sorghums have the same characteristics. Hence grain and roughage both chosen from one of either of these groups is not properly balanced. We should choose feeds from both groups. Silage or any roughage of the second group should be fed with bran, oats, or some such grain, and not with corn, oil meal or kafir chop. Alfalfa or any roughage of the first group should be fed with corn, kafir and grains of this class. Silage and alfalfa make an excellent roughage ration, but the high producing cow will need some grain also.

The dry cow should receive special care. She should be fed a liberal ration of bran or oats in addition to roughage and be allowed to put on considerable flesh. This will give her more vigor for the next year's work and enable her to produce more and cheaper milk.

Another reason why milk production is high in May and June is because the cow is comfortable. The temperature is about right and there are few flies to bother. In winter sufficient shelter should be provided to keep the cow comfortable.



A Holstein Cow on the Farm of T. M. Ewing of Independence. No "Boarder" Cows Are to be Found on This Farm.

Prosperity From Cheese

BY B. H. HIBBARD,
University of Wisconsin.

So far as one can draw conclusions from appearances the farmers of cheese districts are prosperous. They live in good houses, and their cows are kept in well made barns. Moreover, their farms are in an excellent state of fertility and cultivation. It is true that considerable fertility is sold in the content of the cheese, but a larger amount is returned in the form of concentrated feeds, bran, oilmeal, cottonseed meal, or other similar feeding stuff. Dairying means permanent agriculture.

In the older cheese districts of this country farm land is high in price; in the newer cheese districts it is coming up in price rapidly. There is no intention to contrast the prosperity of the cheese districts with other dairy districts. Prosperity and dairying are close synonyms.

In Green county, Wisconsin, where almost every farmer is a cheese producer, the average per capita wealth is higher than for almost any, perhaps any, other important agricultural county of the United States.

Cheese is an article of food which is gaining, slowly it is true, a larger place for itself. As meat prices go higher it is logical to suppose that cheese will be chosen more and more as a substitute. Thus the cheese producer may have the assurance that his business is one which has a promising future. More cheese is eaten this year than last, and more will be eaten from year to year as time passes.

It may be urged that much land is too high in price to admit of prosperous dairying. True the land is high in price. True it is also that very many men are not making returns equal to a reasonable labor income and ordinary interest. Nevertheless this is on the basis of very

ordinary farming methods. For the man who has ability, who will do dairy farming with his head as well as with his hands, who will weed out his boarder cows, who will produce clean high grade milk, and who will market it so as to get all possible out of it—for the man who will do these things there are great rewards.

Dairy farmers own the farms they work to a greater degree than most other farmers. Tenancy is low in Wisconsin, in central Minnesota, in north-eastern Iowa, all of which are dairy districts and without doubt this condition is due, in large part, to the presence of dairying, a business which fits in well with ownership of farms by farmers, and poorly with tenancy. Furthermore, where dairy farms are rented, the system of renting is largely that of the stock share plan, a plan which unites the interests of landlord and tenant as few lease systems are able to do. Though land may be high in price, and though it may be that on many farms the rent does not equal the interest on the selling value, dairying offers for the Wisconsin farmer as sure an income, with the possibility of a favorable balance, as anything that presents itself.

This Man Doesn't Tell Enough

I have some shotes weighing 50 to 80 pounds, that pitch over on their hind ankles. They seem to be thrifty and hearty in every other way. J. M. F.
Greer County, Oklahoma.

I cannot make a positive diagnosis of this condition. If there is anything radically wrong there must be other symptoms which the owner has failed to observe. Breaking forward of the hind limbs is not characteristic of any one condition, but sometimes is seen in animals affected with rheumatism, rickets, or weakness from some debilitating disease. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Throttle Governed—Steady and Quiet

This Light Weight Truck is very handy for farm work. A boy can pull it around from job to job, yet it easily handles all work up to 4 or 4½ H. P.



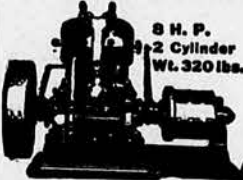
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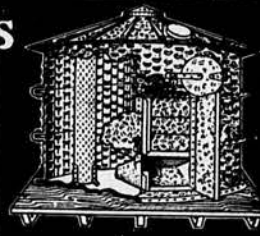
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Peach Trees Need Good Care

Prune the Heads Every Year, to Produce Low, Open Tops

BY H. P. GOULD

MORE care is needed with the peach trees in Kansas. If this were given the yields could be increased greatly. In discussing the pruning of these trees, it ought to assist materially to have in mind rather clearly the various objects that may be accomplished by pruning a tree. Unless one knows why he is pruning and what he expects to gain thereby, he is not likely to do it very intelligently. The principal objects in pruning may be summarized as follows:

- To modify the vigor of the tree.
- To keep the tree shapely and within bounds.
- To make the tree more stocky.
- To open the tree top to admit air and sunshine.
- To reduce the struggle for existence in the tree top.
- To remove dead or interfering branches.
- To aid in stimulating the development of fruit buds.
- To thin the fruit.
- To make thorough spraying possible.
- To facilitate the harvesting of the fruit.

Obviously the pruning which a tree receives during the first two or three years after it is planted has much to do with its future. Mistakes in forming the head or the results of neglect during the early years in the life of a tree are practically irreparable. On the other hand, if the tree is well formed and properly pruned during its first years, the foundation for a good tree is established; subsequent errors in pruning, if they occur, may admit of correction without permanent harm to the tree.

Heading Back.

During the dormant period between the first and second year, the first year's growth, provided it has been thrifty and vigorous, should be headed back rather heavily; perhaps one-half or two-thirds of the growth should be removed. However, this needs to be considered with the symmetry of the tree, its strength and vigor, and its future development in view. In order to anticipate an open, well-formed head in later years, it may be necessary to thin out some of the smaller, secondary branches. In doing this, however, provision must be made for a uniform distribution of limbs so spaced that the open top desired will be insured and yet the main limbs still carry an ample number of secondary branches.

Pruning the second and third year does not differ in principle from that which follows the first season's growth. At each pruning, the previous season's growth is headed in, though perhaps not quite as much as at the first pruning. This, however, will depend upon the character of the growth and the condition of the tree. If it is stocky and strong, less heavy heading in will be required to serve the end in view, but long, slender, spindling growth should be shortened back as severely after the second or third season as at the earlier pruning.

The Bearing Age.

By the time peach trees are 3 to 4 years old they should be bearing good crops. After this, they will make a smaller annual growth under usual conditions than during earlier years. Less heading in is therefore required. In some seasons it may not be necessary to cut back the terminal growth, though to do so will tend, as a rule, to develop the smaller secondary and side branches. This is desirable. Again, the extent of the heading back will be governed in some seasons by the abundance and condition of the fruit buds. If there has been winter injury or if the buds failed to

form well the previous season, little or no reduction of the previous season's growth will be needed. On the other hand, if the trees made a strong growth, an abundant set of fruit buds developed, and they have suffered no injury, a corresponding heavy cutting back of the previous season's growth may be advisable, in order to thin the fruit as much as possible by that means.

After a peach tree reaches bearing age, the fundamental principles underlying pruning are based on the fact that the fruit is borne on wood that grew the previous season. It is, therefore, essential to induce a fairly liberal growth every season.

Pruning the Weak Ones.

As a general proposition, very heavy pruning will induce a correspondingly large amount of new wood growth. It follows that the weaker growing varieties should be pruned more heavily, relatively, than the very strong-growing sorts.

The growing of an open-headed tree is

No one knows where the charges of political rottenness in Kansas City, Kan., preferred by 100 of its citizens will lead, nor if they can adequately be shown up. There is no doubt at all that the rottenness exists and involves unscrupulous men of both parties. The effort being made in certain quarters to ridicule the investigation being conducted by the attorney general, the attempt to make the people believe it is an "attack" on something or somebody for political ends, is only further evidence that the trail is "warm." This always is the first defense strategy attempted by gang politicians, everywhere, when exposure threatens.

not merely a matter of keeping the top well thinned out. The position of the branches can be controlled and directed to a marked extent by the manner in which the pruning is done.

Heading in a tree from year to year as suggested and pruning with a view to producing an open, spreading, low top results not only in the development of strong, stocky limbs well able to sustain heavy loads of fruit, but it brings a large proportion of the top near the ground, where much of the fruit can be harvested without the use of stepladders.

When the vigor of peach trees has been well maintained by good cultural methods, suitable pruning, and wise management in every respect, their life of commercial usefulness is generally from about eight to nearly 20 years after the full-bearing age is reached. It varies, however, quite widely under different conditions. In some sections it is rarely profitable to continue them after they reach the age of 12 to 15 years; in others they are expected to last until they are from 15 to 18 or 20 years old, while occasionally an orchard from 20 to 25 years old is found which is still of commercial value.

Garden outfits in tools may cost any sum, large or small. A gardener in earnest does not worry about tools. If he can borrow a spade, and own a hoe, he can manage to get along if he has the spirit of work.



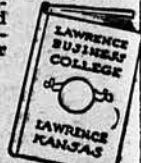
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Sorghum Silage Pays Well

An Average of 18 Tons An Acre Has Been Produced

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

EIGHTEEN tons of silage an acre was produced last season on the Kansas Orange sorghum field at the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan. This was a much higher yield than was obtained with the corn and kafir, and this has been the rule in former years. There should be a great increase in the acreage of this sorghum in eastern Kansas for silage, said L. E. Call, professor of soils and crops.

Exact records were kept of the cost of producing this field, as is the rule with all the operations on the college farm. Here are the detailed costs of producing 7½ acres of this sorghum: Plowing, \$17.37; disking, \$5.25; harrowing, \$1.99; planting, \$2.67; harrowing after planting, \$1.18; cultivation, \$10.67; roguing, \$6.50; total, \$45.28. In addition, 7 pounds of seed an acre was used, which was worth \$3 a hundred.

Deep Plowing.

The land was plowed 7 inches deep in the fall of 1913. It was disked early in the spring, and again the third week in May. In addition there was a little

the fact is considered that Kansas Orange sorghum will much outyield corn as a silage crop—in many cases it will produce twice the yields—its importance may be readily understood. For this makes it possible to produce the tonnage of silage which is required on a much smaller area than is required with other silage crops.

Another False Alarm.

Some farmers in the eastern part of the state have been afraid of growing sorghum because it is said to be "hard" on the land. There is nothing in this contention, except that any crop that produces a large tonnage will remove quite a bit of plant food from the soil; but the sorghum is no worse about this than an equal tonnage of corn. Perhaps the main reason why sorghum has received a bad reputation for its effect on land is because it grows late in the fall, so that almost all the moisture and available plant food stored there is used. This makes it especially hard on any crop that starts early in the spring, such as oats, for example. Cowpeas is

For Better Kansas Roads

Wednesday and Thursday, August 18 and 19, are Good Roads Days in Kansas. All Kansas will turn out those two days and work the roads damaged by the long rainy season. Those physically unable to work will hire substitutes. The women will serve refreshments. Governor Capper is to be a high private in the shovel brigade in Shawnee county. Preachers, farmers, lawyers, doctors—everybody—will turn out. It is to be a fine example of the community spirit in Kansas. "All Together" is the slogan. No better service can be rendered the home community. Ask your neighbor to enlist with you.

disking done on an exposed part of the field, to stop soil blowing, and this made this charge higher than it otherwise would have been. The seed was planted May 27, disk furrow openers being used on the planter. The rate of planting, 7 pounds an acre, is all right for upland soils, Professor Call said, but for very rich bottom land it would be well to increase this rate, if the maximum yields of silage are desired. If the soil is very rich 12 pounds or more of seed may be used.

After the seed was planted the land was harrowed once, and cultivated twice. The field was gone over three times to remove foreign types, as it was desired to use part of it for seed. The cost of this roguing, \$6.50 for the 7.5 acres, is a charge that one does not have to make when the crop is to be used just for silage. When it is desired to produce high quality seed however, it is absolutely essential that these foreign types should be removed.

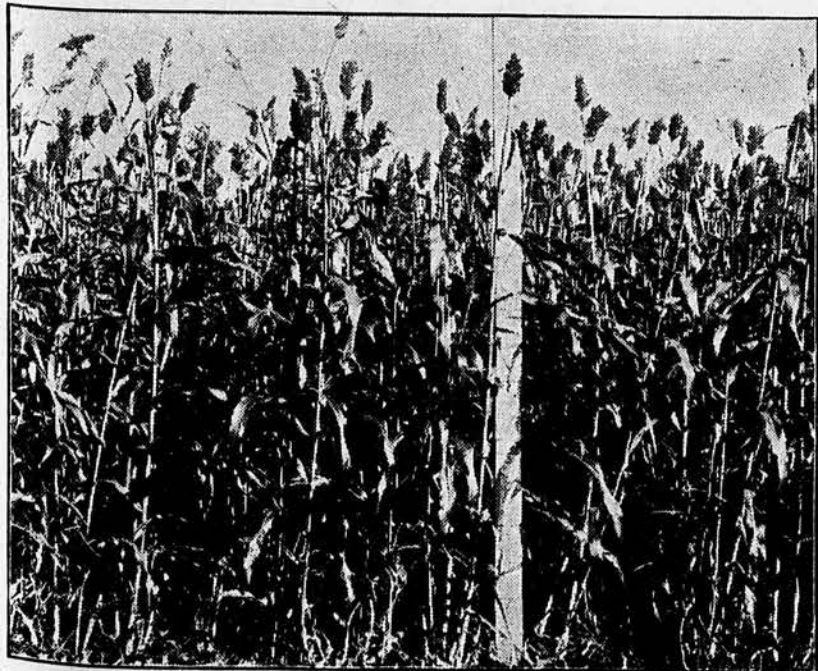
Tests conducted by W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry, have shown that sorghum silage has about as high a feeding value as corn silage. When

a good crop to sow after cane, for it is not planted until late in the spring, and the soil has had time to obtain moisture, and to form available plant food.

Sorghum, being a late planted crop, does fairly well after sorghum, although this is a very undesirable thing as a long-continued system. If one does wish to plant sorghum after sorghum, it is well to plow the land in the fall.

One should remember in the growing of Kansas Orange sorghum that this crop has the objection which is common to this group of plants; it mixes very easily with related crops. The seed may get very impure in a few years unless great care is taken. Therefore one should always remove the undesirable plants from the seed plat every year. If this is done carefully it is possible to keep the seed fairly pure.

A great extension in the growing of this sorghum for silage in eastern Kansas will pay well. Its high acre tonnage makes it an especially desirable crop. The great increase in the number of silos has made this a crop of increasing importance.



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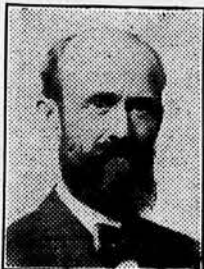
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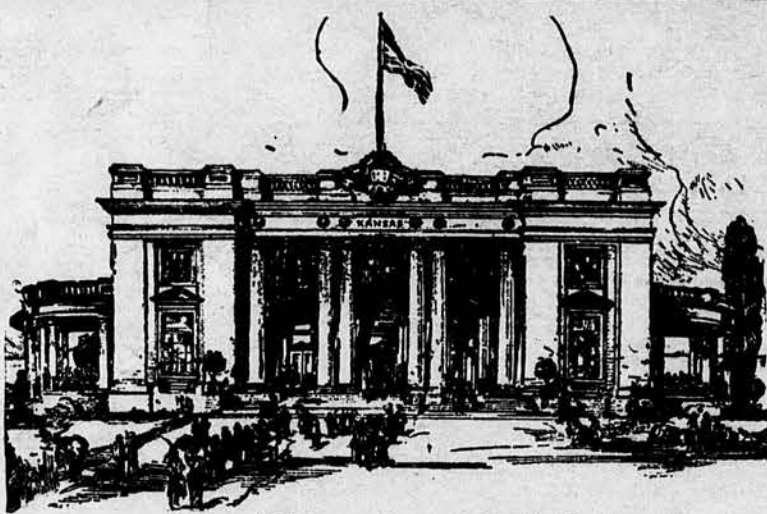


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A LATE fall will mean a big crop of corn. The man with plenty of silo room does not need to worry about early frost, either. Many of the best farmers, who believe in planning ahead, believe that seed may be at a premium next spring. It will not be at all surprising if much of the corn does not mature sufficiently this year to make good seed. If you have some seed corn you had better hold it. It may be worth a great deal to you in nine months.

KANSAS.

Kiowa County—Weather fine. Farmers are preparing ground for fall wheat. Not much threshing done yet. Wheat making 2 to 12 bushels an acre. Wheat is poor.—H. E. Stewart, August 7.

Wichita County—Harvesting continues. Wheat and barley good. Corn prospects the best in years. Feed crops will be good. Grass never better. Stock of all kinds looking fine. No disease of any kind. Butterfat 22 cents; eggs 12.—J. E. White, August 6.

Greeley County—Harvest is over and threshing will begin soon. Farmers are cultivating their crops as they are being damaged by weeds. A large acreage of wheat will be planted this fall. Pastures are fine, stock doing well. Flies are numerous.—F. C. Wood, August 7.

Decatur County—Wheat harvest is over. Threshing begun. I am sure Mohler has the estimate of crop yields too high. Plowing and listing is being done, ground is in fine condition. Corn and feed crops promise a large yield.—G. A. Jern, August 7.

Osborne County—We had a severe rain and hail storm August 1, which did a great deal of damage to corn fields and wheat stacks. Threshing is not finished in some places. Pastures are good. Stock doing fine. Wheat \$1.10.—W. F. Arnold, August 6.

Ellsworth County—Heavy rains delayed farmers from cutting wheat. The ground is thoroughly soaked, and is covered by green mold when it dries. Engines are being used on headers. Corn is looking fine. All pastures are doing well.—C. R. Blaylock, August 4.

Neosho County—Local rains are regular. Kafir and corn have grown a great deal in the last three weeks. Much hay has been damaged by recent rains. Pasture grass is looking fine. Cattle \$6; hogs \$6.50 to \$7; eggs 16 cents. Cattle are looking well.—A. Anderson, August 9.

Jackson County—Prospects for corn crop are improving. Wheat a low grade and is turning out light. A large acreage of oats yet to cut. Hay a heavy crop. Third crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Pastures are good and stock doing well. Wheat 90 to \$1; corn 72.—F. O. Grubbs, August 9.

Clay County—Ground is still too wet to get in the fields to work. Many fields have fallen badly. Grasshoppers are doing a great deal of damage to crops. Some fields are worthless. Corn will make a bumper crop, but will be late. Potatoes will make a large crop.—H. H. Wright, August 7.

Elk County—We have been having fine weather the last three weeks. Hay harvesting is in progress. A great deal of hay being shipped. Corn is doing well. Cattle and horses are looking fine. Pastures are good. Hogs \$7; cream 20; eggs 12; butter 20.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, August 6.

Kearny County—General rains over county August 1. Sorghum crops are looking well. Not much threshing being done yet. A large acreage of wheat will be sown this fall. Grasshoppers are numerous in some places. Alfalfa will not be so good, ground bare in some places.—A. M. Long, August 7.

Bourbon County—Weather conditions are favorable in the greater part of the county. Corn needing a rain. Threshing is in full progress. Oats and wheat will make a light crop. Prairie hay is being put up. Prices are low, but the crop is heavier than usual. Alfalfa not so good as expected.—Jay Judah, August 7.

Chase County—What wheat was raised in this county was well taken care of. Corn promises well. Potatoes will make a heavy yield. Alfalfa is looking well, but recent rains will keep the farmers from putting it up. Cattle are being shipped from pastures. Pastures are looking green.—W. J. Dougherty, August 3.

Books County—Harvest about over. Some threshing done. Wheat yielding 9 to 12 bushels an acre. One thresherman in the halled district threshed 28 bushels in one-half day. Corn and millet are looking fine. Oats will make a fair crop. Some plowing being done, but mostly too wet.—C. O. Thomas, August 6.

Leavenworth County—Practically all the wheat is being stacked this year. What few fields have been threshed are yielding about 15 bushels an acre. Plowing not started. Corn looks good except in places. Hay crop is good, but little has been put up yet. Wheat crop will be lighter next year.—George S. Marshall, August 7.

Wyandotte County—Weather conditions have improved a great deal lately. Ground is getting in fine condition for work. Crops are growing rapidly. Weeds have been growing fast since the rains. Apple crop

will be light. Peach crop fair. Grapes will be a heavy crop. Pears light, plums good.—C. F. Espenlaub, August 7.

Jewell County—Threshing has been hindered by rainy weather. Some wheat is spilling in the stack. Corn is looking fine. Second crop of alfalfa about put up. The quality was hurt on account of rains. Forage crops look the best for years. Prairie hay will make a good crop. Eggs 14 cents; butterfat 22; corn 70; wheat \$1.10.—L. S. Behrmer, August 7.

Smith County—Farmers finished harvesting this week. Most wheat in shock is in good condition. Corn is backward and late. It will hurry it to mature before frost. Potato crop will be good. Melon crop a failure. All garden truck doing fine. Some farmers have not finished putting up their second crop of alfalfa. A great deal of it is damaged.—A. J. Hammond, August 6.

Morris County—Two weeks of dry weather has given the farmers a chance to finish harvesting. Corn cultivation continues. Threshing progressing nicely. Corn is needing moisture. Wheat yields 10 to 25 bushels an acre. Early corn in roasting ear. Oats were hurt by rust, they will be light, making 20 to 40 bushels an acre. Many farmers are plowing stubble ground.—J. R. Henry, August 6.

Ellis County—We had dry weather the first of August. It gave the farmers a chance to harvest their wheat. A great deal of wheat has been mowed and stacked like hay. Most places are too soft for the binders. Some threshing has been done, not enough to give a reliable yield. Corn is tasseling and will be a good crop. Feed crops are weedy and backward.—P. O. Hawkins, August 7.

Woodson County—Weather conditions have been good for the last two weeks. Crops are advancing fast. Corn in tassel and will make a good crop. Kafir will begin to head in 10 days. There will be some grain, and much forage crops. Cane and feterita doing well. Hay harvest is on. Thousands of acres being baled, making better than a ton an acre. Plenty of work in the hay field, at good wages.—E. F. Opperman, August 6.

Sumner County—We are having rains which are fine for crops. Corn is in the roasting ear and growing fast. Kafir almost ready to head. Shock threshing progressing slowly. Some pieces of wheat made 20 bushels an acre. Some plowing done for wheat. Most fields are making 6 to 12 bushels an acre. Wheat \$1; corn 80; oats 40; hogs \$7; cattle 5 to 7 1/2 cents; hens 2; butterfat 23; eggs 12.—E. L. Stocking, August 7.

Sherman County—We had another 2-inch rain last night. Grain is much tangled in the fields, on account of rainy weather. Wheat was hurt some by rust. Wheat ripened rapidly on last year's corn ground, and grew rank. Many heads were lost as they were too low for the sickle. Wheat and grain harvesting will be finished in a week. Wheat and barley will make a large yield. Corn, millet, cane and grasses will make a large crop.—J. B. Moore, August 7.

Phillips County—Plenty of rain. About 3 inches of rain has fallen at intervals during the week, and a 3-inch rain August 1. A great deal of fruit in the county. Apples are going to waste. Apricots a good crop. Corn is free from weeds and is looking good. There will be a great deal of feed this winter. But little stock changing hands. Farmers are doing a great deal of plowing as ground is in good condition. Grasshoppers are doing much damage to alfalfa. Threshing is progressing slowly on account of recent rains.—Roy Stanley, August 7.

OKLAHOMA.

Pawnee County—Wheat averaging 19 to 12 bushels an acre. Oats 25 bushels. Corn is the best in years. Most corn was worked clean. Hay harvest is on. Prairie hay will make 1 to 3 tons an acre. Third cutting of alfalfa ready to cut.—V. Funkhouser, August 5.

Beaver County—Threshing under way. Wheat making 10 to 22 bushels an acre. Wheat is a good quality. A large acreage of wheat will be planted this fall. Broom corn is uneven. Maize and kafir a fair crop. Cows are bringing good prices. Wheat \$1; cream 19; eggs 10.—E. J. Walters, August 5.

Texas County—Having a great deal of rainy weather. All row crops are looking well and a bumper crop is expected. Wheat yielding 8 to 25 bushels an acre, and testing 55 to 60 pounds a bushel. Much plowing is being done for wheat this fall. Some are threshing and others are waiting for better prices on wheat. Stock is looking fine. Kafir and maize 85 cents cwt. Wheat \$1.—Frank Free, August 7.

Indian Corn in 1743

America always has led the world in corn production. The knowledge concerning it seems not to have been so very abundant in the early days in Europe, and not especially accurate. Here is an extract from a book on "Nature Displayed; Being Discourses on Such Particulars of Natural History as Were Thought Proper to Excite the Curiosity and Form the Minds of Youth," published in London in 1743:

"Maize or turkey corn is a large grain, almost round, something angular and about the size of maize, a common pea. One species of it is yellow, another red, and a third sort is colored like marble. The complexion of its skin is extremely varied, it affords a very white and sometimes a yellowish meal, and its taste is rendered agreeable by use. It proves a good ingredient in ragouts and may be made into bread and cakes. 'Tis customary likewise to boil it; and this is the manner in which the people of Asia and America prepare it for their tables. This corn acquires a very large growth, and may be employed instead of the generality of lesser grains, usually given to animals. It shoots out four, five and sometimes six stems, like reeds; these rise about 7 feet high, and contain a rich sirup, from which a real sugar may be extracted. Each stem supports two or more spikes, four or five fingers in height, and which are enfolded in several large skins almost as strong as parchment; by means of which the grains are preserved from all humidity, and the depredations of birds. Every spike is composed of eight sides, or ranges, each of which contain 30 grains; the whole eight yield 240; the product

Liquor crazes few Kansans. The percentage of insanity in Kansas due to liquor is only 3.2; in Massachusetts, Virginia, Illinois and New York, "wet" states, it runs from 8.2 to 14.8 per cent. These figures are exclusive of the large number of defective children born of alcoholic fathers or mothers. As Kansas laws compel state care or maintenance of every person adjudged insane, Kansas has apparently a higher percentage of insanity than some of the "wet" states, a circumstance eagerly seized upon by the brewers' press bureau to prove that prohibition has done it and that drink and dissipation promote sanity and clean living.

therefore of one stem generally exceeds 700; and if we reckon no more than three stems, the grains they produce will amount to above 2,000; and all these spring from the single grain that was planted in the earth.

"This prodigious fecundity, in conjunction with the beneficial qualities of the grain, has already induced the husbandmen to plant it in several of our southern provinces; and they have derived great advantages from their labors, especially with respect to their poultry. The harvest of this corn is not only much more abundant, but likewise more certain than any other; and its goodness is more unimpaired by the generality of those distempers that prove destructive to other grain. You see, sir, there are some countries where experiments are made without any detriment but this happens not to be our method. We begin with condemning every practice that is not established among us, and are generally so modest as to imagine our conduct to be the model of what is proper to be done."

Crops in the Great Plains

The work with six field crops at the 14 field stations operated by the United States Department of Agriculture in the Great Plains area has recently been incorporated in a single bulletin. It combines the salient points brought out in six previous bulletins dealing with spring wheat, oats, corn, barley, milo and kafir, as well as the effects of the time of plowing. The new bulletin tells of the yields obtained by different methods of handling the soil in connection with growing these crops and also includes a chart showing the rainfall by months at the stations. The bulletin, Crop Production in the Great Plains Area, No. 268, may be had by application to the editor of the Division of Publications, Washington, D. C.

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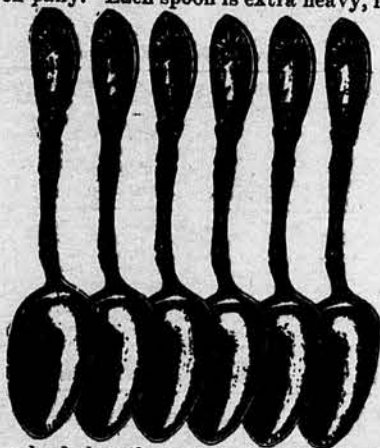
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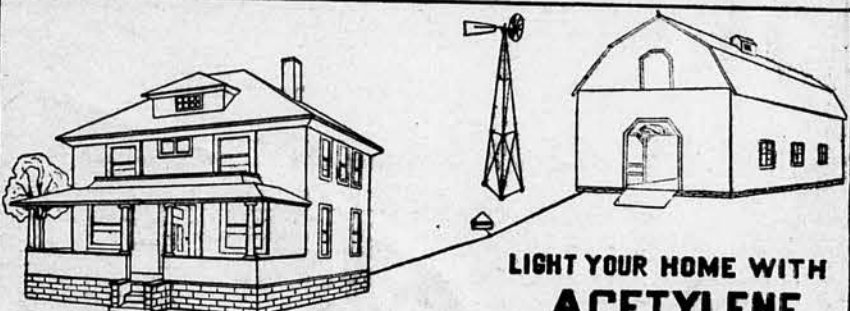
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buildings, making it cleaner, safer, and more convenient in every way. Hopper holds 100 pounds of carbide.

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You will save agent's commission if you take advantage of this, also freight charges, and we will furnish our regular plumbers from Waco to make all installations.

Write us now for further particulars, terms, prices, etc. We can give you references from other Kansas Farmers who have dealt with us.

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

BARGAIN—Choice, well improved quarter. Good terms. J. E. Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.

\$20 A. Hamilton Co. Raw grass land, \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

BARGAIN: 80 a. 2 mi. city, school and college, 15 a. timber, bal. cult. Fine imp. \$90 a. D. E. Houston, Baldwin, Kan.

3/4 SEC. 200 cult. 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Herington, Kan.

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

HAVE 10 GOOD RANCHES 1000 to 10,000 a., well watered, Barber Co. Wheat and alfalfa farms. Terms. Kackley, Hutchinson, Kan.

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

IT'S \$4800. Improved 160 acres; 6 mi. Mound Valley; 120 cult.; good improvements. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

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

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

BARGAIN: Impr. 160 a. All bottom alfalfa land, 1 1/2 mi. to town, timber and orchard. Price \$95 per a. If you want to buy or trade write W. G. Studebaker, Salina, Kan.

145 A. 1 mi. town. 40 alfalfa, 16 pasture, bal. wheat and corn. Good water; imp. good barn, cement floors. Natural gas. \$110 a. Southwest Land Co., Newton, Kan.

960 ACRE Kansas stock ranch for sale at a bargain; improvements, never-failing water; fine pasture, alfalfa land. Write for particulars at once. Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.

FINE 400 acre stock farm, 240 acres cultivation. First class alfalfa, wheat and corn land. 140 acres pasture. Fine fencing, silo, barn and other improvements. \$37.50 per acre. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

FOR SALE—1000 a. imp. ranch, 2 1/2 miles of town in Ness Co., Kan. 1/2 bottom, alfalfa land. One 900 a. imp. ranch, 4 miles from town. 40 a. growing alfalfa. Price, each, \$11.50 per a. Terms. No trades. All kinds of wheat and alfalfa lands. For particulars address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

GOOD FARMS \$35 to \$60 per a. Write Home Inv. Co., Chanute, Kansas.

240 A. 2 1/2 miles from town in Marshall Co., Kan., close to Catholic church. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kansas.

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

WELL IMPROVED 160 a. farm 1 1/2 mi. of milk condensery. \$90 per acre. Papes, Mulvane, Kan.

PAYS 8% CASH RENT. Improved 80 close to small town. Must raise cash. Hugh Conner, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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

160 A. VERY CHOICE FARM 3 miles from town in Mitchell Co., Kan. Easy terms. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kansas.

FOR RENT. Improved 210 acre farm, wheat and alfalfa. Located close to town and school. Owner wants quick sale on account other business. Write for full particulars of this and other farm bargains. Large list to select from. Choice farms in Eastern Kansas. **MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY,** Ottawa, Kansas.

WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS. Santa Fe Railroad land. Easy payments. Ellis Thornhill, Halstead, Kansas.

80 A. 2 mi. town, well impr. 60 a. cult. bal. pasture. 15 a. bottom, timber, good orchard. \$50 a. Other bargains. Write for list. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

HAVE 50,000 a. good level, wheat land. Imp. and unimp. Wheat belt. \$10 up. Alfalfa, wheat and corn farms. \$50 up. Morley & Staats, Emporia, Kan.

NICE smooth 800 a., 5 miles Copeland, Gray Co., Kan. All tillable; best of wheat land. Part in cultivation. \$20.00 a. Good terms. Chas. E. Dye, Preston, Kan.

160 ACRES in north Morton county; black loam soil; all in grass; every foot tillable; \$6 per acre. L. J. Pettitjohn, Dodge City, Kan.

ALFALFA LAND \$55 per acre. 160 acres near Emporia; 7 rooms, large barn, silo, good orchard. Send for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

NESS CO. 160 acres, 5 mi. of two good towns; six room frame house; other imp. 80 a. cult. bal. pasture. 300 yards from school. Price \$3,000. Terms on part. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE. The Twin-mound dairy farm of 183 acres; large house, 3 barns, plenty water. 115 a. in cultivation and alfalfa. Two miles town and high school. Price reduced from \$17,500 to \$15,000. Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

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

FRANKLIN COUNTY BARGAINS. 120 a. 3/4 mi. high school, 8 room 2-story house; good barn. 50 a. grass, all tillable, \$75 per a. 80 a. 3 mi. town, all smooth land; 7 room house, barn, plenty fruit, close to school. \$67.50 per acre. Cassida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kan.

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

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, some in Catholic settlement. Exc. Severn & Hattick, Williamsburg, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES, imp. and unimp., for sale or trade throughout Western Kansas. Eugene Williams, Minneola, Kan.

160 A., well impr., 8 room house, good barn, good water. Exchange for hardware. \$12,000. Moherman & Bivins, Wellsville, Kan.

WANT MERCHANDISE for a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, 1 mile from good town in southeastern Kansas. Address G. Needham, Thayer, Kansas.

640 A. best impr. sec. in Co. 11 r. house; 3 wells and mills and silos. 6000 bu. elevator. Exc. for sheep pasture, Okla., Kan., or Panhandle. J. H. Price, Eldorado, Kan.

80 ACRES land in Morgan County, Mo., to trade for automobile. Must be in good condition. Will carry balance on place if desired. M. J. Thompson, Havensville, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE for western land, improved farm of 320 acres, 3 1/2 miles from good railroad town in Cowley county. Address H. C. Whalen, 413 Bittling Building, Wichita, Kan.

FOUR FOR ONE ACRES. To trade, good grass, water and improvements. Free range in East Colorado. Want eastern land. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kansas.

120 ACRES, improved, Lincoln Co., Wis. Want 80 a. Kansas farm. 125 acres Clay Co., Kan., well improved, 4 miles town. Price \$12,000. Want good pasture land. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

SIX APARTMENT flat, south near Armour Blvd. Rents \$2880; price \$20,000, 12 apartment. \$50,000; good \$25,000, \$20,000 and \$14,000 general mds. All want farms. G. W. Goldman, N. Y. Life Bldg., K. C., Mo.

WANT WHEAT LAND. Have fine 150 a. nicely located, 1 mi. town. Nice new house, good barn, orchard. Price \$75. Want imp. wheat land \$8,000 to \$10,000, time on bal. Also 240 a. nicely improved, new house, barn and silo; 7 mi. out. Price \$65. Want wheat land up to \$10,000 or \$11,000; time on bal. Gray, south 1/2 of Ford or Clark preferred. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

FINE STOCK FARM CHEAP. 480 acres, 2 mi. from town, with \$5,000 residence, \$2,000 barn, feed yards and corals; about half fine prairie pasture, balance good farm land. 40 acres alfalfa. A bargain if taken soon. Write Mollohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

Must Sell, Account Sickness

80 acres, 4 miles west of Fredonia. Good land, good water, new improvements. All livestock, implements and crop go with farm. Write Arthur Rich, Fredonia, Kansas.

HOMESEEKERS, ATTENTION!

Come to northeast Jewell Co. Banner corn and alfalfa county of the state. Good well imp. farms \$37.50 per a. and up. Good schools, churches, etc. For further information address Robt. Harroun, Lovewell, Kan.

160 Acres for \$2500

South of Wichita near Kaw, Okla., all good level land, 60 a. in corn; good bldgs. Only \$5500; \$2500 cash, time on bal. Snap R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Alfalfa, Grain and Stock Farm

440 acres in Butler Co. 100 bottom, creek, timber, 60 alfalfa, 260 fine pasture, nicely improved, beautiful place. \$50. V. A. Osburn, El Dorado, Kansas.

WRITE US TODAY

for free lithographed maps of Ness County, Kansas, and list of land bargains. Miner Bros., Ness City, Kan. Established 1885.

IRRIGATED FARMS

We are offering for sale a limited number of improved irrigated farms on easy terms. Well located, near main line of Santa Fe in Kearny County, Kansas. Water for irrigation from river and pumping plants. Electric current for all power and lighting purposes. Price ranging twenty-five to one hundred dollars per acre. Address

The Garden City Sugar and Land Co. Garden City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

306 ACRES, good improvements; splendid stock and grain farm to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kansas.

FOR SALE: 160 acres, \$600.00. Land bought, sold and exchanged. Ranches a specialty. Write for prices and terms. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE. 216 acres, half in cult., bal. grass; 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town in Ottawa Co., Kan. Small bldgs. Price \$12,000. To exchange for land in east central Kansas of same value. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

LOOK! LISTEN!

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

Exchange-Grain and Stock Farm

320 a. adjoining town; good land, 200 a. in cultivation, balance grass. Nicely located. Well improved. Will take good small farm in Northern Kansas. Price \$75 per a. A. R. Daniel, Garnett, Kansas.

1920 ACRE KANSAS RANCH

12 miles from state capitol. Other towns and railway stations near by. Four houses, one modern; plenty barns, etc. Splendid agricultural and livestock proposition. Will take farm part pay. Write G. E. Clark, 205 West 21st St., Topeka, Kan.

Good Land Wanted

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

For Sale or Trade

Good clean running stock gen'l mds. in good small town in Central Kansas. Doing good business. Will invoice about \$7500. Am no trader. Good reason for selling; been here for 12 years. Will sell right or trade for small farm or pasture land in Central or Eastern Kansas. Write owner, Box 222, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Wanted!

We have customers looking for land and ranches in Southwestern Kansas, in exchange for their choice improved farms in Central and Eastern Kansas. What have you to offer?

Theodor C. Peltzer Investment Co. 534 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

2—Rare Bargains—2

Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm, 1 1/2 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession, \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Ks.

WHEAT LAND

880 a. 5 mi. south Jetmore, 600 a. level, 270 a. cult. 20 a. alfalfa land. Small imp. living water, near school, on phone line. \$16 per acre; carry \$10,000. Fine level section in German Lutheran settlement, 2 mi. from church and school. \$15 per a. Terms. Kenyon Land & Inv. Co., Jetmore, Kan.

Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

FARM BARGAINS

268 acre stock farm 3 miles from good small town, 10 miles of Lawrence, 140 acres in cultivation, 40 acres in alfalfa, balance pasture, 200 acres of this fenced hog tight, 10 room house, good barn, hay barn and other outbuildings, plenty of timber and everlasting water. Price for quick sale \$8,500.00.

Three choice 40 acre tracts in Kaw Bottom within 3 miles of Lawrence. 120 acres on interurban line 5 miles from Lawrence, good 5 room house, 2 barns, wagon and chicken house. This is an exceptionally well located place and will make someone plenty of money in next two or three years. Price \$110.00 per acre.

Hosford Investment & Mtg. Co. 824 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kan.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

FOR SALE. Desert and homestead entries, improved, under ditch, near R. R. \$10 per a. In Logan Co., Colo. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

320 A. tillable, impr. 1 mi. R. R., school, and store. On proposed line Interurban. 85 a. good crop goes. Quick deal, \$12,500 a. Terms on 1/2. Horace Meloy, Cuthbert, Colo.

A FEW REAL BARGAINS in land, 160 acres all farm land, 5 miles from town, 1/2 mile to school; good little house, 20 feet to soft water. 35 acres in corn now, \$15 per acre. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Colo.

FREE LEASE

Smooth half section of land in Kit Carson county, Colo. 3 years' use of same for improvements. J. D. Eubank, 403 Commerce Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FAMOUS SHALLOW WATER DISTRICT

Northeastern Colorado. Wonderful grain and stock country, best corn, wheat and natural alfalfa country in the West. Good climate, markets, church and schools. Productive soil. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Write for booklet and excursion rates.

Platte River Valley Land Company, State Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Rocky Ford, Colo.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Having purchased a larger farm, requiring both more money and time, I want to sell, quick, my 220 acre irrigated alfalfa farm 4 miles east of Rocky Ford. Come and see the magnificent crops now growing. Alfalfa has made 5 tons and beets 22 tons per acre. Moderate improvements, 4 miles of 39 inch hog tight fence. Positively all water can use. Cost \$32 per year. Most delightful summer and winter climate; especially desirable for any who have bronchitis or lung trouble. If sold quick price \$20,000. Possession soon as crops removed. Farm is clear. Terms, 1/4 cash, bal. to suit. Prefer to sell fully stocked and equipped.

Also 57 acres near Pueblo, Colo., city 50,000. This has been rented to one tenant for past 5 years, who has taken good care of it, for \$9.00 per acre cash. It's very nicely improved and increasing in value and priced at \$9,000. Very much under adjoining values but must sell them. Be your own rainmaker. Irrigate. No droughts or floods to contend with and sunshine to grow, mature and harvest your crops, and for health.

Address owner quick for full particulars. E. A. HOLTZ, 1515 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.

MONTANA

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN, MONTANA.

Wonderful grain and stock country, rainfall unfailing, mild winters, delightful summers, healthful climate, crop failures unknown, extra fine stock ranches, natural alfalfa and timothy land, greatest non-irrigated grain growing section in United States, holds record winter wheat and barley. No destructive insects. Write for literature. J. W. Studebaker, State Agent, McPherson, Kansas.

MISSOURI

KERAN & WEGNER, real estate, Lockwood, Mo. Write for information, English or German.

160 A. well imp. Well and spring. 60 a. cult. bal. timber. R. F. D. and phone. \$17.50 a. Term. **J. A. Hunt, Marshfield, Mo.**

BEST FARM IN OZARKS. 224 a., 175 a. in bottom; 5 crops alfalfa year. \$40 a. Have more land for sale. Write **E. F. Jenkins, Ava, Mo.** The homeseeker's friend.

GOOD LAND at \$12 per acre; close at home in South Missouri. On railroad. Easy terms. 10 acres up. Literature free. **A. Merriam, Ellis & Benton, Kansas City, Mo.**

CENTRAL MISSOURI. For farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory, write for list. 100 farms described and priced in Mo.'s best grain and blue grass section. **Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.**

26 A. well imp., all level, fenced, 2 a. timber. Suitable for chicken ranch, \$1,000. **A. Cawthra, Fordland, Mo.**

ATTENTION, FARMERS. If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write **Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.**

ARKANSAS

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

RICH VALLEY FARMS with all new buildings on most liberal terms ever offered. **Valley Park Imp't Ass'n, Edwardsville, Ill.**

FOR BARGAINS in farms and unimproved land in best counties in Arkansas, write **E. T. Teter & Co., Sheridan, Ark.**

FOR SALE. Rich soil, perfect climate, good transportation, prices low. Write today. **Frank Bates, Waldron, Ark.**

IF INTERESTED IN N. E. ARKANSAS farm and timber lands, write for list. **F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Ark.**

STOP PAYING RENT! Own your own home. Cheaper than renting. Our new plan tells you how. Rich, sure crop land, no rocks or swamps. Free Map. **Tom Blodgett Land Company, Desk 3, Little Rock, Ark.**

80 ACRES, bench and upland, with 60 cleared. House, barn, orchard, etc. Good neighborhood, 6 miles out. Price \$1,365.00. Other farm lands for sale. Write **J. L. McKamey, Imboden, Ark.**

TEXAS

FAIRBANKS GARDEN AND POULTRY FARMS.

10 and 20 acre tracts. Right at station, school, store, postoffice, shell road and railroad. 40 minutes from Houston by rail or auto. Black sandy soil. All prairie. Monthly or yearly payments. Commercial Investment Co., 608 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas. Preston No. 1520.

FOR SALE

Farms, ranches and business propositions in south and southwest Texas, or lovely homes in beautiful Yoakum. Are you interested? Write us just what you want and we will help you to get it. Can make you low prices and long terms. We also have some fine colonization propositions. Watch our ads. **Woolsey-Lacy Realty Co., Box 246, Yoakum, Texas.**

OKLAHOMA

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

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

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

Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma

Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. **W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.**

Big Advance Sure

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

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OKLAHOMA STATE AND SCHOOL LANDS

Beginning August 30th, 1915, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma, will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5%) per cent, approximately 213,630 acres of its public lands in tracts of 160 acres, according to the Government Survey thereof.

Said lands are situated in Woods, Alfalfa, Garfield, Grant, Kay and Noble Counties and will be offered for sale in the respective county seats of said counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County Court is held, as follows:

ALVA (Woods County).....Aug. 30 and 31, 1915.
CHEROKEE (Alfalfa County).....Sep. 1 to 10, 1915, inclusive.
ENID (Garfield County).....Sep. 11 to 22, 1915, inclusive.
MEDFORD (Grant County).....Sep. 27 to Oct. 7, 1915, inclusive.
NEWKIRK (Kay County).....Oct. 9 to 12, 1915, inclusive.
PERRY (Noble County).....Oct. 13-14-15, 1915.

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

Cattle Prices on Increase

Light Receipts of Last Week Cause 10 to 25-Cent Advance—
Movement of Wheat Is Slow

CONTINUED light receipts of cattle resulted in a 10 to 25-cent advance last week, covering everything except bulls and low grades of butcher cattle. Cheap bulls are a quarter lower. Quarantine receipts were light, and consisted largely of final shipments from the North Texas cotton-seed cake and grass-feeding district. Unless Oklahoma begins shipping soon the quarantine supply will drop materially.

Kansas cattle are being held back, for two reasons, because they are putting on weight, and also because owners believe they will realize more money later. Good cattle are scarce, and buyers will want the weighty Kansas beefs before the summer is over. Also, the feeder demand will open up better in another week or two. Idaho steers sold here last week at \$8.25 and \$8.35 and a train of California alfalfa steers brought \$7.85. Buyers take to these western cattle with considerable vim. Best native steers brought \$9.50, yearlings \$9.65, heifers \$9.50. Choice Kansas wintered steers would reach \$9.25, bulk at \$8.25 to \$8.85. Oklahoma grass quarantine \$6.25 to \$7.75, including wintered steers. Stocker and feeder trade is opening up better, more cattle coming, of better quality, and there is a stronger demand.

Stock steers sell mostly at \$7 to \$7.75, straight feeder \$7.50 to \$8.25, a few fleshy feeders last week at \$9.25.

Hog receipts are rather light, but Omaha and Chicago are getting enough hogs to make an excuse to depress prices. Provisions stocks are melting and not nearly as burdensome as heretofore, but prophets are predicting a \$6 market for packing hogs before the break subsides. Prices here are above prices at Chicago and other river markets on bulk of sales and killers are bringing in a good many hogs from up-river points, bought at materially lower prices than prevail here.

Sheep and lambs sold higher last week, receipts moderate. Natives and Arizonas made up the receipts, with a few Texas goats at \$4.15 to \$4.85. Top lambs have been bringing \$8.00 to \$8.75, but buyers are eagerly waiting for the Idaho and Utah lambs to start, which lambs should show more quality than those now coming. Breeding ewes sell at \$7 to \$7.50.

FAT STEERS.

Prime heavy, corn fat.....	\$9.50@9.90
Prime, medium weight.....	8.25@8.50
Good to choice.....	8.50@9.10
Fair to good.....	7.65@8.40
Western steers, choice.....	8.60@9.50
Fair to good.....	7.40@8.55
Common to fair killers.....	7.10@7.60
Prime yearlings.....	9.00@9.75

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Prime.....	\$6.75@7.50
Good to choice.....	6.10@6.70
Fair to good.....	5.40@6.20
Cutter cows.....	5.00@5.40
Canners.....	4.50@5.00
Prime heifers.....	8.60@9.60
Fair to choice.....	7.75@8.55
Common to fair.....	6.40@7.70

QUARANTINE CATTLE.

Steers, grain fed.....	\$8.60@8.90
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	7.50@8.60
Steers, grass fat.....	6.50@7.85
Cows and heifers.....	4.50@7.40

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.

Selected feeders.....	\$8.15@9.25
Good to choice feeders.....	7.75@8.10
Medium to good feeders.....	7.25@7.65
Common to fair feeders.....	6.85@7.20
Selected stockers.....	8.00@8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.25@7.90
Common to fair stockers.....	6.85@7.20
Stock cows.....	5.50@6.85
Stock heifers.....	6.00@8.00
Stock calves.....	7.00@8.60
Killing bulls.....	4.75@6.50

HOGS.

Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$6.80@7.25
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	6.60@7.05
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.00@7.30
Rough to common.....	5.75@6.50
Bulk of sales.....	6.65@7.20

SHEEP.

Spring lambs.....	\$8.25@8.75
Clipped lambs.....	7.25@7.85
Clipped yearlings.....	6.75@7.40
Clipped wethers.....	6.50@6.85

Horse and Mule Market.

Increased shipments of horses on through billings to Lathrop, Mo., were reported in the last three days. Only mules are selling on the local market for war use. Domestic trade remains dull.

Receipts in the last seven days were \$15, compared with \$6 in the preceding week and \$40 a year ago.

Prevailing quotations are as follows:
Drafters, 1,700 pounds up.....\$200@250
Drafters, fair to good.....165@195
Chunks.....135@175
Southerners, fair to good.....75@170
Mules—
13.2 to 14.2 hands.....\$160@125
14.2 to 15.2 hands.....115@140
15.2 to 16 hands.....135@180
16 to 16.2 hands.....180@240

Wheat Prices Show Advance.

Winter wheat receipts at the three principal markets last week were little over half those of the preceding week and less than a third those of a year ago. The movement now is nearly a month later than last year and the continued rains during harvest have made it necessary to stack much more wheat than usual so that it may dry out. For this reason receipts are expected to continue moderate, and as a result handlers of cash wheat are showing anxiety over the situation. The small receipts last week resulted in advances of 6 to 11 cents in carlot prices of hard wheat.

In the last four weeks wheat receipts at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis have been only 8,325 cars, compared with 31,621 cars in the same time last year, and the visible supply decreased 600,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 14 1/2 million bushels in the same time last year.

Receipts of corn at the three western markets were 1,237 cars, slightly less than in the preceding week, but slightly larger than a year ago. Increased arrivals are expected next week, owing to fair weather the last four days, and prices of carlots in Kansas City are 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents lower than a week ago.

The first cargo of Argentina corn of the season arrived in New York last week, and shipments from that country included 663,000 bushels destined to America. Aggregate Argentina shipments were 5,845,000 bushels, about 2 1/2 million bushels more than in the previous week or a year ago. Liverpool advices said these offerings would be readily absorbed, and spot prices there were about 3 cents higher yesterday than a week ago, being affected by further advances in freight rates from Argentina and scarcity of boats.

Wheat—No. 3, nominally \$1.20@1.32; No. 3, nominally \$1.15@1.31; No. 4, \$1.23.
Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.17@1.18; No. 3, \$1.17; No. 4, \$1.07.
Mixed Wheat—No. 4, \$1.05.
Corn—No. 2 white, 75 1/2c; No. 3, 75c; No.

4, 74c; No. 5, 74c; No. 2 yellow, 78c; No. 3, nominally 76 1/2@77 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 75 1/2c; No. 3, 74 1/2c.
Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 60@61c; No. 3, nominally 58@59c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 49@50c; No. 3, nominally 48@49c.
Milo Maize—No. 3, \$1.03; No. 4, \$1.00.
Feterita—No. 3, \$1.06.
Barley—No. 3, new 65c; No. 4, 64 1/2c. Bran—95c. Shorts—Nominally \$1.15@1.25. Corn Chop (city mills)—\$1.40@1.50. Rye—No. 2, nominally 90@97c; No. 4, 95c.
Seed—Per cwt., alfalfa, \$12.50@15.50; clover, \$13.50@15.00; flaxseed, \$1.37@1.39; timothy, \$4.50@5.50; cane seed, 95c@1.00; millet German, \$1.70@2.00; common, \$1.30@1.50.

The Kansas City Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay last week were 819 cars, compared with 810 cars the preceding week and 761 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, \$10.00@10.50; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$6.50@8.00; No. 3, \$4.50@6.00. Lowland prairie, \$1.00@5.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$12.50@13.50; No. 2, \$10.00@12.00. No. 3, \$7.00@9.50. Light clover mixed, \$11.00@12.00; No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7.00@9.00. Clover, No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; No. 2, \$8.00@10.00. New alfalfa, choice, \$12.00@12.50; No. 1, \$10.50@11.50; standard, \$9.00@10.00; No. 2, \$6.50@8.50; No. 3, \$5.00@6.00. Straw, \$5.50@6.00. Packing hay, \$3.00@4.00.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 29c a dozen; first, 17 1/2c; seconds, 12 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 24c a pound; firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c; pound prints, 10 higher; packing stock, 18c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 15@16c; hens, No. 1, 11 1/2c; roosters, 8 1/2c; turkeys, 14c; ducks, young, 11 1/2c; old 8c; geese, 6c.

In Marketing Broomcorn

Thousands of dollars are lost every year by broomcorn growers in the West through improper curing and careless methods of grading and baling the brush. When broomcorn is put in deep, close piles it is certain to heat or mold, and a great deal of it will be stained. The best results come from curing the brush in pens under a shed or a cover where the broomcorn will be protected against the rain and the sun.

As soon as the brush is sufficiently dry it should be sorted into different grades, carefully seeded, scraped and baled. The green straight brush should be put into one grade, the brush having red stalks should be brought together and baled into another grade, while all crooked and inferior brush should be separated from both the other grades and should be made into separate bales.

When straight green brush will sell for \$100 a ton, red brush will sell for, possibly, \$80, and crooked brush will bring only \$50 a ton and often much less. If the broomcorn is not sorted, or is not carefully graded, buyers will offer only the price of the lowest grade in the bale, and the farmer who sells mixed brush loses heavily.

Bales of broomcorn made with the ordinary baler should weigh about 300 pounds. The neat appearing bale always has the preference on the market and is amply worth the little extra work necessary to bring about this result. After the brush is baled it should be stored in a well ventilated dry shed until it is to be marketed.

If growers would give more attention to getting pure seed and to proper methods of curing, grading and baling much better prices could be obtained. A more thorough organization of broomcorn growers also is needed. There should be a broomcorn growers' and shippers' association organized in every county under the direction of the county farm agent and these county associations should be federated or consolidated in a state association under the supervision of the state agent and the department of farm marketing of the A. and M. college. These associations should have their own selling agents or salesmen and should not be dependent on outside buyers and speculators for any sales that might be made.

Too much broomcorn should not be dumped on the market immediately after it is harvested. The larger part of it should be stored in warehouses and held for better prices that always come later in the season. Broomcorn growers should get busy now and organize these county associations before the new crop is placed on the market. Ask the county or the state farm agent to come and help you to organize a shipping association.

Even So.

A boy who was spending his vacation in the country wrote home the following expressive letter:
"We are having a dandy time. We dug a woodchuck out of his hole yesterday; it was a skunk. We slept in the barn last night."—Harper's.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

POULTRY

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

DUFF'S MAMMOTH BARRED ROCKS. Ten and twelve pounders. Has the standard skinned. Bargains now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST PRIZE WINNING, laying White Leghorns, 25c to \$5 each. Clare Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Chix hatched now lay this winter. Eggs special price \$3.00 per hundred. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS AND COCKERS from prize winning stock. Eggs, 15 for \$1.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.50. We guarantee nine chicks per setting or duplicate at half price. Cockerels \$2.00, 3 for \$5.00. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Nebraska.

DUCKS.

BROWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. 7 and 8 weeks old. 10 for \$5.00. Jos. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUICK RETURNS ON POULTRY BY THE COPIES. Topeka.

25C GETS BEST FARMERS' POULTRY paper year. 10c for 4 months. Commercial Farm Poultry, Montpelier, Indiana.

MYERS AUTOMATIC CHICKEN ROOST. Send us 10c in coin or postage stamps and we will mail you the particulars of Myers self fumigating chicken perch that absolutely will rid and keep the lice, mites and vermin from the chickens. It fumigates them while they roost at night. No waste of the fluid; use it over and over. It costs but a trifle to make, ten minutes' time each week is all that is necessary to operate it. Address Alliance Novelty Co., Alliance, Neb.

LIVE STOCK

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A SHROPSHIRE ram. Isaac Mettler, Grainfield, Kan.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE. Four choice; need one? Box 22, Hamilton, Kansas.

PURE BRED DUROC GILTS—TEN DOLLARS. April farrow. Wm. Jordan, Hastings, Neb.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE YOUNG HOLSTEIN bulls. Large enough for service. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

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

REGISTERED JERSEY COW AND HEIFERS for sale. Golden Lad and St. Lambert breeding. Prices reasonable. W. F. Pyke, Marion, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE HOLSTEIN BULLS from 5 to 10 months. Would trade for one that would do for service this fall. They are fine. J. M. Beach, Maple Hill, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Four cows, one three-year-old bull, one yearling heifer, one bull and two heifer calves. J. W. McRae, Republican City, Neb.

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD REGISTERED Hereford cows and heifers, 30 head of spring calves, bulls and heifers in lots to suit. Can pasture till October. G. P. Jones, Ope, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY SOW, 2 years old; is now thin but will weigh 400 pounds; farrowed 16 pigs on May 7. Now 15; 8 gilts, 7 boars. Price sow \$50. Pigs \$10 each. Jos. Schneider, Howard, Kan.

FOR SALE

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

SHIP YOUR HENS TO THE COPIES. Topeka.

FOR SALE—BULL TRACTOR. FOR prices write F. A. Pratt, Wakarusa, Kan.

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

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

4,000 BU. FANCY PEACHES. BELLE Georgias. Best white canning peach; Aug. 15 to 25; \$1.00 bu. box. Elbertas Aug. 20 to 30, \$1.16 bu. box F. O. B. W. S. Taylor, Winfield, Kan.

A GOOD FIFTY BRL. MILL FOR SALE.

Address Y., care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—ONE DEMPSTER LARGE NO. 14 well machine; nearly new; price reasonable. E. S. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

FOR SALE—THRESHING ENGINE. 25 H. P. steam Reeves (Canadian type boiler). Cost new \$3,500. In use only 4 months. Will sell responsible parties \$1,500. Cash or bankable paper. Sutherland Construction Co., 818 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE. NEW elevator 7000 bu. capacity, equipped with 15 h. p. engine and latest machinery, automatic scales, air loader, etc. In one of Kansas' best wheat fields this year. Will sell at bargain. Address Elevator Bargain, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

FOR TRADE OR SALE CHEAP—REAL estate and insurance business, automobile and residence property. 160 acres Dickinson county for Ness county, Kansas, land. S., care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND—THE only rest, on the main street of a lively new town and the only bakery on the west division of Wichita Falls R. R. Address Restaurant, Box O. 9, Laverne, Okla.

FARM MACHINERY

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

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

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

GINSENG SEED SOLD OR EXCHANGED for Indian relics. A. L. Gelser, Dalton, N. Y.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER FOR 1915 sowing, \$10 bu. Choice Brown Leghorns cheap. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. I HAVE ABOUT 80 bushels of 1914 crop alfalfa seed at \$5.00 per bushel. Ask for sample. E. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

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

LANDS

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

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—25 ACRES in city limits. G. P. Stuber, Belleville, Kan.

WILL TRADE 10 ACRES ORANGES and olives for good farm. Box 125, Palermo, Calif.

GOOD WESTERN MICHIGAN FARMS FOR sale at a low price. G. Blickenstaff, Custer, Mich.

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

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

320 A. 3 1/2 MI. PALMER, KAN. ALL TILLABLE. German Lutheran settlement. Quick sale \$75 a. Ben Albright, Palmer, Kan.

ADVERTISE YOUR FARM FOR SALE, 1C a word. Three months' subscription 10c. 28 Real Estate World, Long Island, Kan.

240 ACRES. 110 BROKE, BALANCE in mow land. Write owner for terms and description. F. O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BARGAIN—160 ACRES IN WHEAT BELT of Washington. Ten yearly payments. Write. W. G. Norton, Wilson Creek, Wash.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—GOOD 247-acre well improved farm; 10 miles south-east of Topeka. Jas. Baxter, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—21 1/2 ACRES NEAR K. S. A. C. Strictly modern improvements; nothing finer anywhere. Frost Realty Co., Manhattan, Kan.

HASKELL CO. LAND. TWO QUARTERS, joining; all level, rich black soil. \$2,000 quarter. Part time. 6 miles Gray Co. line. S. Derby, owner, Jean, Kan.

FOR SALE 320 A. GOOD GENERAL FARM. Decatur and Sheridan Co. 100 a. under cultivation. Fenced and cross fenced. \$3,200. W. F. Walker, Weskan, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD 480 ACRE RANCH. Shallow to water. 100 acres in crop. Buildings good. Price \$20 per acre. Address Walter Boucher, Friend, Kan.

320. THOMAS CO. KAN., 6 MI. R. R. town, 11 miles county seat. 45 a. broke, good well and windmill, shade trees. \$20 a. Terms. Box 45, Levant, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE. 2 LOTS IN PINNEO, COL. OR exchange for hay press gasoline outfit. Also have 160 acres in Wallace Co., Kan. Address me, if interested, at once. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

130 ACRES—HIGH, HEALTHY; 40 CULTIVATED; 80 all good, timber pasture. Good house. \$500. Peaches, apples, grapes now marketing. 1 ml. high school, two churches. Ideal poultry, hog, dairy. \$1,200. Hodge, Mansfield, Ark.

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

640 ACRE FARM FOR SALE. ONE MILE to Utica in high school district; best improved in Co. Send for photographs of bldgs. and crops. Price \$35.00 per acre, \$5,000.00 will handle this, other lands for sale. A. W. Buxton, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

FOR SALE 80 ACRES LAND WELL LOCATED 2 1/2 miles from Wetmore, Kan.; 2 1/2 miles from school and church. 8 room house, a good cave cistern, plenty of good water, barn for 6 horses, a good cattle shed. Price \$65 an acre. John Brentigam, Box 41, Netawaka, Kan.

FREE GOVERNMENT HOMESTEADS—320 acres. On Eastern Slope of Big Horns, Northern Wyoming. Good land, well located, productive soil, natural rainfall, fine climate, good water, in a prosperous section of the West. Northern Wyoming has good towns, new railroads, oil, gas, coal, timber, mining, fine hunting, fishing. A home is waiting for you. Take advantage of the 3 year homestead law. For full information write to or come see. Barton Land Co. (Locators), Sheridan, Wyo.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/2 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry house, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

FARMS WANTED

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

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

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

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

BEEES AND HONEY

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

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

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED, 2 60 lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$9.00. Single cans 25 cents extra for boxing. Special prices in large lots. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,000 CLIENTS made. Searches, advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET. ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500 C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

HELP WANTED

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

MEN-WOMEN WANTED. \$75.00 MONTH. List government jobs open—free. Franklin Institute, Dep't A-51, Rochester, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. Examination Oct. 13. Good salaries. Free quarters. Write, Osment, 38F, St. Louis.

WANTED. MAN TO SELL TREES, shrubs, roses, berry bushes. Permanent. Brown Brothers Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

FARMERS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. Government jobs \$70 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments during summer and fall. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. A. 51, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SHIP YOUR BROILERS TO THE COPIES. Topeka.

KODAKERS! FILMS DEVELOPED FROM 10c up. Prints from 3c up. Send for price list. Pennell's Studio, Junction City, Kan.

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

FOR RENT: IMPROVED FARM IN EASTERN Oklahoma, 615 acres. 200 acres in cultivation, 350 acres meadow. Rents for \$1,000.00. Liberal terms. O. G. Martin, Box 728, Tulsa, Okla.

WANTED MORE DESIRABLE FARMERS to locate among us on the best producing fruit, stock, dairy and agricultural lands in the famous Arkansas Valley lands. We have no lands for sale. Swink Commercial Club, Swink, Colo.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A-12, Topeka, Kan.

Farming Depends on Chemistry

There is a very vital connection between plant and animal life and chemistry. This connection is being realized more every year, not only by the specialists but also by farmers. That is why it is so fortunate that a book which tells of this subject in simple terms has appeared. This book is called the Chemistry of Agriculture, and it was written by Charles W. Stoddart, professor of agricultural chemistry in the Pennsylvania State college, after many years of experience in the study of the relation of chemistry to agriculture. It is published by Lea and Febiger of Philadelphia.

In the 364 pages in this book the author takes up in simple terms the vital, practicable feature of chemistry. He shows that farming depends on these principles being understood and applied properly. The book ought to be in the library of every farmer in Kansas.

Cheap money will solve many of the farmer's problems, says Lecturer of National Farmers' Union.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I am well pleased with the results of my advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze and have already given J. W. Johnson a renewal order for another year and will advertise my sale, November 3, in your valuable paper. The Kansas breeders should appreciate the services of Mr. Howard and his fieldmen. They know how to handle livestock advertising. Yours very truly,
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Breeder of Poland Chinas.
Riley, Kan., April 23, 1915.

Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—My advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly has brought me good results. To give you an idea of what your papers have been doing for me, I have received 350 inquiries in the last four months. Yours very truly,
J. W. STUDEBAKER,
Real Estate Dealer.
McPherson, Kan., July 23, 1915.

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

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires
Spring boars, bred gilts—immune: priced to sell.
W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANS.

High-Class Berkshires
Winter and spring pigs of either sex and outstanding boars a specialty. Write
J. T. BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS

Big Type Unpampered BERKSHIRES

Cholera Immune. 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetime, King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy bodied. Sows farrow every week from March 1 to Dec. 1. 80 bred sows and gilts to farrow soon. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, Burlington, Kansas.

Sutton Farm Berkshires
The Greatest Winners of 1914

Winning at the five leading state fairs, Missouri, (inter-state) Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma where are held the largest swine shows in the world—over 100 Championships, firsts and seconds, including Grand Champion Boar Prize at each show on the 1000-pound DUKE'S BACON.
Herd headers, foundation stock and show yard material our specialty.
Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.
WILL MYERS, Livestock Auctioneer
BELOIT, KANSAS. Ask the breeders in North Central Kansas. FOR DATES ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages.

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

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma
W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.
Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in
Missouri Auction School



GLEASON'S VETERINARY HAND-BOOK
—AND—
SYSTEM OF HORSE TRAINING

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 320 large pages profusely illustrated. Part I deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Training and Taming. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and taming horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement we are able to direct with the publishers a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely Free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$1.00 at once.
Mail and Breeze, Dept. H-10, Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and West Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, North Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, Cameron, Mo.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan., So. Mo. and E. Okla., 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Percheron Horses.

Sept. 13—John W. Wadill & Son, Brashear, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.

Sept. 15—W. H. Ronejue, Atlanta, Mo.
Oct. 15—Geo. Lewis & Son, Stahl, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 18—E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.
Oct. 27—Henry H. Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.
Oct. 28—E. E. Dowell & Son, Hiawatha, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov 17—Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 25-26—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 1—C. D. McPherson, Grantville, Kan.
Sept. 22—L. R. McClarnon, Bradyville, Ia.
Sept. 28—J. O. James, Bradyville, Ia.
Oct. 7—Ed. W. Cook, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 15—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 18—E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.
Oct. 19—Sigel Brown, Reeds, Mo.
Oct. 20—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 20—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 23—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Oct. 26—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 28—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 29—J. D. Gurthet, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Nov. 3—Chas. M. Scott, Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 3—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Jan. 18—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Auburn, Neb.
Jan. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Feb. 2—Frazier Bros., Waco, Neb.
Feb. 3—H. J. Beall and Wisel Bros., Roca, Neb.
Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 15—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 17—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 27—Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. M. Wade, Burlington, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs.

Sept. 23—Thos. F. McCall, Carthage, Mo.
Oct. 6—H. T. Dickerson, Jamison, Mo.
Nov. 2—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Sept. 1—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Sept. 2—C. D. McPherson, Perry, Kan.
Oct. 19—Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.
Oct. 27—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 3—Martin Kelley, Verdun, Neb.
Nov. 4—E. M. Getchell, Lamont, Kan.
Nov. 8—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
Nov. 18—Mott & Sanborn, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 11—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan., can fit you out if you want Holstein cattle either registered or high grade and in any number you are likely to wish. If you are thinking of Holsteins the best way to do is to spend a day looking over the Girod herd, Towanda, Kan. You will find them priced right and also find them exactly as described by Mr. Girod.—Advertisement.

A Great Herd of Herefords.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., have started out to tell Farmers Mail and Breeze readers the facts regarding their Hereford cattle and the old adage that truth is stranger than fiction truly applies to the history and development of this herd. Only a few years ago this herd was founded and with \$27,000 invested in cattle and land will now invoice right at \$150,000. Owners of pasture land in eastern Kansas and those located in the grazing districts of western Kansas are finding out that it pays to keep a herd of good breeding cows. To visit this great herd of 750 head of registered Herefords will inspire any man who is in position to handle them with a desire to raise more and better cattle and if you are wanting Herefords you will want some of the Bowman & Co. kind. Do not fail to read their display advertising as it appears each week.—Advertisement.

The Kansas State Fair.

A. L. Sponsler, secretary of the Hutchinson State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., reports that more counties than ever before are asking for space at the state fair for their exhibits and that practically in every line preparation is being made for a bigger and better fair than ever. The fair grounds are being overhauled, painting of buildings, constructing of paved walks, closet system and sanitary sewer installed and every arrangement being made for the comfort and con-

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

FLOYD CONDRAY, Stockdale, Kansas

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.
Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

ANIMAL PHOTOGRAPHY and sketching: all kinds of farm animals. Write for prices. Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill.

John D. Snyder AUCTIONER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. **HUTCHINSON, KAN.**

Livestock auctioneer. Write for open dates.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Registered Mule Foot Hogs
Large, growthy kind. Some choice stock for sale. Write for prices. **Freeland & Hildwine, Marion, Kan.**

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc Boars and Gilts September farrow \$20 each. **J. B. Duncan, Flush, Ka.** (Shipping Point, St. George, Ka.)

Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. **A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.**

Duroc-Jersey Bargain Prices 150 spring Wonder and Mo. Climax breeding 30 gilts bred for fall farrow. **R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Choice gilts, bred or open, sired by The Climax, by Climax A, out of the great sow, Doty; also a few fall boars. Spring pigs pairs and trios unrelated, priced reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. **Wesley W. Trumbo, Peabody, Ka.**

Walnut Grove Durocs
One herd boar, also several other boars. Spring pigs, either sex; also booking orders for bred sows. The Man with the Guarantee **R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.**

Rice County Herd Durocs
U need a boar—better buy him now. 7 fine Sept. boars, sired by Good Enuff's Chief Col. and Otey's Dream. From excellent dams. 80 spring pigs. Every hog immune. Write your wants today.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROCS \$10

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
HORN CATTLE. Shipping points: Conway, McPherson, Medora.

HAMPSHIRE.

Shaw's Hampshires
Boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. All nicely belted. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.**

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines, well marked pigs, pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Breeding stock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.



The Best Alfalfa Hog in America

The Hampshire hog develops more pounds in a given period than any hog when he has green feed as a part of his ration. FREE LITERATURE AND PROGRESS OF THE HAMPSHIRE BREED. Address
E. C. STONE, Secretary, HAMPSHIRE RECORD
703 E. Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Immune Bred Gilts \$25 Each

Ten classy fall gilts, bred for September farrow, also bred sows. Large easy feeders, very best of breeding. Fall boars ready for service.
JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, Kant's Model Enough and A Critic; also three registered Holstein bulls, 6 months to 3 years old.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

WOODDELL'S DUROCS

September and February boars for sale, priced to move at once. 65 early spring pigs, pairs and trios not related.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Duroc - Jerseys!
100 spring pigs \$10. Gilts with litters \$40.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Maplewood Duroc - Jerseys

For Sale: 20 fall boars by I Kan't Be Beat and 25 March boars by Geiman's Good Enuff by the 1914 grand champion, Good Enuff Again King. Every hog on farm immunized. Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

Howe's Durocs

Sows and gilts strong in the best blood of the breed and bred to my good herd boars. I am now ready to book orders for early spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. Priced where you will buy and be pleased. **J. U. HOWE, Route 8, Wichita, Kansas.**

Hillcrest Farm Durocs

30 October boars and gilts for sale. Also spring pigs, both sexes at weaning time. Popular breeding and popular prices. Give me a trial order.
DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.
(Dickinson Co.)

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything on the farm properly immunized. No Public Sales. For private sale: fall boars, early spring boars and gilts. Reasonable prices on first class stock.
D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans.
(Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

Baby boars \$10 February and March farrow, sired by Bell the Boy the undefeated first prize winner at Kan. State, Tenn. State, and Interstate fairs, in 1914. This is the biggest boned boar we have ever used and a strong sire. A few fall gilts bred to Bell the Boy, for \$25. All stock immune. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight with two big farrowing barns, modern equipment and up to date watering system. Bred from prize winners. 20 incubators and 7 colony brooder stoves. 1000 young birds. Also **HORNLESS SHORT-ER STOVES.**
R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 40 boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Description guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.**

Hampshire Hogs The large prolific type; best of breeding. Special prices on young boars. Breeding stock for sale.
ROY N. RUNYON, DECATUR, INDIANA

C. T. Drumm & Sons, Longford, Kansas. Spring pigs, Hampshires or Spotted Poland Chinas. Also a three-year-old Hereford herd bull. Address above.

Kansas State Fair

By the State Board of Agriculture

Hutchinson, Sept. 18-25

The great agricultural and livestock event of the year—the natural meeting place of the breeder and buyer—The Exposition of our diversified industries—Free attractions of the highest class—Something doing all the time—Fine music day and night—Horse show 4 nights—Great racing—good time.

Educational, Inspirational, Recreational

Special trains and extra equipment on all railroads. One freight rate for round trip on all exhibits. 17 general departments—\$40,000 in prizes. Everybody is interested, invited to exhibit and welcomed.

Send for prize catalogue.

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O. I. C. HOGS.

Herd Boar For Sale Glits to farrow in July and open. Pigs, pairs and trios. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.

Pleasant Vale Herd O. I. C. Hogs

Tried sows bred for September and October farrow. Fall glits for sale, open. Also a few fall boars. Spring pigs, both sexes. Chas. N. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

Kansas Herd Chester White Hogs

50 pigs, both sexes, March and April farrow. Sired by the grand champion at Topeka last season. Eligible to registry in all associations. Write for descriptions and prices. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. F. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KS.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality

A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINAS.

Poland Pigs sired by grand champions and out of prize-winning sows. Same breeding I am fitting for the San Francisco show. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

SPRINGBROOK POLANDS—D.S. POLLED DURHAMS Young stock for sale; some herd headers. Write for prices. T. M. WILLSON, Lebanon, Kan.

Big Type Poland China Pigs

Big husky fellows ready to ship. Pairs or trios not related, sired by Smooth Columbus, Mr. Wonder, Big Wonder and Wonder Chief Farmers prices. Write for guaranteed descriptions. Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

Big Smooth Poland Breeders of Poland Chinas for 17 years. Long Look and Black Orange head herd. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

For Sale: One last fall yearling boar, two glits to farrow in Sept. and Aug.; also March and April pigs, both sexes. No public sales. Address as above

Model Wonder—Blue Valley Chief

March and April boars for sale. Strictly big type and nothing offered that is not desirable for breeding purposes. Address O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

Fairview Poland Chinas

For sale: Choice fall boars; fit to head herds. Also select early spring pigs, both sexes. All priced to sell. P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas

Big Type Poland China Boars

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

Elkmore Farm Poland Chinas

Large type blood lines. Herd headed by the thousand pound Elkmore's Jumbo, assisted by O. U. Wonder, by Giant Wonder, by A. Wonder. Breeding stock for sale, reasonable. Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.

Enos Mammoth Poland

3 fall boars; herd headers. 6 of my very best herd sows, bred for early farrow by Mastodon King. 70 spring pigs; best 1 ever raised, by Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Size, quality and prices just right. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Original, Big-Spotted Poland

Fall glits bred or open. Tried sows for sale. Spring pigs, either sex. Boar and gilt sale November 2. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kansas

Erhart's Big Type Poland

A few choice late fall males sired by Orphan Big Gun and Big Hadley Jr. Also a few late October pigs by the great 1200 pound Robidoux. Am now booking orders for spring pigs by these boars to be shipped in June. Send your order early. Address A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

Private Sale

75 big type Poland China boars and glits of March farrow. Nothing but good ones offered. No public sales. Prices right. Address John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)

Hog Cholera

How to Tell Hog Cholera When to Use Serum Alone When to Use Serum and Virus How and When to Vaccinate

In fact everything up to date about hog cholera and serum treatment is in our free booklet.

Mail This Coupon Today

WICHITA & OKLAHOMA SERUM CO., Stock Yards, Wichita, Kansas
Please send me your free booklet on Hog Cholera and Serum treatment.
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venience of patrons. The railroads will arrange as usual to handle the incoming and outgoing crowds, and livestock can be loaded and unloaded right at the grounds. Hutchinson as usual will extend the welcome hand to all comers and the commercial club will be headquarters for information regarding hotel and lodging accommodations for the overflow. So make arrangements to be at the fair and start with the first day, September 18.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., owner of the Sunflower herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, is advertising some special values in this issue. His offering includes bred cows and heifers in calf to his two great herd bulls; also a few bull calves. The bulls at the head of the Sunflower herd are Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker and Paula of Chagrin Falls King. This latter bull is owned jointly by Mr. Searle and Mr. Ben Schneider of Nortonville, Kan. He is by one of the very best of great Prilly-Walker sires, King Walker, whose dam, Lillian Walker Pieterje, is one of the four 30-pound cows to have a 30-pound dam and a 30-pound daughter. This bull comes from a long line of heavy producing ancestry and his daughters are heavy milkers. Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker is sired by King Pontiac Artis with 15 A. R. O. daughters; his sire, King of the Pontiacs, has 162 A. R. O. daughters, one of which made a world's record with 44.18 pounds butter in seven days. The great-grand sire Pontiac Korndyke has 103 A. R. O. daughters. The dam of King Pontiac Artis is one of the greatest cows that ever lived. Tested for 12 different divisions she was in no instance farther than sixth from first place. This young bull is bred to sire both large producers and fine individuals, for his backing is the best of the breed. Mr. Searle breeds and offers for sale cattle of quality, no culls. If interested write him, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Missouri, Iowa and Illinois

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

A. B. Hale of Cameron, Mo., will hold his annual fall sale of big type Poland Chinas, October 26. This offering will be one of the very best Mr. Hale has ever made. These pigs are sired by the grand champion Missouri Lad and young Columbus. Young Columbus is a grandson of the champion Columbus. He was sired by Goldust Special out of Columbia Maid, by Columbus. Mr. Hale's bred sows are sired by such boars as Missouri Lad, Columbus, Capitol, King Hadley and King John. It is this line of breeding, coupled with good judgment in mating and good care that enables Mr. Hale to offer such an outstanding bunch in his October sale.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Wayde's February Poland Sale.

E. M. Wayde, the big type Poland China breeder, of Burlington, Kan., will hold his next sale February 29. This will be the first time that he has not held a fall sale for several years, but he will try and make up for lost time by having something extra good next February. Watch the Mail and Breeze for other announcements.—Advertisement.

Outstanding Berkshire Boars.

The Sutton Farm of Lawrence, Kan., has a fine lot of outstanding young herd boars ready for shipment. Remember the Sutton Farm captured over 100 firsts, seconds and championships in the leading shows of 1914. Their great 1,000-pound show boar Duke's Bacon 8th was grand champion at each show. If you want an outstanding young boar send to Sutton Farm. Please don't forget to mention the Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Baker's Poland China Pigs.

W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., is making special prices on Poland China pigs either boars or glits. These pigs are sired by his boars that made such a sensational showing last year and are out of prize-winning sows. This is identically the same breeding as he is fitting for the San Francisco show this year. His show herd this year comprises 35 head and is composed of the best individuals he has ever raised and fitted. If you want something strictly good and of the best breeding write W. Z. Baker of Rich Hill, Mo., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Poland Herd Boar Material.

Few, if any, herds of Poland Chinas in Kansas produce hogs of higher quality than that of P. L. Ware & Sons of Paola, Kan. At present this firm is offering some choice fall boars, also very select early spring pigs of either sex. The fall boars are sired by Miami Chief, out of granddaughters of Old Expansion. Miami Chief is one of the best producers the Wares have used and it would be hard to improve on the breeding of the maternal side of these pedigrees. The spring pigs are as equally well bred and many of them equally promising. If interested write P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Red Polled Bull Calves.

J. A. Hamilton of Greeley, Kan., is offering two Red Polled bulls in his ad which starts in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Mr. Hamilton has one of the best bred herds of Red Polled cattle in the country. His herd is not large but great care has been taken in the matter of selection and developing for milking characteristics. His herd has the dairy appearance. The two bull calves offered are sired by Paul 24116; their dams are Tip 36706 and June 36834. One of these calves was dropped January 31 and the other February 1, 1915. They are big, lusty fellows, good enough to head good herds. Mr. Hamilton not only breeds Red Polled cattle but Shetland ponies and Indian Runner ducks. Interested parties should write at once, mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

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Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Willowbrook Farm Herefords Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Herds established 30 years. 123 Herefords. 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

Sedlacek Herefords A choice herd bull, Real Mystic 37323 for sale. 4-year-old. JOS. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

PRESTON HEREFORDS Herd established in 1881. Come to Marshall county for Herefords. Address F. W. PRESTON, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Choice Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers and a Feb. bull for sale. Also 10 spring bulls. Address, GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

B. E. & A. W. Gibson, Blue Rapids, Kas. Breeders of Hereford cattle. For sale: a good 10 months old bull and some choice young bulls. Address as above.

Home of Parsifal 24th 150 head. Write me about a good herd bull. 25 spring bulls for this fall's trade. C. G. STEELE, BARNES, KANSAS

FIVE YEARLING BULLS FOR SALE! 12 spring bulls for the fall trade. For prices and descriptions address, Tom Wallace, Barnes, Kansas

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.

Clear Creek Herefords— Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 30 breeding cows in herd. J. A. SCHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas

7 Bulls For Sale Coming two years old. Big and rugged. Farm two miles out. W. B. HUNT & SON, Blue Rapids, Kansas

DAIRY CATTLE.

For Sale—4 Jersey Bulls sired by Lorne, out of St. Lambert bred cows. Ready for service. C. H. MILLS, Waterville, Kansas

2 Yearling Jersey Bulls Grandsons of Silverline's Lad, out of 1100 pound cows. Best out of 80 Farmers prices. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ks.

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Farm's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kansas

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

SOME \$300.00, your pick 19 head \$400.00, your pick 27 head \$500.00. Bargains for summer buyers. Registered Percheron stallions coming 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old. Biggest and most useful moderate-priced selection in the country. Ten type, some medium, some 2200 lbs. Sound and from sound stock. Grandsons twice International Champion PINK and from BESIGUE mares doing farm work. Young registered mares also for sale. Just above Kansas City. The Fred Chandler Percheron Ranch, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm

175 Head of Shorthorns

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Odele and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

300 HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT

BULLS, a single herd header or car load, cows and heifers, foundation stock from the very best families and strong in the blood of the most noted sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire today when you will come.

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 15064, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kansas Short-horns. For sale: One 10 months old pure Scotch bull and one 18 months old Scotch topped bull. Write for prices.

Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Ks.

Shorthorns, Poland 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires Choice Spring pigs. Pairs not related. Pairs of sows priced right and satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Poland For Sale, Jan. 15, 1916. 100 head of Poland Chinas, 34 March and April glits. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

COPELAND'S POLANDS For Sale: 14 Sept. glits bred to your order. 40 March and April pigs. Address N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kansas

Duroc-Jersey HOGS.

Red Polts, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow safe, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

10 September Glits bred for fall farrow, a few boars and glits by Illustrators, 40 March and April pigs. A. B. SKADDEN & SON, Frankfort, Kansas

W. J. HARRISON AXTELL, KAN. Red Polled cattle, Duroc-Jersey and white Leghorns. Breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Bred Sows and Glits for Sept. and Oct. farrow. A nice lot of March and April pigs. Address HOWELL BROS., HEIKIMER, KANS.

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Bred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Heikimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS I specialize in Pure Bred Stock and general farm sales.



consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Odele and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

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M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Odele and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED BULLS

January and February calves, by Paul 24116 out of Tip 16706 and June 36834. Big, lusty, heavy boned, dark red fellows, of best milking strains and good enough to head any herd. J. A. HAMILTON, GREELEY, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

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



Riley County Breeding Farm
75 Red Polls, 45 Percherons

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

SHORTHORNS.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!

1 two-yr-old, 4 yearlings and 1 long yearling. Reds and roans. L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland China. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Shorthorn Bull

Fine roan, 14 months old, Pure Scotch.
C. E. HILL, Toronto, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

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

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled

Hereford Bulls For Sale

Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

GALLOWAYS.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Bulls from 6 months to 2 years; also a few females of modern and quick maturing type.

G. E. Clark, Topeka, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

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

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

Holstein Heifers For Sale

One to two earloads of high bred two-year-olds, fresh this fall. O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE

Duroc-Jerseys. 3 young bulls of choice breeding for sale. Address E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

MAPLEWOOD HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King. You are invited to visit our herd of Holsteins. Write for general information, as to what we have for sale.

Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kansas

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins

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

HOLSTEIN BULLS—DUROC-JERSEYS

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

Holstein Cattle

Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 22.4 pounds, 30 days 117.3 pounds. Bull calves for sale from extra good producing dams.
T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

Maplehurst Guernseys!

Choice registered and grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade.
A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

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

Some of the best Holstein breeding stock can be purchased at the

TREDICO FARM, KINGMAN, KAN.

PRODUCTION, BREEDING, Tuberculin Tested Herd

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

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

The Fight Against Cholera

BY TURNER WRIGHT.

Field experiments conducted in 16 counties in different states, last year, were an important part in the campaign against hog cholera. These experiments were conducted in Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Tennessee. The work commenced in three counties in 1913 and in the others about the middle of 1914.

A total of 221,682 hogs were raised in the three counties in 1912. Of these 63,078, which is 280 out of every 1,000, died before they could be marketed. A total of 304,514 hogs were raised in the same counties in 1913. The loss that year was only 23,522 or 70 out of every 1,000. The number raised the next year, 1914, increased to 359,456. The loss during the 12 months was 14,953 or only 40 out of every 1,000. The saving in 1914, according to these figures, was 240 hogs in every 1,000.

The value of the hogs which die always must be added to the production cost of those which are raised. If we assume that every hog saved was worth \$10 the production cost of the total number raised was reduced \$2.40 a head. This is an important factor in a season of low prices such as the past one has been.

The record kept of the outbreaks of cholera in the three counties in 1914 shows that the disease is not very prevalent until August. It then increases rapidly until September or October when it does its greatest damage. This emphasizes the importance of putting sanitary and quarantine measures into practice early in the season. The best time to eradicate cholera is before it starts or spreads. Clean and disinfect all the beds, pens, and yards used during the winter and haul the litter to a cultivated field which will not be used for hogs for several months. See that infected hogs in the neighborhood are quarantined and that the premises are disinfected properly.

The relative effectiveness of the serum alone and the simultaneous treatments were tested in the experiments conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry. These tests were made with apparently well herds which had been exposed to the infection and with herds in which hogs actually infected with the disease were found. The results show that of 9,686 hogs in apparently well herds, which were treated with serum alone, 34 died. This is a loss of only .3 per cent. Of 8,010 hogs in apparently well herds which were given the simultaneous treatment, 14 or .1 per cent died. The loss with 53,485 sick hogs treated with serum alone was only 29.1 per cent. Of 44,277 apparently well hogs in infected herds treated with the simultaneous method 2.9 per cent died. The loss with 40,462 hogs treated with serum alone under the same conditions was 5.1 per cent. The men who conducted the experiments conclude that the results demonstrate the effectiveness of serum when applied to immune healthy herds, to prevent the spread of the disease in herds already infected, and to cure affected animals. They also conclude that the simultaneous method of vaccination is doubtless even more effective as a preventive but it never should be administered except by trained men who understand the dangers which may arise when the work is improperly done.

One of the most important things in any attempt to control hog cholera is to determine the ways in which it is spread. Measures may be taken, when this is done, to prevent the disease being carried from infected to uninfected herds. Field inspectors made a special effort to trace the way in which every sick herd in the 16 counties became infected. The results show that the largest percentage of infection comes from persons who pass from an infected to an uninfected farm. Field birds have the next highest percentage to their credit. Exchanging labor and visiting infected premises is credited with 23.1 per cent; exposure to sick hogs on adjoining farms, 8.42 per cent; harbored infection, 16.59 per cent; dogs, 9.57 per cent; infected cars and public highways, 1.18 per cent; purchase of new stock, 3.4 per cent; contaminated streams, 1.61 per cent; and birds 17.27 per cent. The source of the infection in the remaining cases was not determined.

Bowman & Co.'s HEREFORDS

100 HEAD
At Auction
Oct. 25 - 26

Ness City, Kan.
750 Head Purebred

Send Your
Name Early
For Catalog



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

Last week we told you about the herd blood lines, herd bulls and so forth, but the one thing we wish most to impress on your mind is the large bone and scale generally found throughout this herd.

It has always been customary for the east to supply the west with breeding stock and on this account we must expect to take less for the same animal than were we located in the east. However, we can afford to give you better Herefords for less money for here we have our own cheap pasture lands and can raise feed by the square mile on this same cheap land.

Every livestock fieldman and judge of Herefords on visiting this herd expressed surprise at finding such a good herd so far west. They had to see to be convinced. We are using this space each week so you will come and be convinced.

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

Girod's Holstein Cattle

225 Head From Which
to Select

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

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

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

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



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

Special and very attractive prices on young heifer calves.

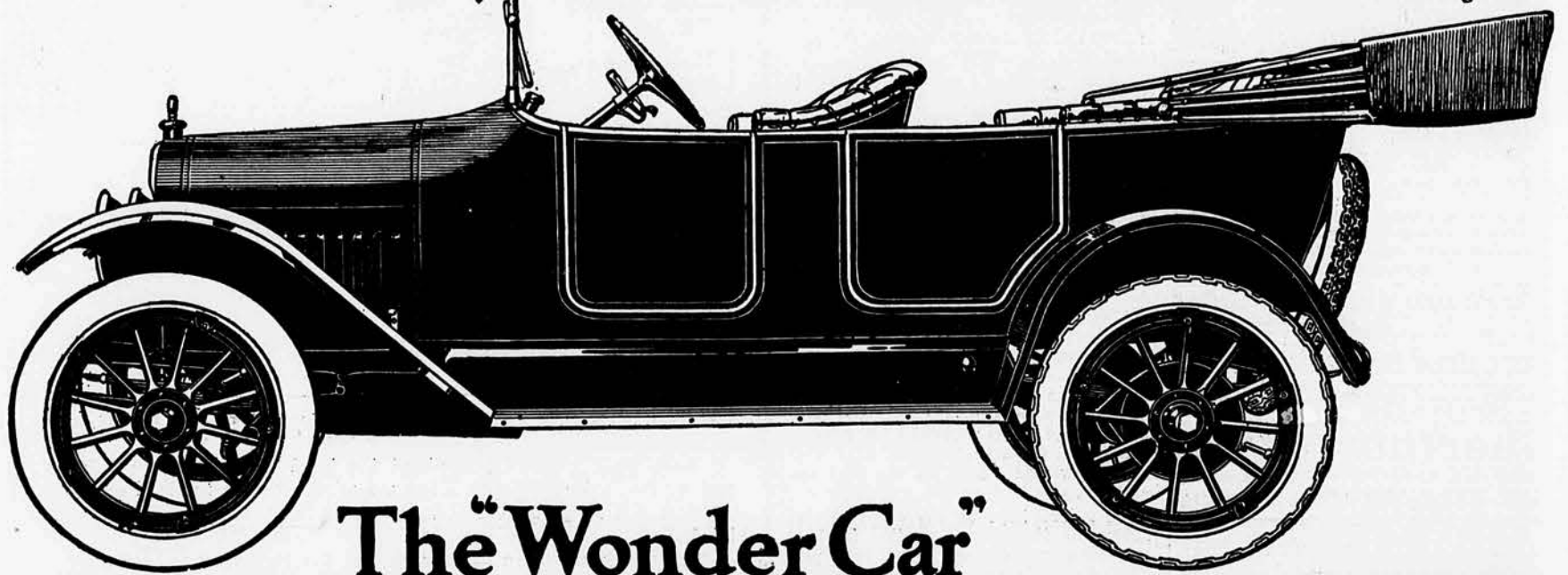
If you want dairy cattle come and let us show you the kind you have been looking for and at prices you can well afford. Tuberculin tested and health certificate with each animal.

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

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.

1916 Maxwell \$655

Including Electric Starter and Electric Lights



The "Wonder Car"

All Low "First-Cost" Records Broken

The new 1916 Maxwell shatters all low "first-cost" records for a real automobile. Think of it—a full 5-passenger car—an absolutely complete car, with electric starter, electric lights, high-tension magneto, and every refinement—a luxurious car—a beautiful car—a powerful 50-mile-an-hour car,—yet a light-weight real economy car—for \$655.

All Low "After-Cost" Records Broken

The "first cost" of an automobile is a big consideration to any sane man, but the "after cost" is an even bigger consideration to any man who wants to remain sane in his automobile investment.

The "after cost" or upkeep is what a car costs you to maintain, run, and enjoy, after you have bought it, and it is mighty hard to enjoy an automobile if it costs you too much to run.

The Maxwell has lowered all economy records for:

- 1st—Miles per set of tires
- 2nd—Miles per gallon of gasoline
- 3rd—Miles per quart of lubricating oil
- 4th—Lowest year-in-and-year-out repair bills

1916 Maxwell High-Priced-Car Features, all included for \$655

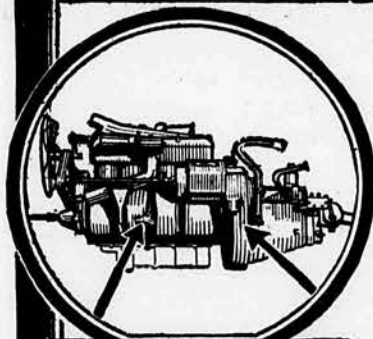
Electric Starter and Electric Lights	Electric Horn	Handsome Rounded Radiator and Hood	Easy Riding and Marvelous Flexibility
Demountable Rims	Double Ventilating Windshield (clear vision and rain-proof)	Linoleum covered running-boards and floor-boards	Unusual power on hills and in sand
High-tension Magneto	Aluminum Transmission Housing	Automatic Tell-tale Oil Gauge	Ability to hold the road at high speed
New Stream-line Design	Robe Rail with back of front seat leather covered	Heat-treated, Tested Steel Throughout	Improved Instrument Board with all instruments set flush
Wider Front and Rear Seats			

Every feature and every refinement of cars that sell at twice its price

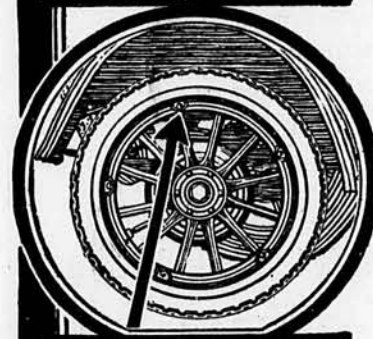
PRICE F. O. B. DETROIT

Write for the 1916 Maxwell Catalogue, and name of the Maxwell Dealer nearest you. Address Dept. C. D.

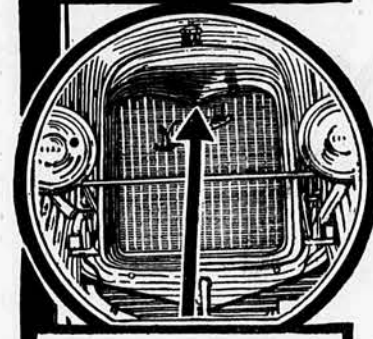
MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc., Detroit, Michigan



4-cylinder Unit Power Plant with enclosed fly-wheel and clutch.



Demountable Rims are regular equipment of the 1916 Maxwell.

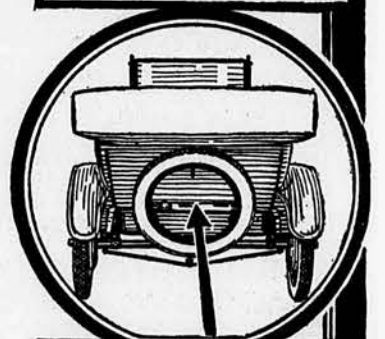


Front view showing the handsome lines of the new radiator and hood.

Built complete by the three gigantic Maxwell factories at Detroit, Dayton, and Newcastle.



Speedometer, fuse box, ignition, lights, battery regulator, all mounted flush on instrument board.



Note the compact arrangement of spare tire carrier, tail light and license bracket.



Perfect-fitting, "one-man" mohair top; quick adjustable storm curtains, rolled up inside of top.

16 Great Maxwell Service Stations—54 District Offices—Over 2,500 Dealers—all giving Maxwell service.