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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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No. 40.



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A Personal Appeal In Behalf of Fairness

As readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you know where I stand on the public questions in which we are all interested. You know where I stood last year and where I have stood for years. You know whether I have changed my attitude toward the great questions for which we are trying to find the right answer in Kansas. You know whether I am a "quitter", a "trimmer", a "traitor", or whether I am in earnest and sincere. I am quite willing to leave the case in your hands as to these things, or as to any others, in the "anything-to-beat-Capper" campaign being made upon me by my not over-scrupulous political enemies.

But there are those who do not know.

My big vote at the primary seems to have convinced my Democratic political opponent and his managers that they must resort to desperate measures to weaken my support. They are accordingly centering their whole attack upon me. They are making an intensely bitter and outrageously unfair and slanderous personal fight.

My idea of a political campaign is the discussion of pertinent and vital public questions and of the stewardship of public servants. In my opinion little else is of any real consequence to the public. I am compelled, however, to take some notice of these attacks, trivial or unfair as they may be, in justice to the cause and the issues that I represent in this campaign.

For political reasons the Kansas City Star, published in Missouri, is aiding these politicians in this fight to the extent that it is making an entirely groundless and unfair attack on my political record. The Star has always made a great pose of non-partisanship, but its record proves that it actually is a partisan Democratic newspaper. Its owner is an old war-time Democrat.

With the exception of W. R. Stubbs, the Star has never supported a Republican candidate for governor of Kansas.

With the single exception of Bristow it has never supported a Republican candidate for senator from Kansas.

The Star dropped Bristow the minute he showed he was more interested in progressive legislation than he was in the Star's plan to disrupt the Republican party.

The Star supported Hodges for governor two years ago and is for him this year. Its pretended support of the third-party is with the one purpose of strengthening the Democratic party in Kansas and is solely in the interest of the re-election of its candidate, Governor Hodges.

The Star is, of course, entitled to support the man or the party it chooses to support, but its political methods are unworthy of its political pretensions and are unworthy of a great newspaper. It is playing peanut politics in the Kansas campaign and it knows it is, and it knows that it is resorting to unfair methods to bolster up its Democratic favorite, Governor Hodges.

You know I stand where I have always stood on all the great questions confronting the people of Kansas. You know I have given my personal influence, my political influence and the influence of my newspapers sincerely and unrelentingly to every cause which I believed to be right and against every measure which I believed to be wrong. You know I have striven earnestly as publisher, as editor and as a citizen to promote every movement that promised to better the conditions under which we live and to advance the true interests of Kansas.

These things you know as a reader, or through more personal knowledge; but although I have lived in Kansas all my life to the present there are many who do not know me as you know me, therefore I appeal to you for your active support in this contest as one more than ordinarily interested.

Because of the unfair nature of the fight being made upon me by the several parties to the combat, as well as by the Star—a fight totally impertinent to the real issues in the campaign—I am asking for your active support. Not only at the polls in November, but particularly during the weeks that intervene before election.

Believing that I am sincere, that I am sound in political faith and that I am right on the issues of the day, won't you take occasion to say this much to others near you? Tell your wife, tell your neighbors. Let's see if we cannot do something to stop mere political horseplay in Kansas, something for the state and ourselves.

Arthur Capper

The Price of Carelessness

Accident Bulletin 50, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, contains a summary of the accidents resulting in personal injuries caused in the operation of interstate railways during the months of October, November and December, 1913. The facts presented are so appalling that if they were found anywhere else than in a government publication they would be regarded as extreme exaggerations. During these three months, 2,792 persons were killed and 50,776 were injured in connection with railway operation. Of these, 191 were killed and 3,726 injured in train accidents; 2,675 were killed and 21,769 injured in accidents other than train accidents, such as fires, floods, landslides and explosions affecting the right of way, and accidents in connection with railroad operation other than those of trains and roadway, while 117 deaths and 29,007 injuries were industrial accidents to employees working on tracks, bridges, stations, enginehouses, shops, wharves or elsewhere. Of the 2,792 persons killed, 34 were passengers killed in train accidents, and 137 were employees

killed in train accidents. Eighty-five passengers were killed from all causes and 730 employees from all causes, making a total of 815 passengers and employees. The 1,860 other persons killed included trespassers, non-trespassers and employees not on duty, while 117 employees in addition were killed in industrial accidents not connected with railroad operations.

Detailed tables showing the cause and character of the accidents are most interesting and illuminating. For instance, of the 21,769 persons injured through train and other accidents, five persons lost their eyesight, 90 lost arms, 47 persons lost their hands, 213 persons lost legs, 143 persons lost feet. Many of those crippled will be incapable of supporting themselves for the remainder of their lives and will consequently become dependents. The total loss of working time due to accidents is not shown. With more than 50,000 persons injured in three months, however, the economic loss must be enormous. At this rate there probably are nearly 12,000 persons killed and more than 200,000 persons injured every year on our railroads.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 3, 1914

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W. S. Gearhart,
State Highway En-
gineer.

than thirty of these smaller spans across the small streams and ditches in the last few years. Wabaunsee county has so many rivers and creeks and streams and draws cutting into its landscape that if anyone were to make a map showing all of them it probably would more nearly resemble a diagram of the human nervous system than of a county's water courses. In the face of this it is quite remarkable that Wabaunsee is making off with the state championship in good bridges in Kansas. W. S. Gearhart, state engineer at the agricultural college, has decided that Wabaunsee should have it, although Jewell and Harvey and a few other counties would be in the money, he says, if it were a real and not an imaginary contest.

Wabaunsee is done with cheap wooden and light steel bridges across its streams. The commissioners have adopted a "permanence" policy and now every new bridge that goes in is concrete. With the aid of the state engineer and his assistants, who have helped to make this the "concretest" county in Kansas, the Wabaunsee commissioners hope gradually to win the entire county to concrete. Not one cent has been spent for repairs on any of the permanent structures built in the last four years, whereas thousands of dollars was being paid out every year on the light steel or "tin" and wooden crossings they replaced. There is significance in the fact that Wabaunsee's three county commissioners are farmers. Wabaunsee is a farming county, strictly. Eighty-nine per cent of its property is owned by farmers, most of whom are stockmen. Some of the best stock farms in Kansas—the Horace Adams and the W. J. Todd ranches near Maple Hill, for examples—are in Wabaunsee county. Now if there is one class of people that needs and demands good bridges in its business it is farmers. A stockman who starts to market behind a \$25,000 herd of beeves wants to feel reasonably certain that he's going to get there with them. He can't take chances on finding a raging expanse of water where the bridge ought to be, nor can he take the risk of driving his heavy herd on a shaky, temporary structure. Dependable bridges

NO TIN WANTED THERE

Wabaunsee County's Bridges Now and in the Future Will Be of Concrete

BY HARLAN DAVID SMITH

THIRTY-ONE reenforced concrete bridges, costing \$91,000, have been built in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, in the last four years. And this includes only the county bridges—structures costing \$200 or more. Dozens of smaller bridges and culverts costing less than \$200 apiece have been built by the township boards. For instance, in the Maple Hill township Ed Worsley, an official who believes in concrete, has thrown more

are a first necessity to the successful farming community.

So, when Wabaunsee chose its three commissioners a few years ago it selected three successful farmers—men who were in sympathy with the 89 per cent and who knew its bridge needs. Bartholomew Buchli, chairman of the board, was elected for a second term, while C. E. Winkler and J. W. Marrs were elected for the first time. Mr. Buchli, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college, one of the county's most successful farmers, started Wabaunsee on its concrete career during his first term, and has

commissioners to put W. S. Gearhart and his assistants behind the proposed concretization—that's a hard word—of Wabaunsee county. In the four years since Mr. Gearhart's first inspection trip the college engineers have located, planned, and superintended the construction of all the thirty-one bridges costing from \$500 to \$18,000. A representative from the state office also attends all the bridge lettings to give needed advice. Incidentally, Wabaunsee's bridge lettings now are conducted somewhat differently from the method used some years ago when the bridge trust got all the contracts. Preference now is given to local contractors and the work is divided among them as much as possible. Lettings are held annually. The services of the college engineers, which are available to any county that asks for them, are given at actual cost.

"We have nearly \$75,000 a year to spend for bridges and roads," said Mr. Buchli to a visitor who was being piloted over the concrete trail in Wabaunsee, not long ago. "The enormous cost of repairs on the wooden and iron bridges proved to us sometime ago that we needed permanence in our bridges. We spent \$400 on that little bridge there," said the commissioner, pointing at a wooden affair in front, "to keep the abutments from washing out. This one," as a cheap iron bridge was crossed, "required \$800 worth of repairs just a short time ago. As fast as they wear out we plan to replace all these makeshifts with concrete bridges.

"Of course we meet opposition to our 'permanence' policy," Mr. Buchli continued, "but the progressive men of the county are back of us. Some men, you know, can't see far enough ahead to appreciate the economy in spending more money for a bridge that will last a century or two, without repairing, instead of building a cheaper temporary structure. It has been the rule with too many county boards to construct bridges that last through their administration, caring nothing for the immense cost of repairing that is bound to follow."

This is the way Engineer Gearhart shows the comparative costs of the three kinds of bridges generally used in Kansas. Using a 70-foot span as an

example the cost of the wood bridge, a type which will last not more than fifteen years, is represented by these figures: First cost of wood bridge, \$900; repairs, average \$80 a year for fifteen years, \$1,200; total cost, \$2,100. Annual cost of this bridge \$140. Next take the common light steel bridge with a wood floor and tubular piers. The life of such a bridge is about thirty years: First cost of light steel bridge, \$1,900; repairs, average \$50 a year for thirty years, \$1,500; total cost, \$3,400. Annual cost of this bridge \$113.

Now consider the concrete bridge of the same size. If properly built such a bridge should last 500 years or more, Mr. Gearhart says; but assume that it will last only 100 years. There will be no repairing whatever. The cost is all first cost, which would

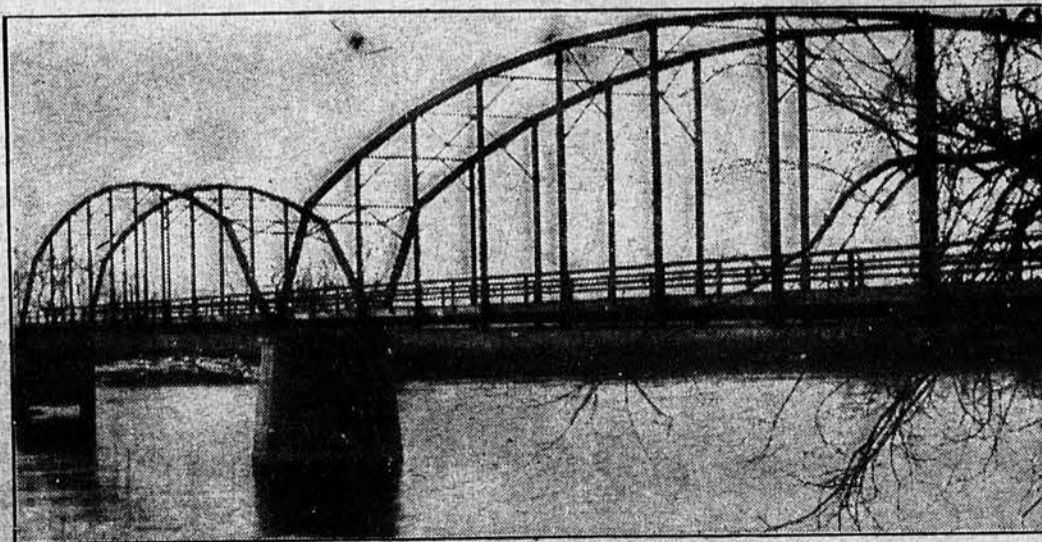
(Continued on Page 31.)



Here is a Permanent, Low, Concrete Bridge Costing \$400.

so honestly and fearlessly carried out the "permanence" policy in bridge building that he now is known as the father of good bridges in this county—the artist who drew, for the benefit of other Kansas counties, Wabaunsee's concrete illustration. Winkler and Marrs, equally progressive and honest, soon saw the economy in permanent structures and entered into the spirit of the Buchli policy in a way that enabled the board to get things done.

It required only an invitation from the board of



This Bridge Cost \$14,000. In Seven Years the Repairs Have Cost \$25,000. It Has Been Partly Washed Out Three Times.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

More Trouble in Mexico

The situation in Mexico seems rather hopeless. There is no prospect of permanent peace. Diaz was overthrown by Madero and his followers as he deserved to be.

Madero proved utterly incapable of controlling the situation and while his overthrow was the result of the basest sort of treachery on the part of his leading general, Huerta, it is certain that even if Huerta had not been guilty of that base treachery the rule of Madero would have been short. It required a somewhat prolonged and bloody insurrection to drive Huerta out of power, but he had to go at last.

Carranza has hardly gotten established in Mexico City, in fact it cannot be said that he has even gotten established when he is facing a rebellion led by the ablest of his commanders and by all odds the ablest commander developed during the recent troubles down there—Villa.

That Carranza will have to go is almost certain. Villa will drive him out of Mexico City within the next two months. Probably he will not last a month. Then Villa will be faced with troubles of his own. Zapata may be the man to lead the next insurrection, though it seems that just at present Zapata and Villa are working together.

Villa will be much harder to overthrow however, than either Diaz, Madero or Carranza but that he will be able to establish peace is more than doubtful.

What should the United States do under the circumstances? Personally, I would like to see all foreigners given full opportunity to get out in safety taking what they can carry of their lawful possessions with them and then let the Mexicans settle the matter among themselves. I do not know whether they can settle it or not.

The present outlook is not favorable to peace either in the near or distant future. But in any event I feel that the United States is better off to stay out. I am not in favor of sending a lot of young men down there to be killed or die of disease just for the sake of saving property. I am sorry to see Americans lose property which they acquired legitimately, but then they took that chance when they went there and should bear their losses with fortitude.

It is better that a few of them should lose their property than that the United States should take up the burden of restoring peace and order and maintaining it after it is established in Mexico. Before we got through with that job we would be out of pocket more than a billion dollars and fifty thousand, perhaps a hundred thousand, lives.

The result in my judgment, wouldn't be worth the cost.

Some Commend the Editor. Some Don't

Writing from Niotaze, Kan., J. M. R., says:

I like all your Passing Comment fine. You express my ideas. While we have the greatest respect and sympathy for the German people both of this country and Germany we detest the bossism and militarism of Germany, of which the kaiser is the dominant head. Yes, and changing the subject, why not have the money issued direct to the people at a small rate of interest?

Robert J. Shaw of Arnold, Kan., also rallies to the defense of the editor as follows:

In a late issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you published some letters from Germans, also in the issue of September 19 some more, on both sides of the question. I wish to let you know that you have subscribers who think you are too easy on the German emperor. The best papers like the Youth's Companion, Epworth Herald and Central Christian Advocate place the blame for the war on William II and surely if he is successful we will have to come to a large standing army in this country. I was glad to see that you gave both sides in the issue of September 19.

But let not the spirit of the editor be proud. Let him not swell up with the impression that he is universally popular. W. A. S., writing from Belvue, Kan., hands me the following package:

You seem to put all the blame on Emperor William. I say to you you are radically wrong. You are too one sided. You evidently have it in for the kaiser. That is all there is to it. Be just, be fair and square for once. Get down to brass tacks and tell the people that you hate the German people. Yes, you hate the very ground they walk on. At least, that is all I can make out of it. Such men as you will create war quicker than any monarch on earth. You comment so much about this awful war. Well, Mr. McNeal, you nor I nor anyone else will stop war when the time is ripe for it. Take your Bible if you have 4. (1320)

one, and look up Matthew, chapter 24, verses 6-7. As long as there are people in this world there will be war. Read a little more Scripture. That will help you out a good deal in your war trouble. Mr. Austin in his letter reminds you of what President Wilson said as to neutrality. Are you doing it?

If you are a British subject you have no right to insult the German people the way you do. You have got them whipped on paper every day in the week. You say further that they are standing almost alone. Far be it from that. That is all you know about it. You talk about their bravery. They have a just cause to fight for. You have so much to say about their cruelty. Mr. McNeal, sit down and read a little history. Didn't Great Britain take 15,000 innocent women and children from the Boers in South Africa and burn their homes just for greed? Don't talk about the barbarity of the Middle Ages. Most of these women and children died of disease who were not killed otherwise.

John Reise of Osage City writes in a more moderate vein. He says:

Probably Mr. McNeal's ancestors were loyal subjects of some king of England and in that case we should not be too hard on him, for he is in the same boat as are his German friends and in criticizing Germany he is only showing his love for his ancestry.

But judge not lest we be judged also, for in the last 50 years we have had two wars to Germany's one. I never heard of Mrs. Bozarth's divine right of kings, but in the case of Germany, William has been weighed by his people and not found wanting, for, according to a press biased in favor of England and France, we learn that thousands of Germans volunteered after all able bodied men had been called to the colors.

I do not agree with Mrs. Bozarth that monarchy is better for ignorant people, else Germany and England would have disposed of their monarchs long ago, for as far as education is concerned we have to take off our hats to these two countries.

Harold Robinson of Sumner, Okla., is with the editor in that he is in favor of complete disarmament but does not believe that it can be brought about except by a common agreement among the nations. He says:

As you say in a recent editorial, "The more powerful, more skillfully handled battalions win without regard to the justice or injustice of the cause for which they fight." Since men will fight for an unjust cause, it would seem that a just cause should be properly defended. Personally, I believe that justice should prevail and that it may take a powerful military force to defend it. I am hopeful that the present European war will result in an agreement for complete disarmament among the powers. If it does I believe the war will be worth all its costs.

I think that is perhaps true, but that does not relieve the few individuals who have been primarily responsible for the militarism which has resulted in this titanic struggle.

John E. Miller writing from Partridge, Kan., while evidently sympathizing with the Germans is kind enough to commend the editor. His letter reads in part as follows:

Your comment is of interest to me in that it comes from a man who is absolutely fair. I wish that all men were equally so. This would be a pleasant world to live in then. Europe would have no war and the rest of the world would fear none, for there would be none to come. What causes war? Greed, jealousy and hatred. Greed to be the greatest nation; jealousy on account of the development of a rival nation.

The largest and most influential nations are most guilty because they are the most powerful. Great Britain conquered the Boers only because the English wanted their territory with its riches of diamonds and gold. India never in a thousand years would have bothered Great Britain, but the English conquered India with the sword in the most brutal manner. The British empire has grown by conquest. Our Declaration of Independence tells us why this country had to cut loose. This indicates that I am not English but I wish to say right here that I do not think the English are worse than other people. They are at present the big hogs among the nations who want to show the world how good they are.

Spain at one time did the same thing. Russia is doing it. France wanted Napoleon to be king of the world. The Roman Empire at one time extended to the four corners of the earth. The Turks, and the Mongolians were each at different times the hogs of the earth. The Germans have their own sins and if they should ever get to be as high as England is they probably would become corrupt and the hogs among the nations.

But so far we cannot accuse them of being so very bad. What have they done to England or Russia? True, they whipped France, but was not France to blame? The nations named, have been hostile to Germany for forty years, so the German people had to make preparations to meet this present conflict. I think Russia was working harder to start this war than England was.

I see that you, Mr. McNeal, have small hope for Germany in this war. As far as I am concerned I do not know. The odds are much against her, but the situation is not entirely hopeless. At one time France was fighting half the world and had a revolution at home, yet was not altogether defeated. The outcome was a compro-

mise. Great Britain had the same experience except that she was not bothered with a revolution at home. Frederick the Great withstood an army four times as strong as his own.

As the war progresses new conditions develop that change the situation so that we cannot yet say what the outcome will be. Some thought that by this time Germany and Austria would be suing for peace but they have not. I do not think there ever was a war in which a nation was confronted as Germany and Austria are now. This shows plainly that Germany would not have dared to declare war unless it was that or destruction.

The saddest thing about this war to me is that the weakest are those who suffer most, the women, children and the aged. Another thing almost as sad is the publication of alleged atrocities by those who can use the trans-Atlantic cables to make it appear that their opponents are worse than they are. I am for disarmament heart and soul.

A. A. King writing from Gracemont, Okla., says that he prophesied this war three years ago. He writes:

Will you allow me to give my views on the European war? I believe that it was prophesied by Bible writers ages ago. Three years ago I wrote a lengthy manuscript intended for a book but never printed, in which I said that in the fall of 1914 and winter of 1915 the worst war the world had ever seen would break out and that every crowned head would lose control of his government. That following these terrible times the kingdom of Christ would be established and that it would be an ideal Socialist commonwealth. I have the writing yet.

I read parts of it to our citizens at the time it was written. Some laughed, but many did not, for I used Scripture to prove my assertions. I based my conclusions on the time allotted to Gentile rule, beginning at the time that King Jechiah was uncrowned. He was Israel's last king. The war has been raging now for nearly two months and about fifteen nations are fighting like demons. When the war broke out most preachers and priests favored it and sneered at Socialists who opposed it. Now these same reverend gentlemen propose to pray God to stop it. The nations of the earth ruled by emperors, kings, czars and other crowned heads always have been failures.

Now does anyone believe that God, who wrote the Ten Commandments and said "Thou shalt not kill," sanctions all this human butchery? I don't, for one. The devil, Satan, is running this war. "His end is near." Read Galatians 5:19-26.

Writing from Adna, Wash., H. C. Berlew, says:

I for one thank you for your stand against military supremacy in this or any other country. If after the clouds of war have cleared away in Europe the allied powers would say to the Germans, "Go home. Practice the arts of peace and we will see to it that you shall no longer sustain a standing army larger than is necessary for police protection," then banish for 40 years the royal family and leading generals, confiscate all royal holdings and apply the proceeds on the payment of the public debt contracted in this war, it would be well.

England and France could do this. It would be a precedent and have the effect of preventing future wars. It would have a tendency toward smaller armies. The growth of democracy in England and France, the economic trend of Germany itself would all be for peace. As for Austria she will have to come to terms with Russia.

There would be three nations in a powerful alliance continually watching and if the big bear of the North should try her hand in war she would have to fight the world. By that time all other nations would see and feel the blessings of peace on earth and good will to men.

John Rundus of Munden, Kan., presents what he calls "A Slav's View." I have not the pleasure of Mr. Rundus's acquaintance, but it is evident from his letter that he is a man of education and wide reading and while his opinion is naturally influenced by racial ties I think it must be said that he takes a rather broad view of the situation and that his letter will be interesting to a good many readers. I therefore quote it in full:

You have given room in your columns for the German view. May I not ask you to do as much for the Slav? I am the last one who would transfer the trouble from over the ocean to this peaceful country. We are all Americans here. Yet it is good on the whole for all to understand the trouble over there and take lessons. We can best do this by giving ear to both sides. I do not pretend to say that my views are fully representative but give them for what they are worth.

Personally, I heartily agree with your position against militarism. The great bulk of the Slav people are agriculturists and naturally opposed to militarism. Tolstoi was the exponent of the wants of the "moujik" or farmer Slav in Russia. Militarism is certainly an absurdity in our age. A small nation like Switzerland or Portugal would be ridiculous if it depended on militarism, for it has not and never will be able to protect itself that way. A large nation does not need militarism. Prosperity at home is not built by it and a large nation, like Germany arming heavily has only aroused the suspicion and hatred of other nations and set them against itself, for nobody likes a neighbor he must fear.

Not only is prosperity not built at home by

militarism but a large standing army tends to demoralize a nation internally. Thousands of young men herded in camps without the beneficial home environment tend to degenerate. When time must hang heavy on their hands and they have nothing else to do but impatiently wait till they can put into practice what they are trained for, any scrap with anybody becomes a pleasant break in the monotony. Then impatience or desire for adventure becomes a motive for war rather than any weighty principle.

Standing armies do not necessarily develop the best soldiers. It was not the standing army soldier who came to the front in our Civil war, but a man who had been farming for some years—U. S. Grant. In the present European war some of the standing generals of the French army had to be deposed for inefficiency and men from lower ranks put in their stead. A soldier trained under the immediate inspiration of a great and right cause is a different soldier at the very outset from the one trained for war in general.

Often wrong inducements are presented to a young man to entice him to join the army. Some of the military placards of our own government present in picture dusky maidens dancing in distant climes as they are watched by young men in uniforms. A great inducement and occupation for a soldier indeed! Certainly these are other motives than the ones that should lead young men to arms.

Yes, I'm against armaments and standing armies. Lack of readiness to fight may be an advantage in that it gives a nation a chance for a second and cooler thought which will often be contrary to the first impulse. Perhaps Austria and Germany now wish they had been less ready to go to war and had given the matter a second thought.

Standing armies are a menace to the nations that have them. Armies are likely to fall into the hands of plotters. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870, also the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 were plotted by Bismarck. Their very success doubtless brought on the German nation the curse of the present war which will cost the German nation nearly all its best blood before it is through.

Not only do plotters get control of the army but a soldier is required to fight some one whom he knows not and for what he knows not. The press tells us that a German soldier captured by the allies expressed surprise to find that England is fighting Germany. A card received lately from a girl in Bohemia, Austria, stated that reservists are called to fight the Bosnians. How would that strike an American soldier?

If there ever was an exponent of militarism it was Bismarck, who said, "Issues are not settled by speeches and votes but by steel and blood." Yet this man of steel and blood gave his theory the lie when he again said that the all-important thing is the impression such a step will make at home and outside—in other words, how it will strike the common judgment of mankind. Here steel and blood are made subservient to the judgment of mankind. Why not make this judgment the first arbiter, dispensing with the steel and blood altogether?

"Might is right," is a law with the brutes. Applied in human affairs it drags the man down to the level of the brute. So much in general about militarism.

Now as to the Slav's view of this struggle: If there is more heat than light between the German and the Slav, thinking men on both sides must regret the feeling. It helps to feed militarism on both sides. Even men standing high in learning, theologians who should be the last to encourage such a feeling, are under its influence.

Dr. Gullé of Japan is authority for the statement that the eminent German professor, Dr. Eucken said before the war that sooner or later Germany must needs go to war with the Slav and that it is necessary for the latter to get a good thrashing in order that he may learn to keep his place.

Now what the Slav's place is, the good professor did not state. Possibly he meant that the Slav should keep the place assigned him by the Turk and the German. But the Slav expects to find a place for himself different from that which his neighbors would assign to him. He has under the circumstances filled his place about as well as he could. He served on the east as a wall against the onslaught of the Tartar in Europe for a thousand years and on the south he stopped by his own flesh the butchery of the Turk for half a century and saved Europe. He was left at his task alone and least he humble the Turk too much Austria and Germany would teach him how to keep his place.

The Slav stood all of it and grew. He grew slowly, but he grew, and if perchance it was the place of Germany to develop militarism it may yet be the place of the Slav to put an end to that militarism. Germany and Austria also think it is the place of the Slav to inhabit the vast plains of eastern Europe and northern Asia, yet that he should have no outlet to the sea for his products lest he become too powerful. While the high cost of living progresses in the centers of civilization, here a vast territory of productive land must be shut out from the markets of the world in order to teach the Slav to keep his place.

It was said of ancient Greece that her high civilization was due to her facilities for intercourse, she having many harbors and sea all around. How can the Slav develop if he is shut out from mundane intercourse? What would this country be if from the outset her harbors were controlled by her enemies? But the Slav will one day find himself a port and the place due to him in the world.

It would be a gain to the whole world if each Balkan state had a port and this is just what Austria fought last year. Well, there is a judgment upon her already. It is pronounced by the best minds the world over and the Slav may come to his own pretty soon. I have no ill feeling toward the German people. On the contrary, I wish the Slav had many of the good things the Germans have but not militarism. The reign of that may not be long now. Then both the German and the Slav may beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and clasp neighborly hands.

I have a great many more letters from different parts of the United States and one from Montreal, all giving the opinions of the writers on the war, but they all tramp over the same ground. Those who, on account of racial or other ties, sympathize with the Germans excuse the kaiser and bitterly denounce the allies. On the other hand, the writers whose sympathies are with the English, French or Russians lay all the blame on the Germans, especially on the kaiser.

My own opinion is that both opinions are partly right and partly wrong. With what knowledge I can gain from reading history past and present I am of the opinion that no leading power in

Europe can successfully plead "not guilty." The blight and curse of militarism is upon them all. Warlords are the product of the system.

One thing is certain: If militarism is the best that our present civilization has to offer then our present civilization is a failure, a mere refinement of barbarism and worse than barbarism because more selfish and more destructive.

State School Books

Having for several years been an advocate of state publication of school books I am deeply interested in the matter. I will not say that I think state publication can be made a success. I know that it can be. It can however, be made a failure by bad management and I would very deeply regret that any mistakes should be made that will reflect on this law.

I herewith give place to a communication from Mrs. Ella S. Burton. Mrs. Burton is a brilliant woman, but very radical. I do not know what foundation she has for the charges made in this letter. They may be unwarranted and unjust. I hope they are, for certainly nothing could be more detrimental to the administration of this law than to make a football of politics and I am always disposed to give the accused the benefit of the doubt. However, here is Mrs. Burton's letter:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—It is the purpose of the writer to give the public as full information in regard to the enforcement of the law of state publication of school text books as is possible in a newspaper article. These facts are not given in bitterness nor for the purpose of injuring any individuals or any class of people in whom the public has great confidence. It is simply an earnest effort to inform the public of what is secretly being done to destroy this great law, which if honestly enforced, saves to the parents of this state one thousand dollars a day and removes the educational system from the corrupting influence of a treacherous commercial power.

If we successfully carry out a measure so beneficial, other states will rapidly follow our lead and it means the destruction everywhere of a power that corrupts the chief source of moral development. Our success means the destruction of the school book trust. So great is its incentive to defeat our purpose that the public must be aroused and correctly informed of what is being done or disaster is at hand in this great undertaking.

A test of the law has proved that every claim its friends made for it was well founded. Ample material is available and at reasonable prices. The only difficulty lies in the power controlling the enforcement of the law. When the trust saw it could not prevent the passage of the law it busied itself with a study of how to prevent its enforcement. This it is doing with such cunning that the public, always inattentive, is utterly uninformed of what is being done.

One-third of the time has elapsed for the preparation of the books and less than 10 per cent of the work has been attempted. Nothing has been touched that the trust values highly. Seven of the books should be in the hands of the people ready for the schools but not one is completed. Only one manuscript has been purchased and another rented, contrary to the spirit of the law and at an enormous price. (The commission paid \$2,000 for a manuscript on a primer and afterwards repudiated it by ordering printed an entirely different thing written at the state's expense.) The author of the Kansas History admitted she wrote the manuscript in her odd moments during a period of fourteen months while selling her full time to Chase county for a salary of \$1,000 a year and yet our text book commission paid her \$3,500 for the right to use the manuscript for a period of five years.

It has just been announced that the book will sell for 25 cents but it was not stated that every five years an additional \$3,500 must be paid this woman before we can use our plates. The work was not worth over \$500 for an outright purchase. When organized labor offered a protest against this robbing of the state, the commission admitted it had paid too much and asked the woman for a release from the agreement. She refused, and held to her advantage and now asks the state for the office of state superintendent as a reward for her liberality.

Both women, and the only ones winning favors at the hands of the commission, formerly won adoptions under the old law when the school book trust was in entire control of the situation. One was selling a Civil Government for 40 cents that the state can make for 13 cents; the other was getting \$12 for a chart the state can make for \$1.

Not one thing has gotten past this schoolbook commission that has not had the support of the trust. It has held back and suppressed the getting out of important texts and purposes to amend the law at the next session of the legislature with a provision for free books purchased for an entire county by one board.

Herein is found the motive for the infamous idea of the county unit. It is believed it would be an easy matter to corrupt one board in a county and lead it to purchase other than the state texts. A large city in an adjoining state furnished free books and a janitor swore he had repeatedly been ordered to cart large boxes of new books never opened into the alley and burn them.

Leading educators furiously fought the plan of state publication but immediately after its enactment they organized; hired a secretary; established an organ, went into politics and demanded control of the law they had so bitterly fought. A body of city superintendents held a council of war in Emporia immediately after the enactment of the law and demanded that the state publication of text books be stopped.

The governor has just appointed on the text book commission a leading member of this band of city superintendents. Any wonder conditions are as grave as they are? This is not all the governor has done. His political friends contended fiercely for full power of appointment of the text book commission by the governor and succeeded in gaining for him direct appointment of two members out of a membership of seven. They secured full power of appointment of the board of administration that employs two members on the text book commission and thus the governor secured a direct line on a majority and is, therefore, responsible to the state for the present condition of the law.

In 1909 the governor was a member of the text book commission under the old law and acted

directly against the state's interest on highly important matters. In the state senate he voted for the state manufacture of blank books when the lobby was absent and reversed himself when it was present. In his campaign for election, while claiming to be a friend of state publication he declared the writer was introducing a dangerous element in her advocacy of it.

With the two direct appointments secured, the governor played for the support of a leading newspaper and the woman vote, naming for one place a woman and for the other a temporary editor of a daily paper. Through his board of administration he went down into Oklahoma and found a cousin of a school book agent who went under several aliases and hid when the governor of Oklahoma removed the text book commission of that state for corrupt practices in the adoption of the text books.

Governor Hodges brought this cousin who had secured adoption of his books under corrupt conditions in Oklahoma, to Kansas, placed him in the president's chair of the State Normal and thereby on our present text book commission. His first move was to lead in the adoption of a manuscript on a primer he afterwards condemned. His influence is great owing to the prominence of the position he holds.

After the editor of the newspaper became weary of wielding the power of his paper as a great club in driving the commission in the direction the trust desired it to go and wishing to leave the state, he resigned and as before stated the governor landed against the state by naming a leading educator, a strong member of an organization that sought the destruction of the law.

The schoolbook trust has evidently made Governor Hodges feel that it controls the great teaching force of the state for I am told he went into a meeting of leaders and told them they could have what they wanted immediately after they had demanded county unit and the destruction of state publication. I also note that a plank has gone into the Democratic platform practically endorsing the county unit, presumably through the influence of Hodges. The Democratic party as represented in the last legislature was true as steel to the matter of text book legislation and the opinion of the writer is that it will repudiate Hodges for the selfish use he has made of this great law.

Unless the people desire to lose entire control of their schools and turn into the hands of a foreign foe one-half of all taxes paid, they must arouse themselves for action. Money unlimited is being furnished to corrupt politicians.

Success means millions and to fail sure death to the book trust.

Granges, union and civic societies of every kind must meet and study this question and without regard to party, everlastingly demolish any power that endorses the county unit or hinders the full enforcement of state publication of school text books.

MRS. ELLA S. BURTON.

Selection of Officials

A Butler county subscriber writes, complaining of local conditions down there. He says that he is a Democrat and voted for Democratic candidates, state and local, two years ago, trusting to their pledges that they would reduce taxes and give the people an economical administration. They haven't done it and he proposes to swat them this year at the polls. He especially complains of local officers, particularly the county board of commissioners whom he accuses of reckless extravagance resulting in greatly increased taxes.

He seems to think that I can help remedy the situation. How he expects me to do so I am unable to say. The people of Butler county know the men they elect to office. I do not. If they are not able to judge the men who are asking for office I certainly am not.

My opinion is that there should be no such thing as partisan politics in the selection of county officers. They should be selected always with reference to their honesty and efficiency. Unfortunately these qualifications are not always considered. The man who is the best mixer, who is most active in getting about in his campaign, is apt to beat a better man who has not the faculty of making friends and who is chary about making promises.

I have in mind a man in a certain Kansas county whose personal credit is notoriously bad. He has beaten everybody he has ever dealt with. His moral character, aside from being a deadbeat, is far from being above reproach. He has no particular qualifications in any way and yet he manages to be elected whenever he runs. Why the voters continue to elect him is hard to explain, except on the theory that they do not consider that the conduct of a public office affects them personally. Of course they are badly mistaken if such is their view, but it is certain that many men will vote for this man who would not think of putting him in charge of their private business.

I wish I could get this idea into the heads of every voter who reads the Mail and Breeze; that is, that government either local or state, is business that concerns every man, woman and child and that a vote cast for a candidate whom you know or believe to be dishonest or incompetent is little less than a crime. In the case of state candidates I realize that it is often impossible for the voter to know about their qualifications but this is not true about local candidates.

You can find out about the candidate for county commissioner or county clerk or county treasurer or any other candidate for a local office. Do not allow your political bias to lead you to support an incompetent candidate just because that candidate happens to be the candidate of your party. Do not vote for a candidate just because he happens to be what is called "a good fellow." Many a "good fellow" is good for nothing.

But after all, these observations are only generalities. The people of each locality ought to know a good deal better who to vote for locally than I. If they neglect to vote with intelligence and discrimination it is their own fault.

A Potato Seed Led to Fortune

Luther Burbank Has Done Much to Make Farming Easier and More Profitable

By John Y. Beaty

"DADDY, won't you tell me a story tonight?" coaxed little Joe as he brought his father's house slippers. "Tell me about something you saw in California last winter."

"Well, I saw so many things there, Joe, that I hardly know what to tell you about. I have already told you about the oranges, and the flowers that grow in winter. How would you like to hear about a boy who found a potato seed?"

"Well, don't we plant potato seed every spring in our garden?"

"No, Joe, potato seed is not common. I am sure you have never seen any. We plant the tubers. They are not seed. They are only enlarged portions of the stems, and they have life stored in them that grows into new plants from the eyes when the tubers are placed in warm soil. Potato seed grows in a little ball after the flowers drop off."

"What takes place when you find a seed ball, daddy?"

"That is what I think I shall tell you. I'll tell you what occurred when a boy I saw in California found one. He isn't much of a boy in years now, for he is 64 years old, although he is still a boy in spirit. I saw him at his home in Santa Rosa. He has a big garden there in which he works both summer and winter."

"His name is Luther Burbank, and since finding the potato seed he has produced many wonderful plants. I saw some of them at Santa Rosa and I'll tell you all about them, but first I must tell you about the potato seed."

"He was living in Massachusetts, a great many years ago—I have forgotten just how many—and he was growing vegetables for the city market. One day when he was hoeing his potatoes he found on top of one of the plants a tiny ball which he knew must contain several seeds. He had read about potato seeds, but had never seen any before, so he was much interested. The thing that interested him most was what he hoped to get from that seed ball."

"He had read that when you plant the seed of a potato, you will get a new variety from every seed. This was soon after a great famine in Ireland, and Luther Burbank wished to produce a new variety that would yield better than other potatoes, so it would be possible to avoid the loss of life in case there was another famine in Ireland."

"Early the next morning he went back to the potato row and looked at the lit-

tle ball. When he came back from selling his morning's supply of vegetables he went to look at the ball again. And so he watched it day after day, and all the time he was working he was thinking of the possibilities that seed ball contained."

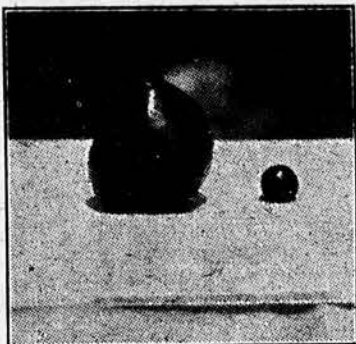
"One morning when he went to look at his precious seed ball, it was gone! He dropped upon his knees and nervously searched under the vine and all around it, but he couldn't find the seed. He was almost overcome with grief, and spent all the time he could spare for the next two or three days in searching through the patch for the seed."

"At last his perseverance was rewarded. He found the ball some distance from the vine on which it had been borne. It had evidently been brushed off by a dog running through the patch, and probably it was carried in the dog's hair."

"That little ball was carefully guarded from that time on, and early the next spring it was planted in the choicest part of the garden. There were several seeds in the little ball, and every seed produced a different kind of potato. The first year none of them looked very promising, but the second year when Mr. Burbank grew more of each variety by planting the tubers, he found two that seemed to be much better than any potatoes he had ever seen. He planted every one again, and the third year had quite a large amount of seed."

"Luther Burbank had two brothers who had gone to California some years before, and they wrote back to tell him what a wonderful climate the country had, for crops could be grown in the winter. Luther longed to go to this climate where he could grow plants for twelve months in the year, and so he set about to turn some of these potatoes into money."

"He didn't offer them for sale on the open market, but took them to a seedsman in a town nearby, and asked him to buy the seed to introduce as a new variety. The seedsman asked him how much he wanted for the tubers he had of the best variety. The boy asked him



A Giant Plum and Its Smaller Parent

\$500, but the seedsman only paid \$125. Later he sent \$50 more."

"This gave Luther Burbank enough money to go to California, and the trip was made. Before long the new variety of potatoes, which the seedsman had named 'the Burbank,' became very popular. It has grown in popularity until now it is one of the leading varieties in the United States. It is about the only variety grown on a large scale in California."

"This success made the young traveler long for more money to grow more new plants in California, but he had to work for a long time before he was finally able to start a nursery. He grew many kinds of plants from seeds, and watched the young seedlings grow, hoping to find some new fruit, flower or vegetable, that would be as much better than ordinary varieties as the Burbank potato is better than other potatoes."

"His nursery business was profitable, and after a few years he had enough money so he thought he could spend all of his time experimenting with plants."

"In addition to growing new plants from seed obtained in California, he sent to Japan and other countries for seeds, and he went into the woods and mountains and gathered seeds and wild plants and experimented with them."

"In one lot of seeds from Japan he received several pear seeds. These he grew, but the varieties they produced were of no value. Each seed produced a new variety—a variety that had never been seen before. Just like the potatoes, the seeds of fruits grow into something entirely new."

"He learned that in Japan many plum seeds were planted, so he sent there for some of the little trees that had been grown from seed. In one shipment he received twelve, no one of which had yet produced any fruit. These he carefully planted and tended until they bore their first fruit."

"You can appreciate his delight when he found that these trees bore fruit which was larger than any plums he had ever seen. One variety was finally introduced as the 'Burbank plum,' and it is the most widely grown plum even today, that is, it is grown in more states than any other variety."

"Another Japanese tree bore a most unusual fruit. Instead of the flesh being yellow as is usual with plums, it was a deep red. This was a curiosity, to say the least, and more than that, it was a valuable new variety, for it was large and delicious. This Mr. Burbank introduced as 'The Satsuma.'"

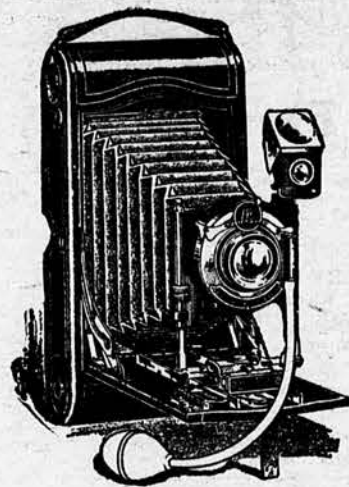
"By keeping at this, Mr. Burbank has been able to make a living, and more than that, has produced a great many new varieties of fruits, vegetables, trees and flowers."

"While I was in California, I visited Mr. Burbank and had quite a long talk with him. He is so plain, and so simple, that I forgot I was talking to one of the leading men of the world. While we were walking through his wonderful garden, a little boy running along the street going to school, called out, 'Ooohoo, hello, Mr. Burbank,' and Mr. Burbank Ooohooed back to him."

"Mr. Burbank told me that he had about 3,000 experiments under way. Every year now, he finds a lot of new varieties that are valuable. He doesn't introduce them all through the seedsman. Sometimes there are too many to be sent out all at once, and sometimes there isn't any seedsman who seems interested enough to buy them."

"How much does he get, daddy, when he sells a new variety?"

(Continued on Page 8.)



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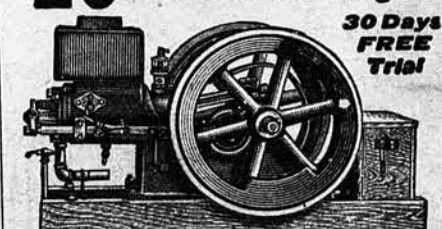
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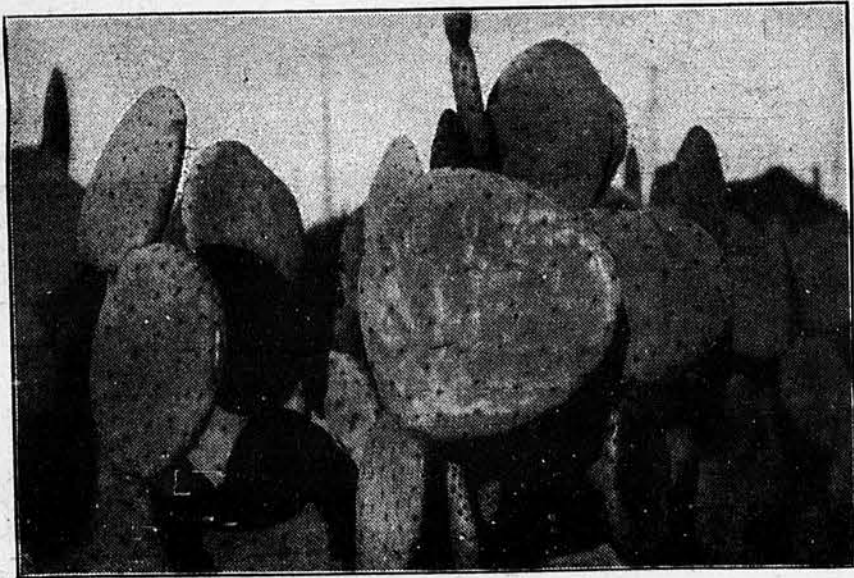
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A Boost Is Given Irrigation

Farmers From All the Western Counties and Five Other States Met at Scott City

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor.

EVERY county in the western part of Kansas was represented by delegates at the Kansas State Irrigation congress at Scott City, September 22 and 23. In addition there were farmers there from five other western states. About five hundred men were present; the attendance at several of the meetings was much higher than this, however, for many of the citizens of Scott City came to the night meetings.

The enthusiasm and the fine "get-together" spirit that was generated at this meeting did much to boost irrigation in western Kansas. There is a general feeling that the western part of this state in the underflow sections can be made an especially profitable farming country where the lift is not too high, and that all that is needed to increase the profits is to work out the most efficient systems of lifting water and applying it after it is lifted. Meetings such as the one at Scott City are a vital factor in spreading information about the most efficient methods.

Fine Crops to Show.

A feature was the remarkably fine crops that were used in the decoration of the hall where the meetings were held. This work was in charge of W. B. Coulbertson of Scott City, and the crops used were grown in Scott county. Perhaps the object of the most interest was the Sudan grass exhibit. This crop did well in Scott county this year just as it did over the rest of western Kansas, and there is a very general belief that it is a coming hay crop for that section. The quality of the alfalfa also was of much interest. An exhibit of everbearing strawberries grown by J. B. Loughran of Scott City attracted much attention. Scott county is not usually thought of as much of a strawberry section, but Mr. Loughran has proved that the crop will grow well there.

The first address was delivered by J. L. Deisem of Garden City, who started into irrigation at that town in 1889. A windmill was the power used at first, but the results were so profitable that a gasoline engine and a larger centrifugal pump were installed in 1892. Mr. Deisem said that there is a considerable field for the extension of windmill irrigation in western Kansas in the future. He believes the life of a windmill can be greatly increased by a little attention in regard to oiling and seeing that the working parts are tight. He also believes that there will be a considerable extension of the use of central power

plants to develop electric energy for pumping.

George S. Knapp of Garden City, who is employed by the government in engineering investigations with pumping machinery, discussed the "Problems in Pumping Plant Installation." He showed that care is essential with these power plants, and he expressed the belief that there is an important place for the development of central power plants to develop electric energy. Mr. Knapp said, in part:

"One thing that must be considered in installing a plant is that a gas engine will not develop its full efficiency at this altitude; the efficiency at Scott City is about 90 per cent, and at Denver it is but 80 per cent. This business of pumping irrigation has developed so rapidly that there is not so much information available as there ought to be in regard to the best machinery for a given proposition. The efficiency of a plant depends so much on the installation of exactly the right equipment that it is extremely important that a man should get all the information he can from a good construction engineer before he places his money in a plant, for it will pay him well to do so."

W. H. Baird, general manager of the Garden City Sugar and Land company, told of the work that company is doing in selling power for the pumping plants in that section. He showed that there are many advantages in the use of electric power for pumping, the most important of which is that one does not have to keep a man at the plant to care for it; the wages of the engineer thus are eliminated. In addition, a motor is not apt to cause so much trouble and expense as a gasoline engine, and the first cost is much less. Mr. Baird said that it costs about \$1,000 a mile to construct the main power lines and about \$600 a mile for the cross country lines. The generators of his company can develop about 3,000 horsepower.

Water Rights in Kansas.

H. B. Walker of Manhattan, state irrigation engineer and secretary of the irrigation congress, spoke on "Water Rights in Kansas." He showed that the Kansas laws are not what they ought to be along this line, and that they ought to be changed. The laws which are in force in Kansas are not adapted to the conditions which we have today in the building up of irrigation farming.

The paper of A. R. Towles of Garden City, which was read by J. L. Deisem, on the irrigation of alfalfa, attracted

much attention. Mr. Towles believes that the best time to irrigate this crop is just before it is cut—better results can be obtained at this time than if the water is put on after the crop is harvested. The soil will be put in good condition, so the crop can make a quick start. Time enough should be allowed for the land to dry before the crop is cut.

Lee H. Gould of Dodge City, district demonstration agent for southwest Kansas, spoke on "Irrigation Possibilities for the Dry Land Farmer." He showed that there is a place for windmill irrigation on all farms, at least to the extent of the irrigation of the garden. He said that a garden does much to make home life more agreeable in western Kansas, and that this may easily be obtained without a great amount of work. He told of what the farmers in his district are doing along this line; especially those around Hugoton.

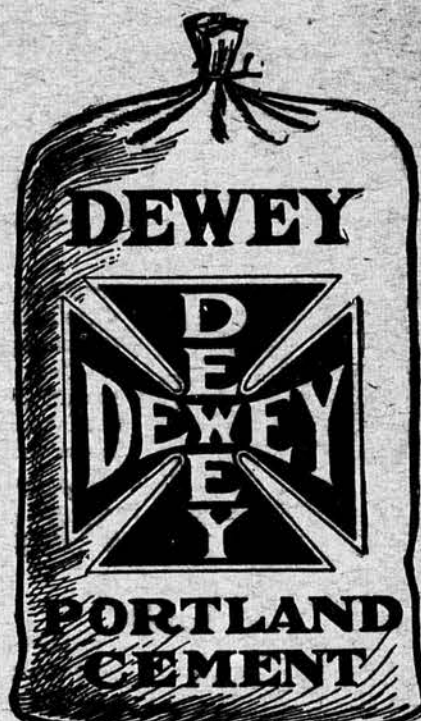
And Mr. Mohler Spoke.

J. C. Mohler of Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, spoke on "Progress for Western Kansas." Mr. Mohler said:

"The keynote of progress in western Kansas agriculture was struck by an old-timer when he declared: 'We must adapt ourselves to the country instead of trying to make the country adapt itself to us.' This doctrine of course holds in any region, but applies perhaps with greatest force where dry-farming is considered essential to the fullest development of resources and largest prosperity."

"We have arrived at a stage in the progress of western Kansas agriculture where we can pretty definitely settle on certain crops and methods to assure success. These embrace the growing of the never-failing sorghums, as kafir, milo, feterita, and the saccharine kinds, the use of the silo, the faithful cow and the unpretentious hen, along with the utilization for irrigation of the waters that underlie the region in inexhaustible quantities. In soil culture, the cardinal principle is to store the moisture in the land and make the rainfall reach as far as it may, and to prevent so far as possible the waste of runoff and evaporation. Much headway has been made in this direction by means of thorough, timely and persistent tillage."

"Western Kansas, of course, should continue to grow wheat, on a modified scale. The country is so admirably adapted in soil, sunshine, and length of growing season to the development of wheat of the



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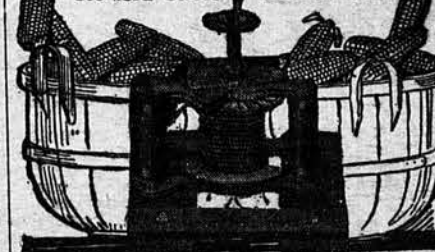
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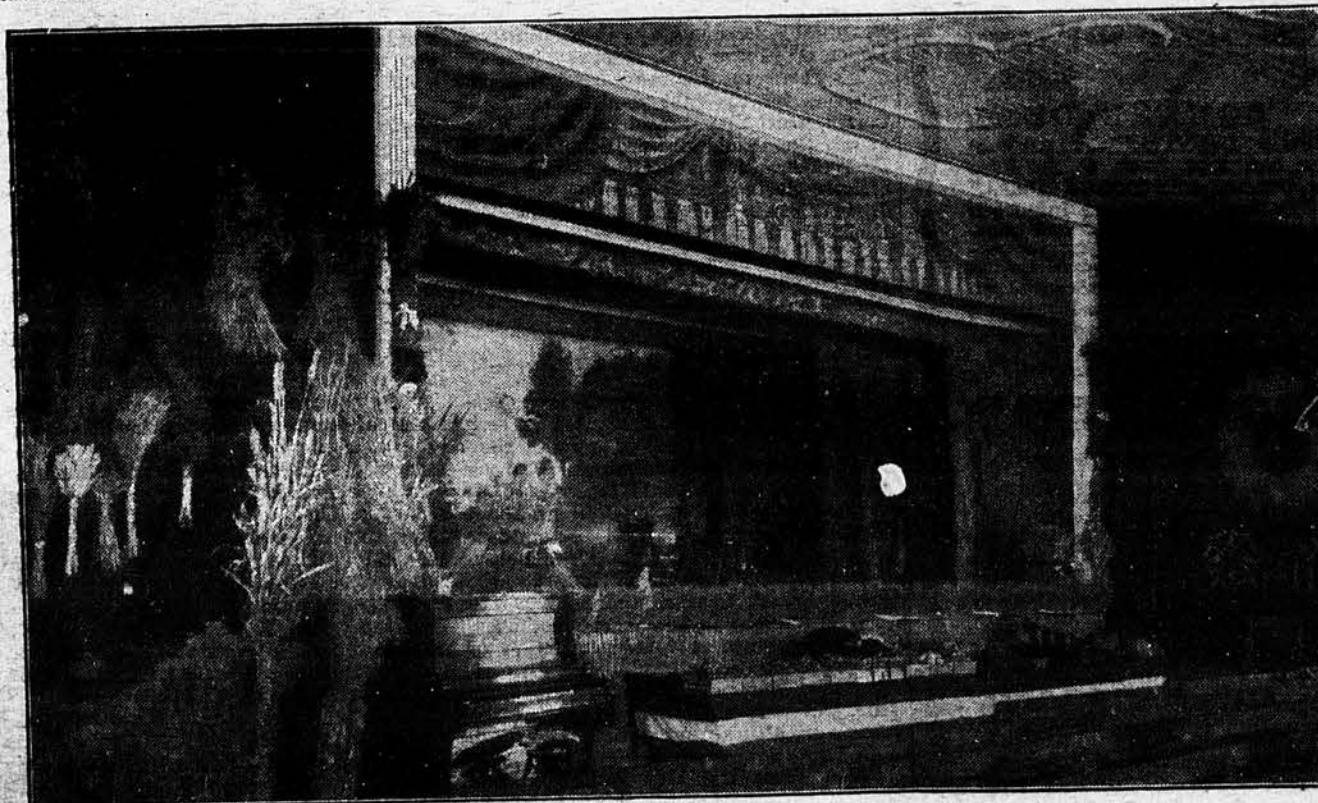
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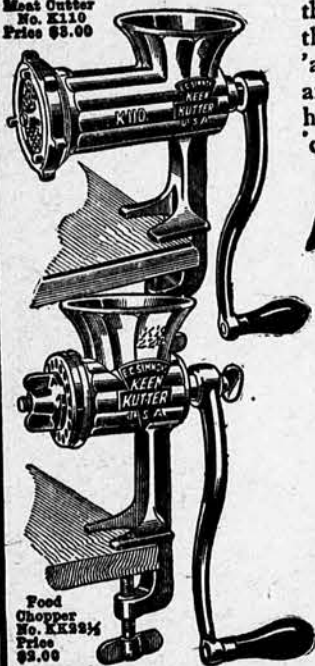


A feature was the beautiful decorations of the Scott City auditorium, where the meetings of the irrigation congress were held September 22 and 23. The agricultural exhibits attracted much attention.



Tom Profit Smiles

Meat Cutter
No. K110
Price \$5.00



Food
Chopper
No. K1234
Price
\$3.00

—makes me smile to think of the good things there'll be, after killin' time—I can fair smell the sausage meat a-sizzlin' in the pan now—'an I'm jus a-rollin' a big bite o' head-cheese around in my mouth. That used to mean hard work for the wimmin folks, but not now, 'cause they use a

KEEN KUTTER

Meat Cutter

for mincin' the pork for the winter grub. Ever eat meat cakes made from good beef with a sprinklin' o' minced onion an' celery salt an' some dried sweet peppers in 'em? You didn't? My! My! Your palate's a-goin' to hev a season o' enjoyment, after you get a Keen Kutter meat cutter or food chopper a-goin'. We use both kinds, reg'ler. They're sold on a warranty by the Simmons people an' the dealer's authorized to give back the money of you don't like 'em.

Tom Profit.



Stark Delicious Always Shows a Profit

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"My Father Put Up That Fence"



—Years
Ago.

"SQUARE DEAL FENCE LASTS." Many a

young man can look back to the time when his father put up a "SQUARE DEAL" FENCE. They are in evidence today on hundreds of farms. SQUARE DEAL Fences are time-tried and time-tested. They have proven that the SQUARE DEAL LOCK, the one-piece Stay Wires, and the Wavy Strand Wires produce lasting qualities unknown in other fences. We make the wire and we make the fence. We know that it will pay you to investigate SQUARE DEAL Fence, and find out how it is made and why it will cost you less.

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Outlasts All Others

—because of its unusual construction. The SQUARE DEAL Lock grips the stay wires above and below each strand wire. The wavy strand wires keep the fence trim and tight summer or winter. The Stay Wires prevent sagging or bagging. They cannot spread. Hogs or pigs cannot lift SQUARE DEAL Fence and crawl under. Any sudden pressure or impact is distributed over a large surface. Knots are smooth and cannot hold water or gather rust. In every rod of SQUARE DEAL Fence there are 33 up-right stay wires six inches apart, extending from top to bottom of fence and each stay wire acts as a post. Costs less for posts. Fence lasts much longer, looks better. Stock cannot break through or get under.



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highest quality that it is important that measures should be taken to produce it dependably with the moisture that comes. I do not mean by this to encourage the placing of sole reliance in wheat; that is too risky, but I do think the wheat industry should be developed, with a diversity of crops, along sane and sensible lines, in a modest way, and rather as a side issue.

"Livestock farming, however, undoubtedly holds the greatest promise for western Kansas. The Creator never made a country better adapted naturally to animal husbandry than the plains of Kansas, and it seems there never was a time when livestock was more needed, or promised greater rewards. The sorghums for grain and forage, alfalfa, never-failing water, the nutritious short grasses for year-round grazing, and the friendly climate, make it a stockman's paradise. It seems the man could not go wrong who holds his breeding herds intact, conserves his heifer calves, and lays plans to benefit by the demands for meat and milk that will become more and more insistent with the passing of the years. We must have a market for our roughage and grass, and generally speaking, livestock is the only practicable way of marketing these bulky products of the farm, as it is the most profitable way. If we have no livestock to eat the stuff, there will be little or no incentive to produce it, and our agriculture will decline, for straight grain farming will impoverish the land and make farming a game of chance, a gamble with the weather and a single crop.

"No one is greatly concerned as to the altitude of his farm or in the measurements of the rain gauge so long as returns are satisfactory and vouched for by the bin and ledger. Considering the investment, one may net as much, under management adapted to the country, in western Kansas agriculture as in the cornbelt with its high priced land and heavier precipitation.

"Western Kansas has a bright future before it, with its millions of acres of idle land that will yearly produce good crops under dry farming methods. Success depends on the man, and the prize is a competence and a home in a friendly climate, surrounded by all the blessings of a well established and enlightened civilization."

A trip was made by the delegates to the irrigation plants near Scott City. The visit to the farm of J. W. Lough was of special interest. The remarkable results that have been obtained on this farm with alfalfa under irrigation show the possibilities of the country. The delegates were especially interested in the fine stemmed, leafy structure in connection with the large yields.

Two committees were appointed by the congress. The members of the committee on organization were: J. T. Clark, Gill; Willis Wright, Liberal; G. Berghman, Garden City; A. H. Moffett, Larned; and R. D. Armstrong, Scott City. The members of the committee on resolutions were: C. C. Holsey, Sharon Springs; R. H. Crabtree, Scott City; H. B. Quimby, Garden City; C. N. Wilkison, Dodge City; and J. C. Hopper, Ness.

The officers who had charge of the congress for the past year were: E. E. Coffin, Scott City, president; M. A. Alexander, Goodland, vice-president; and H. B. Walker, Manhattan, secretary. The officers elected for the coming year are: J. L. Deisem, Garden City, president; E. H. Guilbert, Wallace, vice-president; and H. B. Walker, Manhattan, secretary. The meeting in 1915 will be held at Garden City.

The Apple Crop

The condition of the apple crop September 1 in the United States is estimated at 61.9 per cent of normal, compared with a 10-year average of 53.6 per cent. This condition is interpreted as forecasting a total production of about 220 million bushels. This estimate is based upon a reported total production of 145 million bushels in 1909 by the United States Census, and taking into account changes in condition since then. Such statements of total production of apples should not be confounded with estimates of "commercial" crop, which, last year, was only about 40 per cent of the total agricultural production.

Wood ashes sprinkled around cucumber vines will drive out the bugs. Air-slaked lime is also good for this purpose.

A Potato Seed Led to Fortune

(Continued from Page 6.)

"There is no regular price, Joe. He told me that sometimes he gets only \$25, and sometimes he gets as much as \$6,000. The house he now lives in was built from the money he received for four new varieties. These he sold to a man in Australia.

"While I was talking with Mr. Burbank, I asked him to tell me just how he produced so many new things, and this is the way he explained it.

"The making of new plants is very simple. All that is necessary is to understand how nature makes new things herself, and then imitate her. Nature has two methods. One is merely the planting of seeds, and the other is the combining of two plants by carrying the pollen of one to the blossom of another. "You know, some flowers have a dust in the blossoms that is carried by insects and the wind. This fine dust contains within itself all the characters of the plant that bore it. They are bottled up and cannot be seen until that dust—pollen, it is called—is carried to the incubator chamber on another plant where the young seeds are being reared. There it is combined with the seeds, and when these seeds grow into plants, the new plants have the characters of both the plant that bore the pollen and the plant that bore the seed.

"These characters are not all visible—oh, no—it would be impossible for all of them to show at once, but they are combined in that new plant forever, and the seeds of that plant may some day grow into plants with the characters that are not seen in that plant.

"Knowing this, I combine whatever plants I will—or rather, those plants that nature will let me combine, for she has certain restrictions, and some cannot be united.

"For example, I combined a blackberry with a wild variety of an amber color. I wished to get a white blackberry and I did get it. I had to work on it a good many ears, but finally among the many thousand seedlings which I grew I found one that had berries as white as snow. This new variety was a blackberry in spite of the fact that it was white.

"In a similar way, I produced a plum without a stone. In France there is a wild plum that has a very small stone. It does not surround the seed at all, but clings to one side of it. I thought that if I combined this with one of our best plums that has a stone I could find among the seedlings one with all the good characters of the tame plum and also the stoneless character of the tiny wild one. I succeeded, and now have a variety that is just as good as our best plums, but it has no stem at all.

Seeing the Point.

"In another case I combined a small wild plum from the Atlantic coast that was of no value for food with one of the large, delicious Japanese varieties. My object was to get a large plum that would thrive in the cold places where the wild plum grew, and that is just what I got."

"Then I asked Mr. Burbank to tell me about his spineless cactus, and how he produced it.

"I suffered untold pain in producing the spineless cactus," he explained.

"I wished to get a forage crop that would yield more than any other forage crop and that could be grown where there is but little rain. I obtained seeds and plants from all parts of the world, and grew and compared them. I decided the cactus was the most promising, but it grew slowly and had vicious spines.

"By growing thousands and thousands of seedlings and making hundreds of combinations by carrying the pollen from one to the other, I finally found a few seedlings that grew rapidly and at the same time were without spines. I think this was a character that the cactus had millions of years ago, and the spines were grown later to protect itself from hungry animals.

"Since then I have produced many more varieties without spines. Some of these varieties produce as much as 100 tons of forage an acre in three years."

"That is the story of the boy who found a potato seed, Joe."

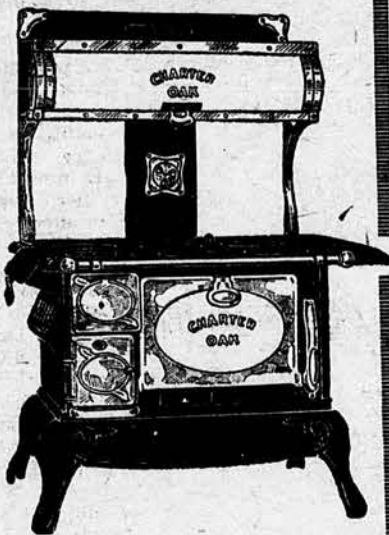
"Oh, daddy, that is so interesting. Do you suppose I could grow new varieties of plants?"

"Certainly you can, if you plant the seeds, and care for them."

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New Kafir Great Fodder

Two Rows From African Seed Fill a Wagon—Farm Doings

BY HARLEY C. HATCH.

TWO rows of African kafir, 60 rods long, headed very closely with a knife, made all that could well be piled on a 14-inch lower wagon box with a throwboard on one side. We headed this for our chickens who were getting tired of oats and corn. When being fed oats and corn they would eat and say nothing but now when we feed this kafir they all sing and seem as happy as can be. We have an empty corn crib—all corn cribs are empty in this locality and have been for a year—and in this crib we put this newly headed kafir and spread it over the floor. We had to spread it very thinly to prevent it from heating for it is full of moisture. One neighbor is cutting his kafir now and putting it up in small shocks but we shall not cut ours until compelled to.

If kafir cut now gets a big rain during the next week the fodder will blacken badly and it is likely the grain will spoil to some extent. We like to put off cutting this grain just as long as we can but this year cutting is going to come earlier than usual because kafir is ripening earlier than it has for years. It is not the African kind alone that has ripened early but all kinds whether of Kansas, Oklahoma or African seed. It seems to us that we notice a tendency in the African kafir to shatter easily; it appears to be like feterita in this respect and so may have to be cut before we wish to cut it.

Feed which comes under the head of roughness is more plentiful than it has been for years. Many farmers are well stocked with it, and some have silos and few cattle on hand. Many do not wish to buy at present prices and for that reason more men are hunting cattle to winter than for some time. In this respect this year is the exact opposite of 1913; then cattle to winter were easy to find at a standard price of \$2.50 a month or \$15 for the season. We have not heard what price is being made this year but we are sure of one thing; it will not approach the price charged in 1913. While it is always well to have the feed and stock supply balanced, it is better to have more feed than the stock can eat than to have more stock than you have feed to give them. We doubt if there will be many cattle that have their board hired in this part of Kansas during the coming winter.

If the people of Kansas want warm weather all they have to do to get it is to begin corn cutting. As in other years we began this work in what proved to be the warmest days of the month.

The corn we cut was planted May 12. It made a large growth for upland corn and kept green until it was cut. We think it will make better feed than if cut earlier as it escaped some heavy rains.

We shall not need as much corn fodder as we have needed in the last four years. The kafir will make a lot of fodder and there is considerable hay to feed this year, something we have fed little of to cattle for some time. The feeding season is not going to be so long as in 1913, either. In that year we began feeding in August and kept it up until the next spring.

There is no better fodder than that made of corn and we think it makes the best silage too. But stock likes a change and will do better on a mixture of hay, kafir and corn fodder than on the best corn fodder alone. Of late years it has been rather costly to feed hay and for that reason some of our younger stock have had little of it.

There is still some prairie hay to cut. It has run up to a head and so will make stemmy hay. The yield is largely increased by letting it stand but the quantity is increased at the expense of quality. However, the hay being cut now is not bad at all and sells quickly on the track for about \$8 a ton. Early cut hay stored in barns brings a much better price and we know of several lots being sold for winter delivery during the last week for from \$9 to \$10 a ton.

Where one can get \$10 a ton for prairie

hay with as large a crop as we raised this year a higher price than \$35 an acre is justified for much of the hay land in south Coffey and north Woodson counties. We hear much talk about the wearing out of the land by continual cutting and taking off of the grass but we never could see where there was much difference between cutting it and burning it. In the early days all the grass was burned off at some time during the fall, winter or early spring and we have always asserted that it is not so hard on the meadow to cut the grass off in summer as it is to let it burn off in the fall or winter.

What is playing-out the grass in eastern Kansas is not the cutting of it but the pasturing. Where one field has been harmed and made weedy by mowing there are 25 which have been harmed by over-pasturing. Those who advocate keeping of cattle to eat all this hay must remember that prairie hay is poor cattle feed and at \$10 a ton it would also be the costliest feed known. To keep cattle on a prairie farm one must pasture the grass and that is the surest way of destroying prairie sod.

We notice that the public sale season is well underway, for every local newspaper carries from two to five sale notices in every issue. This is starting the season out early but with each succeeding year the tendency has been to begin the sales earlier. Years ago the sale season seldom started until the crops were gathered and most of the sales were held during the winter. Then it was rare for a farm sale to be held as early as September or as late as March. Now they fill all open dates between September 1 and the last day of April. We hear at the sales already held in this locality that cattle sell high but all other property is not bringing enough to justify a man holding a sale just to get rid of it.

Another thing we notice on all the bills is the increasing number of milk cows offered for sale. In former times a man would specify one or two head among the rest of his cattle as being "milk cows" while the rest of them went in as just plain cows. Now everything is billed as a milk cow that has by any chance ever given milk. And not only are they called milk cows but every one is advertised as being an extra good milk cow. This term has been used so often in billing common farm cows that it no longer carries any weight. As a matter of fact there are not half a dozen "extra good milk cows" in this township if we take the standard of a good dairy country to judge them by.

We have bought at times several milk cows, both at private and public sale, which were represented to be specially fine milkers. We have never found them anything more than ordinary and we have bought cows that had a local reputation for being extra good ones. The reason is that milk stock is judged here from a basis of beef breeds or a mixture of such breeds. Many of the cows which are thought to be good here would not be kept at all on an eastern dairy farm where they really have good milk cows. In this matter of buying milk cows we are getting to be like a neighbor who used to live here. He had bought "extra good milk cows" until he had enough and one day said to a man who had come to sell him another, "I don't ever want to buy another milk cow from a man who has one to sell." The milk cow to buy is the one your neighbor doesn't want to part with; the one to let alone is the one he is anxious to sell.

Know How to Tan?

F. K. Seeman, Mellowdale, Alberta, asks the Farmers Mail and Breeze to supply a recipe for tanning deer hide or bear skins so the hair will not come off. The hide should remain soft and pliable.

Maybe if you felt as a drunkard does you would do as he does; or if you felt as a miser does you would do as he does.

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Get better, newer clothes and genuine clothes satisfaction. The "Standard" Bargain Bulletins are issued every two months; therefore we can keep our styles right up-to-date, our stock fresh, also take advantage of these big "between seasons" bargain opportunities. We have no huge costly catalogs to print, and taking months to prepare. The little "Standard" Bargain Bulletins take only a few days to print, cost only a penny to mail and are rushed to you six times every year. You can have these Bulletins; you must have them. The new Fall Bulletin will show you how to cut your clothing bills. Fill out and mail coupon today, and we will send you the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins absolutely FREE.

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Time to Talk Fall Fashions

You Must Have a Cape Coat and a Tunic

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS.

A WOMAN, so the story goes, once stepped into a fashionable shop and asked to be shown suits and gowns. "Sit down and wait a moment, Madam," said the salesman courteously, "the styles are just changing." Exaggerated, of course, but really now when you think of the rapid succession of hobble, slits, bustles, panniers, minarets, tunics, kimono-sleeved blouses, and tight-fitting basques which have appeared on the feminine form within the past months, it isn't so far wrong after all. You can take time to sit down and read this fashion chat with an easy mind, however, for the basque and tunic and redingote now with us are here to stay for the winter, so the best dressmakers say. It's good news, too, for in spite of the extremes, which are always freakish, the tendency is toward clothes that fit the figure and show arms, hips, and waist line freed from loose, baggy draperies once so popular, and come, trim and neat, into their own again.

Tunics Lead the Style.

Skirts are wider—welcome words—and shorter, also. They clear the floor by from 3 to 7 inches, though the latter is extreme. The tunic-skirt is quite the thing. Tunics came to us early last spring as odd, perky little minarets reaching just below the hips. They have grown steadily longer, wider, and more pronounced as to flare till they now come within 9 inches of the bottom of the skirt and there is a whisper from Paris that the narrow little underskirts will have to give way before the ever descending tunic until we have straight, full skirts again. The underskirt will not disappear for some time, however, as women seem to like it, and when made of the popular new Roman striped materials and combined with a tunic of plain color, it is really very smart. You'll have to have a tunic, of course, but there's a wide range of choice, from plain, circular tunics made with a seam front and back, to rippling, gathered tunics, or tunics with fullness laid in box or side plaits. Your tunic may hang straight at the bottom, or round up in front and dip down at the back; it may be a complete overskirt, or it may be merely filmy side draperies of net or chiffon over a satin or crepe de chine gown; it may start from the waist line, or take its beginning from a plain yoke of hip depth and without fullness; but a tunic it must be.

The Basque Is the Latest.

The first basque dresses which appeared on the streets were something of a shock after the baggy blouses of which we had grown accustomed. Women gasped, held their breath, looked again, and then bought basques for themselves. The first basque sent out from Paris was close fitted, buttoned straight down the front and reached 4 inches below the hips. It proved becoming to few figures, and has been modified by adding a few gathers or shirrings so as to give a suggestion of looseness and still be chaped to the figure. For those who cannot wear the basque, the popular long waisted effect may be obtained by deep shirred girdles or wide sashes laid in folds. The fitted yokes of the tunic skirts already mentioned provide another way equally good. For tailored effects and many dresses with long tunics, the normal waist line is correct.

Sleeves set in natural sized armholes came in with the basque and are growing in favor with other types of waist, though the kimono and raglan sleeves are still used. Set in sleeves are long and tight with no gathers at the top though sometimes they flare at the wrist.

Our old favorite, the tailored suit, is hard to recognize this fall, disguised as it frequently is with cape effects in



the back. Coats without capes usually have a vest of some sort. Vests, by the way, are good style with almost any sort of costume. Made of plaid or striped material, they are an attractive addition to a plain colored skirt and waist. The accepted length for the suit coat is 32 or 40 inches. The skirt of the coat flares below the waist line. Very graceful are the long military capes and very useful to give extra protection when the coat suit is not warm enough. For separate coats, the redingote is the favored style, in 52-inch length.

High collars are making an effort to come into favor again but the V-shaped, round, or square necks are still generally preferred, with a high, flaring collar in the back.

Hats are small and high, and Dame Fashion decrees they will go still higher. There are many low-crowned sailors, however, which the woman who must drive into town will find much more satisfactory than high pom-poms and stick-ups which are constantly knocking against the top of things. Early fall hats of every sort are of velvet, and black is the prevailing color. Trimmings generally seen are shiny white flowers, or quills, wings, or ribbon, also white. Similar trimmings in gold or silver are equally good and, if anything, newer. Of course the high hats call for high coiffures, and women are wearing their hair piled on top of the head in French twists, or modifications of that mode.

Now Choose Your Color.

Fabrics most in favor for the dressy afternoon or semi-evening gown are crepe de chine, velvet, and a lovely, soft silk called pussy-willow taffeta. Better think twice before you buy this latter material for it is said to spot badly. Broadcloth of fine, soft quality and high luster is much in demand for tunic costumes in combination with silk or satin. In woolen materials, those with a pile surface lead. For suits and woolen dresses, the favorite is gabardine, an extra fine, light weight fabric with a soft pile surface. Somber colors are used for the body of the gown, brightened by trimmings of gay plaids or stripes. Mexican designs and colors are much seen in fabrics and trimming, and gold and silver are also much in demand. Bottle green and a new shade of brown which you call "tete de negre" when you wish to make an impression on the salesman or the neighbors, and "nigger brown" on ordinary occasions, are the leading colors. If you like red, there are new shades for you called currant, mahogany, and Indian red. If you don't care for any of these colors, you may choose carrot yellow, sapphire blue, and raisin or prune, both shading on to purple. Color combinations approved by fashion are banana yellow and Montezuma green, navy blue and seal brown, or Aztec blue and Indian red. Sounds like more trouble with Mexico, doesn't it? And the worst of it is we can't remain neutral, for Fashion has made her decree, and where is the woman who dares be out of style?

High School Girls Get a New Idea

In an issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, last spring, my attention was attracted by the following words: "Visit K. S. A. C. and be Wiser." I heartily said Amen to the suggestion, for I had, with 19 other students, just returned from a visit to the college and knew its worth. I am about to suggest a plan which I think will work well in country and village schools. This plan was used last year for the first time in the history of our school.

Our visit to the college has thrown a very different light on occupations now open to young persons, for all who were in the party. Since 1899 of the twenty who have been graduated from our two-year high school course fifteen

are now teaching and the two who married taught before their marriage. They are teaching regardless of their aptitude for the work, because that has seemed the only line open to them.

The principal of our school made arrangements last spring with Dean Miller of the college to take us through the institution. We were received very cordially by all professors while there. The domestic science class prepared a picnic dinner for the girls; there were twelve of us. The dinner was good, and as we watched the demonstration it was still better.

Before going every girl thought she must teach, and the ambitious boys were determined to go to the city or chase an engine over the country. Since we have come back the boys have decided to stay on the farm—farm along scientific principles or run a dairy farm. And the girls have a larger vision of what is open to them. We have come to the conclusion that we don't have either to teach or get married, but we may do almost anything boys can do. We may be lawyers, dressmakers, milliners, nurses, bookkeepers, surveyors, or carpenters. Would it not be great for every housewife to be able to plan her kitchen and plumbing system? Of course if she could do this the plan for the rest of the house would be easy.

I shall never teach; I am much more interested in other things. I am 16, and was graduated from our school here last spring.

Louisville, Kan. Velma Kastner.

The School Teacher Needs You

I want to write a word in behalf of the rural school teacher. In this part of the state so many have a mistaken idea as to the true value of the teacher. I was a teacher in the rural schools for several years, and I believe the mistake comes from the patrons not becoming acquainted with her or showing a real interest in her work.

At the beginning, or before school begins if possible, make the teacher's acquaintance. Talk with her of your children, their aims, and your aims for them. Do all in your power to make the work of teaching your children a pleasant one, and you will find that she will be only too glad to help them in every way possible.

But please, let me beg of you, before your children are old enough to send to school—which on the average should be seven years—help the teacher and children by teaching the children to be obedient, respectful, and many things along that line. If they are taught these things at home you will find that everything will move smoothly so far as your children are concerned; and I have no fear of their falling behind in their grades. Study the matter, for the education of our children is the most important issue of this generation.

Mound City, Kan.

Is Yours a Happy Home?

Home is supposed to be the brightest and happiest place on earth; but it isn't going to be so if we do not make it so. If it is bright it must be beautiful, and no home can be beautiful without flowers and pictures. When I speak of pictures I do not mean the great, gaudy picture of some actress with low neck gown and shoulder sleeves. If we have pictures let us have something happy and elevating, such as scenery, children, flowers, or copies of good paintings. These pictures need not be expensive to be pretty; and they give one pleasant thoughts, and pleasant thoughts make pleasant homes and happy lives.

I am about to crowd the flowers out of my letter; but do not crowd them out of your home. So many people say, "I haven't room for flowers." They do not know the pleasure they bring, or they would make room, even if only for two or three. Geraniums are my favorites, for they bloom more freely than others and are easy to grow. As I am writing I can see three lovely ones in bloom, red, white, and pink. And how bright and cheery they look this dreary, dark, rainy day! You who have no house plants, take my advice and get two or three geraniums and a nice fern, and see if you and your family do not get more real pleasure out of them than out of anything else.

Tryon, Okla.

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

The shirtwaist dressing sack No. 6655 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 44-inch material.

A stylish shirtwaist is shown in 6705. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 40-inch material.

The pattern for ladies' one-piece skirt 6756 is cut in six sizes, 22 to 32



inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material.

A dress of serviceable, up-to-date design is No. 6652, which is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

The two-gore skirt 6398 is cut in five sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material.

The pattern for children's rompers, 6657, which are so popular and serviceable, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 6656 is cut in sizes 4 to 14 years. Age 8 years requires 3 yards of 36-inch material.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.
Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following patterns:
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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

The only way to get rid of a dandelion is to dig it up root and all and eat pathy; but the world always finds kicks handier to give than sympathy.

A Live Country Neighborhood

BY MRS. S. M. WILKINS,
Burden, Kan.

If a country neighborhood really wishes to improve socially, there are many ways in which it may be done. The idea is to have something that will afford a point of contact between the leader and the people. I am old fashioned enough to believe in the literary society. Spelling contests at one time stirred the interest of both the parents and the children of the community. If we cannot start some new movements toward social improvement, let us at least revive the old ones.

Not more than 200 miles from this place, in one of the northern counties, is a settlement of Scandinavians. They came from their fatherland in the last generation, and their children grew up with traditions in another land and interests here. They called their town Denmark.

Transplanted there, the older members of the community saw that the young people were not enjoying the advantages of a social life such as they had enjoyed in the old country. For a while they watched the youth leave for the city; then they sought to remedy conditions. They said, "We can make this place as attractive as other places," and set about to do it. Plans were made for a community center. These people supplied enough money to build a hall at the crossroads. They bought a moving picture machine, installed it, and voted to have two shows a week. Enough admittance was charged to pay expenses. They got together a number of persons who could play, and organized a band of their own. During political campaigns, both sides are given the use of the hall. Evangelistic meetings have been held there. The hall is open for home talent shows, and clean shows staged by stock companies. A board representing the moral interests of the community acts as a board of censorship. Conditions, I admit, are somewhat different in this case from many, since the Danish community by tradition, customs, and language—in more isolated from adjoining communities, and more closely bonded together, but in nearly every country district the same needs are apparent in some degree.

Speaking of Cool Weather—

Take the boys' or men's woolen sweaters. Cut off sleeves and neck part, which are generally worn out, and make little waists. Sew the lower part of the sweater onto this waist, and you have a good warm skirt for the little girls.—Mrs. E. L. Dodge, R. L., Willis, Kan.

Look over your winter clothes, and if there are any you are not going to wear give them to some mother who will be glad to make something comfortable for her little ones. You will have more room, and some little one will be warmer this winter.—Mrs. Frank Calvert, Elmdale, Kan.

To make a cupboard mouseproof turn it over on its side and tack screen wire on the bottom, being careful to fit it snugly over the corners and up against the corner posts. Then stand the cupboard upright, and set it so it will lack about 2 inches of touching the wall. This will prevent the mice from gnawing in from the back or sides.—Mrs. F. C., Elmdale, Kan.

If the end of the season catches you with few fruit jars and a lot of ripe tomatoes try cooking some, running them through the colander and then boiling the juice down a third or more before canning. Add nothing but a little salt for seasoning. This juice may be used for plain tomato soup, catsup, or vegetable soup. Nothing gives a meat loaf quite so good a flavor as a cup of it poured over the meat just before placing it in the oven. Taking the seeds out of all the tomatoes at one time saves the trouble of doing it many times when small quantities are needed.—Mrs. L. D. Griffee, Goodland, Kan.

For a number of years I have been getting so many good ideas from those who write for the home department that I have thought I would contribute a few ideas. Those who have waists with short sleeves and find them a little cool just now should take some of the same goods or some net, tuck it and make a tight fitting sleeve that

will come pretty well up on the arm. Make sleeve holders of elastic and slip these on under your short sleeves. One pair of sleeve holders will do for all your waists.—Mrs. R. W. Kimble, Downs, Kan.

Cook Them This Way

The vegetable orange about which inquiry was made is sometimes called the poor man's apple. Let them get yellow. When they are ripe, they will drop from the end of the stem. They are good then eaten raw, the same as melons. To use for canning, let them get just yellow. For preserves, peel, cut in half, take out the seeds, then cut them in inch strips. Make a rich sirup, the same as for other preserves, drop in the fruit, using half a lemon to the quart of cooked fruit, and cook until clear. Then seal in glass jars. To make sweet pickles of them, prepare them the same as for preserves. Put vinegar on in a granite kettle, with one-third water. If very strong, use half water, and a third as much sugar as vinegar, add whole cloves, cinnamon, allspice and celery seed to taste, bring them to a boil, then drop in fruit. Cook until it is easily pierced with a straw. Seal in glass jars. Equal parts of apple and vegetable orange juice makes a good jelly. Mrs. Jesse L. Wott.

Council Grove, Mo.



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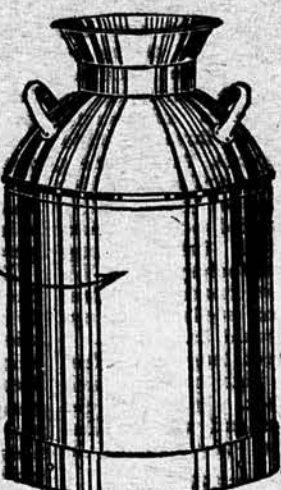


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The reason Blue Valley Checks are bigger is because our shippers put a tag on their can of cream and drive on down to the depot with it, thereby saving all the expenses of the Middleman.

The Blue Valley Hand Separator Shipping System

Supposing you take a load of hogs to town and one buyer offers you five or ten cents more per hundred than the others offer. The highest bidder gets the load of hogs, doesn't he? Well, why not sell your cream that way? Why not sell it where you can get the most money for it?

We are in a position to pay you more money because we save the expenses of the middleman system and add it to your cream check. Ours is a direct-from-farmer-to-creamery proposition. No middlemen of any kind. No cream receiving stations. No cream wagon hauling routes. No commission men. No traveling men. You ship your own cream and we send you the cash for each shipment.

Isn't that just what you do with your hogs if the local hog buyer doesn't treat you right? Don't you bunch with your neighbor and ship a carload? We use Uncle Sam as our traveling man and we keep in constant touch with one another.

The average price paid for butterfat under the Blue Valley Hand Separator Shipping System is higher than the average price paid under any other creamery system! We will mail literature comparing prices paid under different creamery systems, the figures being taken from official state reports.

What better evidence could be produced that it is the right market for the producer? What better evidence could be given that it is the right system for building up the dairy industry?

Besides cutting out all these middlemen expenses we get a quality of cream under our direct shipping system which enables us to make the best butter. It is sold in Blue Valley Trademark packages in the big cities of the country at higher prices than ordinary butter sells for and the farmer gets the cash difference.

We are constantly turning money from the big cities back to the country. We get the money from the consumer in the big city and put it direct into the pocket of the farmer in the country. We help to build up your community more than your local middleman because we turn more money into your community and put the difference right into your own pocket.

Ours is a business system that appeals to business farmers. Our more than 70,000 shippers at our eleven creameries represent the best business element of their different communities because they realize what the extra money on each can of cream means month after month and year after year.

Blue Valley creameries are located in wholesale market centers where there are a number of railroads, thus enabling each creamery to get a large volume of cream within a reasonable shipping distance and serve a large number of cream producers. Creameries are located at Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Sioux City, Ia., Detroit, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Hastings, Neb., Parsons, Kan., Springfield, Ill., Clinton, Ill., Cedar Rapids, Ia. Ours is a business creamery system built up to meet hand separator conditions, thereby paying highest prices for cream. Yours truly,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY COMPANY

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OUR GUARANTEE

You take no risk in shipping your can of cream to a Blue Valley Creamery. You are sure of the money for your cream and our binding guarantee insures the return of your empty can. No farmer has ever failed to get his pay for his can of cream during all the years we have been in business. We are proud, and we think justly so, of this record and it is worth a great deal to the farmer who is looking for a high price cream market and one that is at the same time reliable.

We have thousands of letters on file in our offices from shippers. We will send you copies on application. Each is a glowing recommendation of the Blue Valley System.

Cream is always shipped by baggage or express and low shipping rates have been fixed for 5, 8 and 10 gallon cans. The shipping charge includes the return of your empty can. Ask your local express agent or railroad agent about rates to our nearest creamery. If he can't give you the rates just drop us a postal card and we will see that he is informed. Our wagons meet all trains. Ship on any train that carries express or baggage.

Write for printed shipping tags or use an ordinary shipping tag and address it to the nearest Blue Valley Creamery. Be sure your name and address is on the tag and turn the can over to the transportation company. We will do the rest.

Write today, for our handsomely illustrated and interesting short story, entitled, "The Fable of the Cow." It is free for the asking.

Ship a can of cream to us today and try the Blue Valley System. Address our nearest creamery.

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Doctor of
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Now is the Time Your Hens Need a Tonic

Moulting weakens a hen—it brings her vitality down to low ebb. To help the hen over this period you ought to feed her a tonic to keep her system vigorous, well able to force out the old quills, grow a new feather crop and get back on the job laying eggs well before the winter sets in. Keep your hens toned up.

What your hens need right now is Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. This splendid tonic is the result of my lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science, a doctor of medicine and a successful poultry raiser. It tones up the dormant egg organs, offsets the weakening effects of moulting, quickens quill shedding, makes for a new feather growth and makes hens lay.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Not a Stimulant, but a Tonic

Shortens Moulting Period—Makes Hens Lay

This is also a splendid tonic for fattening poultry for market. It helps the birds digest the maximum amount of their ration and convert it into flesh. It keeps poultry healthy and fit while cooped up. Besides, my Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is an excellent constitutional remedy for roup.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will make your poultry healthy, make hens lay, help chicks grow and shorten the moulting period, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.



My new Poultry Book tells all about Pan-a-ce-a. It's free.

Sold only by reputable dealers whom you know, never by peddlers.

Buy On My Money-Back Guarantee

1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 80c; 25-lb. pall \$2.50. Except in Canada and the far West. Pan-a-ce-a costs only 10¢ per day for thirty fowl.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Taken off pasture, put on dry feed and closely confined, your stock are apt to get out of fix during winter. Some are liable to get constipation, dropical swellings, stocky legs, but most common and dreaded of all diseases, especially among hogs, is worms—worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock toned up, enrich their blood, keep their bowels regular and will rid them of worms. 25-lb. pall \$1.00; 100-lb. sack \$5.00. Smaller packages on low as 50¢. Export in Canada and the far West and the South.

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or keep it in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumbers, squash, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25¢; 5 lbs. 80¢. Export in Canada and the far West. I guarantee it.

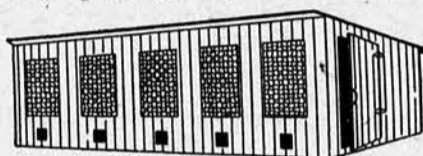
Cozy Home for Winter Layers

Produce Eggs When They Are Worth While

BY MRS. EMERY MCKEE,
Hallowell, Kan.

WE HAVE just completed a new hen house, that we are sure will be very convenient in caring for winter layers. This house was not built on the spur of the moment, but after three or four years of careful planning. We studied farmer's bulletins, agricultural reports, farm papers, in fact everything we could find which explained the building of good poultry houses. We also visited several chicken farms, and studied the buildings that have proved satisfactory there. We believe that our new house is better suited to our present needs than anything else that we could have built.

The house is 50 feet long by 10 feet wide. It is 7 feet high in front, and 4½ feet at the back. It faces the south, and is sunny and warm. The house is divided into five rooms, 10

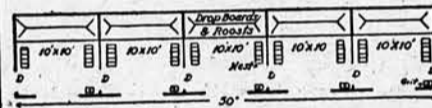


This house is warm and sunny.

feet square. The partitions are boarded only 3 feet from the back. The rest of the partitions, and the inside doors, are of poultry netting. On extremely cold nights a burlap curtain is dropped in front of the roosts. When this is down, the hens are inclosed in a tiny room 10 by 3 feet, and yet have an abundance of fresh air.

The windows are covered with one-inch poultry netting, to keep the sparrows out. There is a drop-curtain of burlap for every window. These curtains are on frames which can be fastened back against the roof, where they are out of the way, during the day. The dropping-board, which is 3 feet wide, extends the full length of the building. It is at the extreme back.

On the south of the house are pens made of 6-foot netting. These pens are 10 by 30 feet. Straw, about a foot in depth, is kept in these pens.



Floor plan of building for 100 hens.

Into this straw I scatter the grain, so that the hens will be obliged to work for their living.

In each of these pens I have 20 White Leghorn pullets. The hens enter the house through a small door under the window. There are only two large doors in the hen house. The one at the west end of the building fastens on the inside, and we keep the one at the east end locked. We believe that thieves cannot easily disturb our flock.

The inside of this building is white-washed, and it certainly looks cozy and comfortable on a winter day. Under the dropping boards I have nail kegs facing the back, so that the hens can have dark nests. The feed and grit hoppers are inside the house. The pans for milk and water are also kept inside so that they will be free from litter, and will not freeze.

This house is warm and sunny, and biddy shows that she is happy in her pleasant surroundings, by the merry song she sings as she goes about her work.

Praise for Rhode Island Reds

I keep my chickens in a good warm hen house in winter. My coop faces the south and the front is part glass and part screen. When the weather is very cold I close the screen part and when it is warm I leave it open so they can have plenty of fresh air. In the winter I give them plenty of straw to scratch in. Morning and noon I throw wheat and barley in the straw so they may work for it. I keep a dry mash before them, composed of bran, alfalfa meal and beef scraps. Occasionally I give them a wet mash. Their evening meal consists of corn. I keep plenty of fresh water, gravel and coal ashes before them. I also feed them all the

scraps from the table, sour milk and the small potatoes. In the summer alfalfa cuttings, lettuce, worms and bugs take the place of the dry mash. I sow barley for late green feed and rye for early spring.

I clean the droppings from under the perches every other day and scatter air slaked lime on the dropping board. Frequently I spray kerosene mixed with water, on and under the perches as a preventive of mites.

The Rhode Island Red chickens bring the largest returns and are the easiest to raise of any breed that I have tried. I keep the Rose Combs, and like them best because their combs do not freeze as quickly as do the single combs. Rhode Island Reds are hardy, and a sick bird is uncommon if they are given proper care. They are early and prolific layers. There always have been some of them laying since I have been raising them. When the hens were moulting the pullets were laying. My pullets hatched in March generally begin laying in September and lay all winter and summer, some of them scarcely take time to moult the next fall. They are good sitters but are easily broken up. They make excellent mothers and almost invariably begin laying before they wean their brood. They are also good foragers.

Achilles, Kan.

Ducks and the Egg-Basket

From eight runner ducks and two drakes I sold more than \$44 worth of eggs and young ducks this year, and have added 125 young ducks and drakes to my flock.

My first duck was hatched June 7, 1913, and the other seven July 16. They had to hunt most of their own living. I did not begin to feed for eggs until January. The first egg was laid January 21. In February I gathered 198 eggs, in March 204, and in April 212. Then I ran short of feed. I only had oats and water for them, and they didn't care much for oats. That cut down the yield for May, which was 200 eggs. In June they laid 216 eggs. In the seven months after the first egg was laid the eight ducks produced 1,210 eggs.

The eggs sold for hatching brought me \$18.98. The young ducks I sold netted me \$27.14, and I only sold the culls of the flock. All this was from eight ducks and two drakes. Now I have a flock of 135.

Twenty-five of the first hatched have begun to lay. They are 5 months old. The breeders have free range and a little open-front shed. For eggs, runner ducks cannot be beaten and it is a pleasure to care for them. We have a great many callers. It is the ducks they want to see, not me.

Mrs. Wm. J. Winslow.

Hesston, Kan.

October in the Hennery

BY N. L. HARRIS

Poultryman, Kansas Agricultural College.

Are your pullets laying? If not it is your fault and you should strive to find the trouble.

Hens are moulting early this year and should be in fine condition to fill the winter egg basket. Don't neglect to use a little extra care and feed for the next six weeks.

There is much truth in the statement: Don't try to tell the other fellow something about poultry that he doesn't want to know. He will not believe it if you do; no matter what proofs you may have.

The price of eggs is advancing in spite of the fact that an unusually large number of pullets have been raised this season.

Pullets hatched in January and February are the ones that lay in the summer and fall when the old hens are moulting. It will be well not to depend on these to continue laying through the winter, however, as they probably will moult about the first of January and should be disposed of at that time.

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Pork Growing is Profitable

All the breeds of swine are profitable meat producers for the man who knows how to handle them. There are fashions in the various breeds of swine as well as in breeds of cattle, horses or sheep. Every breeder has his own idea of what an ideal hog should be, and he takes pride in producing animals that conform as nearly as possible to that type.

From childhood we have spoken of the hog as an unclean animal. In the old-fashioned pen it was not clean. When we see the hog grazing in green alfalfa fields, though, or exhibited in the prize lots of the great stock shows, we realize that it has developed a great deal since its conditions of life have been improved. How could an old sow, standing belly deep in filth, with her snout buried to the eyes in disgusting swill, be a pleasure to own? Compare her with the Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White, or Duroc-Jersey breeds in their present day surroundings. The animal that does not have to contend with filth is capable of producing more meat from the same grain, too.

With our profitable markets, the breeding of swine is a great opportunity for the country bred youth of Kansas to make money quickly and honestly. We ask them to stay on the farm and help us in this work, because it is a pleasant life. We do not ask them to share the dirty toil of our fathers and forefathers, the

More Money for Farmers

Capable farmers produce wealth. More of this wealth should go into the pockets of the farmers. Too many persons use all their time to produce fine crops, and pay little attention to the sale and distribution of the results of their labor. It doesn't pay to work so hard in the field that there is no time left to prevent some rogue from stealing the profits.

We are in the habit of dumping a year's supply of products on the market in about one-third of the time that it takes to consume them. In this way we have developed a large class of middlemen, who buy this excessive supply and hold it until it is needed. They not only carry this surplus until it is needed, they speculate and gamble on many of our products. The result is a low price to the farmer, and a high price to the consumer.

A practicable solution to this problem of making farming more profitable, is to organize a co-operative banking and shipping business in every town. This banking and shipping business should handle the sale and distribution of all farm products. It should also buy many of the farm needs, such as machinery, lumber, and coal. It should not, however, enter into the small package retail business.

Under our present system we send our surplus money and products to the terminal markets, supporting a system of storage and speculation which results in

For More Livestock on the Farms

BY DEAN W. M. JARDINE
Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

The only possible way we have to build up the agriculture of this state to a point where it will be more profitable than it is today, to a point where it will pay a larger interest on the capital invested, is by introducing a system of farming that includes the handling of livestock on every farm. We plant more than 16 million acres to cereal crops every year under our present scheme. Most of the grain produced from these fertile acres is sold out of the state.

Corn and sorghum stover and straw produced little revenue, in the past, because it was unpalatable in the dry state. Our straw, until the last year or two, was burned in the field and our corn and sorghum has been wasted after the grain was removed. The use of the silo will convert these coarse fodders into wholesome, succulent feed and make possible the utilization of straw as a dry roughage. The results of experiments conducted at the Kansas Experiment stations at Manhattan and Hays have shown that silage made from the sorghums, fed with straw, and balanced with a little alfalfa hay and cottonseed or linseed meal makes a cheap, efficient ration for wintering stock cattle.

Every 35 bushel acre yield of corn has a fertilizing value of more than \$7. We will be compelled, some day, to spend large amounts of money for fertilizers to apply to our soils in order to grow more corn and wheat. We will have to replace the food we are shipping out of the state now, unless we feed most of the grain crops we raise to livestock on the farm and turn the manure back into the soil. Those farmers who feed their own crops on their own farms not only will be able to increase the yielding capacity of their land, but they will make more money in the long run by converting their crops into livestock.

growing of the old time Arkansas hog and Texas steer; but the enjoyable labor of producing purebred stock, and the wealth-getting business of marketing it.

Oakley, Kan. Van B. Prather.

The Hog Supply

The number of stock hogs in the United States September 1 is estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture as 100.8 per cent of the number in the country a year ago. A year ago, however, the number was relatively short. Therefore the present supply may be regarded as below a normal supply, but the downward tendency of numbers appears to have been checked.

The decline, as compared with a year ago, is almost entirely in Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. Nearly all other states have the same or more than a year ago.

The condition as to health and quality of hogs is estimated as somewhat higher than either of the last two years, although slightly below the average of the past 10 years.

There may be no fool like an old fool, but occasionally young fools put up a pretty fair exhibition.

The feller who quits work in the evenin' like he wuz leavin' a penitentiary, never reaches Easy Street.

hardship for both the producer and the consumer.

As much of our non-perishable products as possible should be held on the farm. The association must provide storage facilities in the local town for such things as cannot be held on the farms. Some storing may be done at the terminals, but this should be avoided as much as possible because of the greater expense. The idea to keep in mind is to eliminate all unnecessary handling, and buying and selling, of the products on the way from the farmer to the consumer.

When we can show the producer that by co-operating with his neighbors in an effort to do away with speculation and unnecessary handling, he will receive 5 to 10 cents a bushel more for his wheat, organization will be easy. There are few men who will not support a proposition that pays them better, and also saves money for the man who buys the goods.

This plan will not interfere with our present system of transportation, manufacturing, and cold storage, but will change the method of using them. This change of use will impose no unjust loss on these much needed institutions. The result of such an organization will be a far more prosperous agricultural industry. Rural districts, including the towns, will be improved, making them better places in which to live and rear families.

A. C. Bailey.

Kinsley, Kan.

Don't Let This One Bounce Off

Counting seven white horses with your fingers crossed is never going to lose that smoke jinx that's been making you wince in the windpipe. But if you slip around to the nearest shop, slide the man a dime and say "P. A.," careless like, he will hand you some pipe food that is bona-fide smokings.



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Every farmer knows that Large, Plump, Heavy kernels of seed, grain or corn will produce more and stronger plants, which will increase the yield and improve the quality. Admitting that this will benefit your crop only 10%, what would be your gain for one year? To say nothing of ridding your land of foul weeds, etc.

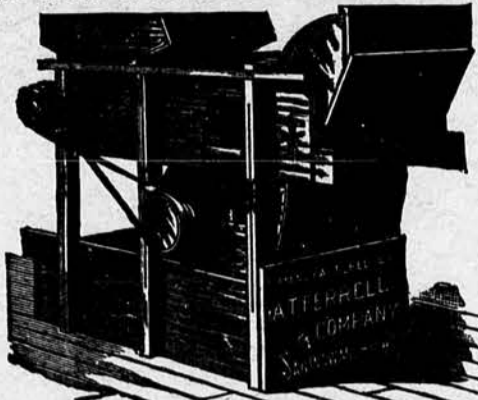
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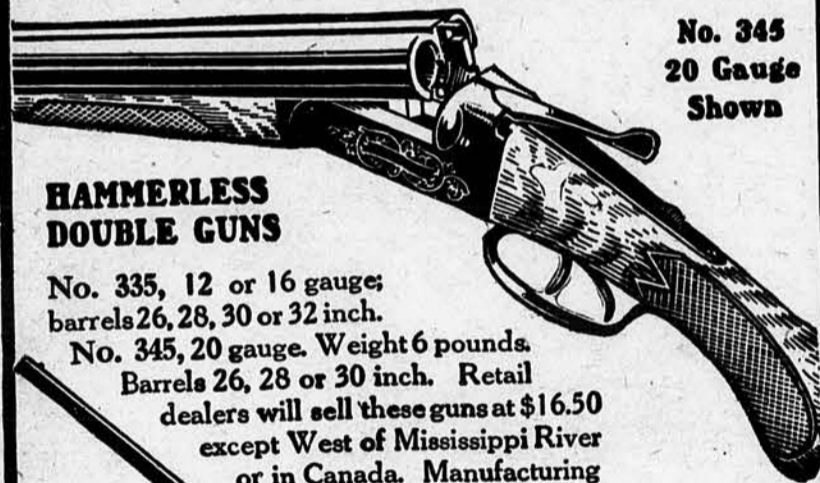
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Ways to Make Goats Helpful

Boys Enjoy Doing Many Useful Jobs With Their Pets

BY V. V. DETWILER

WHEN the roads need dragging, Baily and Stanley Griffith of Canton, Kan., keep busy with their team of goats and a drag that they have made. These boys are twins, 10 years old. The roads near the Griffith home are kept in fine condition, you may be sure of that. Stanley and Baily admit that they are enthusiasts in the movement for better roads in Kansas. It is all because of the goats, too.

They were fortunate enough to own the goats, you see, and of course no one but a lazy boy could be content to

like best. Not everyone owns a team of goats, but almost every boy wishes that he did. It is easy for Baily and Stanley to entertain their friends. The best entertainment they can furnish is to work their goats. The goats don't seem to mind it either, in fact they like to have the boys harness them, and drive them around.

If the boys wish to take a friend out for a drive they use only the two of their goats that are the best trotters. Sometimes when they wish to haul a heavy load they hitch up all five of them.

Bailey's New Work

What is likely to be not only a stupendous task, but an achievement, is heralded by the appearance of the first volume of Prof. Bailey's latest contribution to the literature of plant industry. This volume alone covers only those subjects that fall under the alphabetical classification A-B, and comprises 602 pages. As a whole, the cyclopedia will afford a comprehensive discussion, for the amateur and the professional and commercial grower, of the kinds, characteristics and methods of cultivation of the species of plants grown in the United States and Canada for ornament, for fancy, for fruit and for vegetables. It will also provide keys to the natural families and genera, descriptions of the horticultural capabilities of the states and provinces and dependent islands, and sketches of eminent horticulturists.

Prof. Bailey has been assisted in the perfection of the cyclopedia by a number of competent specialists in the systematic botany of cultivated plants, and many persons besides the leading authorities have contributed to the enterprise. Gardeners, fruit growers, florists, foresters, botanists, teachers, experi-



Taking a friend for a ride.

have a perfectly good team and not use it. Baily and Stanley have heard about road drags, and good roads, ever since they can remember, and one of the first ambitions they developed after teaching their team to drive, was to work on the roads.

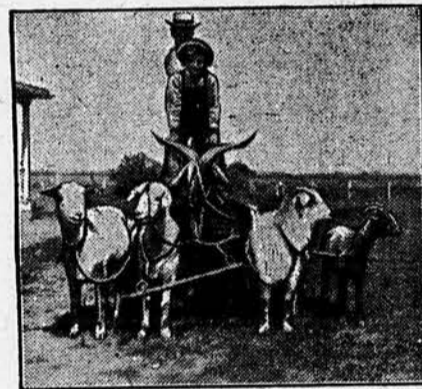
The only proper tool to use is a drag, they knew that. Of course the first problem was to make this drag. A few hours work one afternoon did away with this difficulty. Some pieces of old board, a few nails, and a short length of chain was all the material that they needed.

It did not take long for them to discover that two-goat power was hardly enough to pull the drag, with both of them standing on it. As they owned five goats this did not worry them, it only meant that they must make a three-goat even. Since they began to work their teams the Griffith boys have learned how to use a number of tools, because they find it necessary to make so many things.

They do lots of other work with their goats. When they have their team hitched to their wagon they can haul quite a large load. One of the pictures shows them riding on top of a load of lawn clippings that they are taking away from the yard.

It is truly remarkable how a team of goats can change the work of keeping a lawn presentable, from a drudgery to a pleasure. Hitched to the lawn mover, they take it around the yard at a merry clip, and one feels almost sorry when the work is finished, it is such fun. If a grass carrier is used on the mower, the clippings are left in piles. When the grass is allowed to fall as it is cut, the goats may be used to rake it into piles. Any boy who is handy with tools can make a rake, with wooden teeth, that will take a swath 3 or 4 feet wide. It is not necessary that such a rake have wheels.

When the neighbor boys come to see them, is the time that the Griffith boys

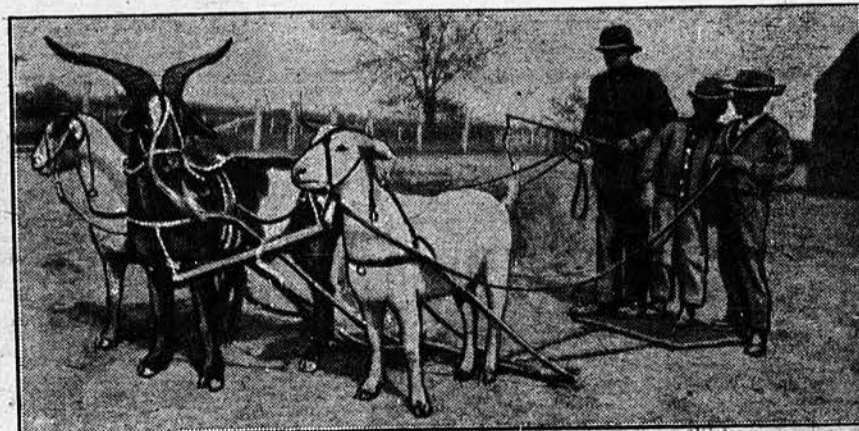


Hauling a load of lawn clippings.

menters and explorers have tendered their services with patriotic spirit, and their help is recognized by signatures to articles and a summarized record of their helpfulness. In this way it has been possible to gather information from literally every corner of the regions covered. The collecting, assorting and appraising of this horticultural data was the task of the author.

The present volume is illustrated with colored and full-page plates and 700 engravings in the text. The completed work calls for no less than 4,100 illustrations. It is published by the Macmillans.

The man who thinks bad roads are a necessity should think again.



A neighbor boy helping Baily and Stanley Griffith, Canton, Kan., drag roads with their team of pet goats.

Abilene Had a "Wheat King"

Theodore C. Henry Did Much to Develop the Grain Raising Business of Kansas in the Early Days

THE last of the early Kansas "wheat kings" died recently in Colorado. He was almost forgotten as a producer of grain, yet in his day he was one of the business leaders of the West. He was a New Yorker, Theodore C. Henry, from Ontario county, and before he went West he had lost a fortune trying to raise cotton with northern help in Alabama. He built the first free school for negroes in that part of the South, and followed the railroad into the prairies, because he thought he had no chance in the East.

That was in 1867, and he stopped in central Kansas, at Abilene, says C. M. Harger in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, then the greatest cattle shipping point west of Chicago. Three million head were driven annually from the ranches of Texas, in long trailing herds to that terminus of the Kansas Pacific.

He was the town's first mayor. Under him Tom Smith was marshal—the quiet, sure-shot officer, who controlled the cowboys better than did "Wild Bill" Hickok, and who lies buried in the cemetery with his superior official. Henry was a county officer, regent of the Agricultural college, commissioner to the Centennial Exposition, state senator and the state's largest real estate operator.

His title as "wheat king" was deliberately sought, for he was the first to have sufficient faith in Kansas wheat growing to undertake large operations. He purchased a tract of land adjoining the new town of Abilene for \$6.25 an acre; later he sold it for \$150,000—nearly \$270 an acre. His connection with the county officers brought him some real money, a rather scarce article in those days. As agent for the Kansas Pacific lands, he had chances to select the portions he desired, and from his acquaintances in western New York he secured money with which to carry on the dream of soil conquest. He monopolized for several years the real estate business of Dickinson county, and was the man to whom every farmer went for advice and financial assistance.

How Henry Started.

Stretching east of Abilene is the Smoky Hill valley, 6 miles wide, level as a floor. In 1873, with six yoke teams of Texas oxen, drawing 20-inch Moline plows, he broke therein 500 acres of sod. The seed, early red May, was broadcasted and harrowed in with Scotch harrows drawn by ox teams. The year 1874 was a grasshopper season, but that 500-acre field was in its glory.

With two binders, men standing on the machine and binding the grain, half of it was cut. Then the straw became too brittle to bind and Henry sent to Illinois for a header. He ran it day and night with relay shifts. At first it was moonlight; then a man in white on a sheet-covered horse led the way; finally lamps and reflectors fastened to the reel post enabled him to complete the work. It yielded 20 bushels and sold for 90 cents a bushel. The steam thrasher and the header were the first brought to Kansas. All work was done by contract and it cost 50 cents a bushel. Henry's boast was that he "farmed in kid gloves, without horse or hoe."

In 1875 he added 700 acres and the 1200-acre field attracted much attention. It yielded well, some of it 35 bushels an acre, and sold for from \$1.05 to \$1.21 a bushel. Then he plunged.

Ten thousand acres of wheat scattered over Dickinson county were contracted in the following year. The main field of 5,000 acres east of Abilene was a marvelous sight to travelers. Through the field ran the Kansas Pacific railway, and trainmen were instructed to call out as the trains slowed down, "We are coming to Henry's wheat field." Dickinson was the banner wheat county of the state, and the success of his fields started great-growing enthusiasm in every county east of the sixth principal meridian.

Henry's fame became nation wide. The New York Herald sent a staff correspondent to Abilene to write of the wonderful wheat raising. He expected to find a horny-handed farmer living in a log cabin, and was surprised to meet the citified, immaculate Henry calmly superintending the harvest from a buggy.

The "Golden Belt."

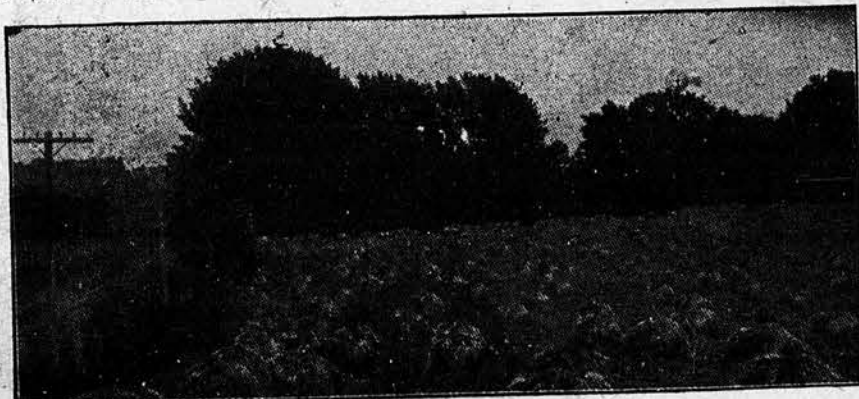
"Just before sunset," said Mr. Henry, telling of the visit, "we drove to an elevation northeast of Abilene, overlooking the valley, with a view of a dozen miles to the cottonwood trees along the Smoky Hill below Enterprise. The yellow grain, nearly ripe, stretched afield for miles, bordered on either side by the deep green of the prairies. The setting sun gave brilliancy to the contrasting hues. My companion caught inspiration from the scene and exclaimed, 'Oh, what a magnificent golden belt!' Such was the origin of that well-known and appropriate term."

He spread his winter wheat propaganda, wrote letters, sent circulars, delivered addresses and was president of the State Fair association. "No evangelist was ever more active," said he. "As I recall my alluring wheat literature I am sure I was more of a poet than farmer." His dream was to build a palatial home on the height overlooking the valley. He erected a magnificent barn, the largest in the state—but a playful gust of wind leveled it the following year, just as fate buffeted some of his financial plans.

Then came the flood of population; land grew too valuable for speculative wheat raising; some crop failures followed and Henry turned his attention to other things. In 1883 he sold all his Kansas possessions and moved to Colorado, where he entered on a new career, basing his operations on irrigation. Today the visible monument of Henry's activities in Abilene is the three-story hotel and depot of the Union Pacific, once the Henry House and the largest building between Topeka and Denver. But its name is changed now. The big wheat field is divided into farms and the "wheat king" record has been surpassed many times in Kansas' latter-day production of Henry's favorite cereal.

Other wheat kings have come and gone since Henry, but none gained the spectacular notoriety Henry attained. The county in which he operated now raises every year more than twice as much wheat as the entire state of Kansas did in 1875. Production has become a business and today the effort is toward scientific farming on smaller farms, and 90 million bushels has become the state's yield, instead of 700,000 bushels, as in Henry's day. The wheat kings have passed away.

The man who has a strong will usually has a pretty strong won't, too.

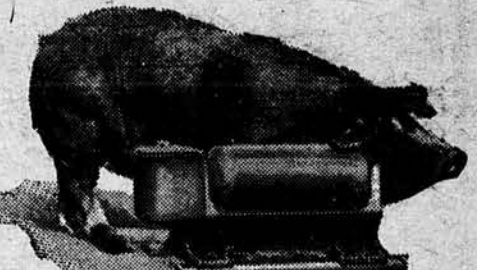


Good Methods and High Yields Are the Aims in Kansas Wheat Growing.

They DO Rub-Rub!

Hogs go crazy to rub-rub-rub on the Hog-Joy Oiler. They leave posts, stumps, trees and fences to get to the machine to rid themselves of vermin.

The hogs do all the work themselves. You have nothing to do—no work, time or worry—no individual treatments—no special dosing to be repeated every few weeks. You simply put the Hog-Joy machine in the pen, and the hogs do the rest. 5 cents a year per hog keeps them free from lice.



Hog-Joy System on Farm of Dr. Hopping, Mt. Pleasant, Ill. Hog-Joys can be had of your dealer.

HOG-JOY SYSTEM OF SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING

Lousy hogs are more apt to contract Cholera and die than hogs that are free from lice. Blood-sucking lice on your hogs mean poor, lean, restless, unhealthy hogs—less profit for you.

Why not save feed, keep your hogs healthy and fat and get them to market quicker by keeping them free from blood-sucking and profit-sucking lice with the Hog-Joy Oiling Machine?

Special Offer—\$5 Oil Free! 30 Days' Free Use

To quickly introduce the system to a thousand more hog raisers, we are giving away a six months' supply of Hog-Joy Oil—the famous vermin chaser—10 gallons—absolutely free! Besides this we give you 30 days' free use of the Hog-Joy Machine. If it doesn't make good, back goes your money. This offer is for a short time only. Write and get all the details of this special introductory price offer and save \$5 besides.

Hog-Joy Co., 427 N. Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.

Wholesale Distributors: Linsinger Implement Co., Omaha, Neb. The Merrill Company, Toledo, Ohio. Stowe Implement Supply Company, Kansas City, Mo. Brinly-Hardy Co., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn.

Write for the Facts N-O-W!

Electric Lights



At LOW COST! For All Your Farm Buildings.

A Plant made purposely for Farms and Country Homes. Clean, brilliant, safe, dependable light; no dirt or trouble—no danger of fire or explosion. Low initial cost. Almost no running expense. Your house and all your buildings can be cheaply and quickly fitted with electric lights.

The Barber-Dwinnell Lighting Plant

is a simple, trouble-proof, thoroughly practical and easily installed electric light system. Nothing complicated, or hard to understand. Operated perfectly by anyone. Practically no expense after installation. Attach generator to any gas engine while it is pumping or doing other work, and charge storage batteries to last several days. Will run all electrical devices—lights always ready for instant service. Hundreds of plants in operation in central-west—all giving absolutely dependable service year after year. Money-back guarantee—write today for descriptive booklet containing full information—free.

BARBER-DWINNELL ELECTRIC & MFG. CO. 602-4 East Fifteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Drain Your Land In an Instant!

Do it cheaply, quickly and easily at half the cost of hand work. Turn those flooded fields and swampy places into dry, fertile land that will give you big crops. In a fraction of a second you can dig a perfect drainage ditch, smooth at sides and bottom. No experience necessary. Punch a row of holes, load, fire, and blast as much ditch as 20 men could dig in a day.

Atlas Farm Powder THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

The Original Farm Powder.

is made especially for farm use, and is sold by dealers near you. It is the cheapest farmhand you can hire for ditching, blasting stumps and boulders, and tree planting. Farmers everywhere use it to save time, money and labor.

By using Atlas Farm Powder to break up the subsoil, you can insure your crops against drouth and release rich stores of plant food that will give you increased harvests. Subsoil blasting pays big profits. It makes the land worth more.

Valuable Book, "BETTER FARMING," Free

Our new illustrated book, "Better Farming," shows how to increase the fertility of the soil, protect crops from drouth, make your land more valuable, and increase farm profits by using Atlas Farm Powder, the Safest Explosive. Mail the coupon and get it FREE.

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Sales Offices: Birmingham, Boston, Joplin, Knoxville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis

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Send me your book, "Better Farming." Name _____

I may use Atlas Farm Powder for

Address _____

FM-OS



Fair Play in Telephone Rates

It is human nature to resent paying more than any one else and to demand cheap telephone service regardless of the cost of providing it.

But service at a uniform rate wouldn't be cheap.

It would simply mean that those making a few calls a day were paying for the service of the merchant or corporation handling hundreds of calls.

That wouldn't be fair, would it? No more so than that you should pay the same charge for a quart of milk as another pays for a gallon.

To be of the greatest usefulness, the telephone should reach every home, office and business place. To put it there, rates must be so graded that every person may have the kind of service he requires, at a rate he can easily afford.

Abroad, uniform rates have

been tried by the government-owned systems and have so restricted the use of the telephone that it is of small value.

The great majority of Bell subscribers actually pay less than the average rate. There are a few who use the telephone in their business for their profit who pay according to their use, establishing an average rate higher than that paid by the majority of the subscribers.

To make a uniform rate would be increasing the price to the many for the benefit of the few.

All may have the service they require, at a price which is fair and reasonable for the use each makes of the telephone.

These are reasons why the United States has the cheapest and most efficient service and the largest number of telephones in the world.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

Best for Soap-Making—and all General Purposes for which Lye is used—on the Farm and in the Home

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

Guaranteed pure and full strength. Unequalled for soap-making, water-breaking, cleaning, disinfecting, destroying vermin, conditioning hogs, etc., etc.

Booklet describing many uses mailed FREE on request. Address: PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. Manufacturing Chemists PHILADELPHIA

The Billard Vote a Danger

It is highly important for the Prohibition cause all over the Union that Kansas cast a decisive vote against J. B. Billard and resubmission at the November election, writes J. K. Coddington, one of the leading temperance workers of the country, who has been delivering Chautauqua lectures in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and other eastern states the past two months. In a letter received by Frank M. Stahl, superintendent of the State Temperance union, Mr. Coddington declares that the one effective way to do this is to throw the entire strength of the Prohibition cause to Arthur Capper, Republican candidate for governor. Mr. Coddington was president of the Kansas State Temperance union two years ago and is now attorney of that organization. Mr. Coddington's letter to Superintendent Stahl follows:

Lewiston, Ills., Sept. 14.

Dear Stahl: I have just read your article in the Kansas Issue on the danger to Prohibition through the Billard candidacy for governor and I agree with you that with the temperance voters scattering their forces, and the resubmission vote going for Billard, the unexpected might happen.

It seems to me that every loyal Kansan ought to be urged to vote for Arthur Capper. He stands for the enforcement of Prohibition law. He believes in it,

Uniform Kafir Heads Here

On H. C. Morgan's farm, 8 miles south of Eldorado are 300 acres of kafir. The heads are all uniformly large and the stalks are even in height, not more than one in a thousand standing above the standard height. This kafir is on high upland, surrounded by prairie grass. It is one of the largest crops grown on one farm in Butler county and will average from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre.

The secret of the uniformity of the heads and stalks and the productiveness of the yield of Mr. Morgan's crop, according to his son, Alex Morgan, lies in the fact that every year for several years he and his father have cut select heads from the fields, and have kept the seed from the high upland separate from that from the draws, so that when planted in the spring, the same ground that grew the seed would be replanted with it.

That point has been urged persistently by the Kafir Corn Carnival committee. The Morgan crop speaks eloquently for the theory that kafir seed does better in soil to which it has accustomed itself. Alex Morgan is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college; and the 15,000 bushels of kafir is considered proof of the soundness of the lessons he has learned pertaining to seed selection. The yield in the neighborhood of Cas-

A Rural Woman's Club Suggested for The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Editor of the Home Department:—

I suggest that the women readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze organize themselves into a club to be known as The Rural Woman's Club, for the purpose of broadening their outlook upon all questions concerning woman's affairs, whether it be home, children, clothing, fashions or health. Let them elect or appoint a president whose duty it shall be to arrange and conduct the enterprise in an orderly and business-like manner.

My plan would be to have questions sent to the president, published in the paper, and then discussion invited among the members, a certain number of questions and answers to be published each week, limiting the length of discussion to a certain number of words.

It seems to me that in following out such a course, a wide field would be opened up for women who are so situated as to be deprived of any extended social intercourse, also giving to many the opportunity of stating opinions and perplexities on such vital subjects as most nearly concern them and their families.

My aim would be to have them combine against certain absurd dictates of fashion such as the wearing of the hoopskirt which has made its appearance in Paris, the wearing of birds on hats, the discarding of false hair, which is the cause of much foul disease according to medical authority, the wearing of corsets, and high heels. Let the mothers get the truth of these subjects and then the decision lies with them whether they and their children shall be sensibly and sanely clothed or absurdly and injuriously as the fashion is at present.

MRS. SARAH E. NEAL.

Dodge City, Kan., Box 184.

has upheld it when it was not popular, and if every man and woman who believes in settling for all time this resubmission question, would vote for him, the one man who can win, then the vote for Prohibition would be so decisive that the whole world would know how Kansas stands on this question.

For 90 days I have been, as a Kansas man, telling Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin audiences the story of Prohibition in Kansas and what it means. More local option and Prohibition victories are being won in the Union on the strength of Kansas and her experiment than from any other cause.

The brewers and distillers recognize Kansas as their greatest foe. They will spend any amount of money needed in the Kansas campaign this year to try to defeat Prohibition, or at least give it a black eye. Kansas and her Prohibition law means too much for the Union at this time for any backward steps to be taken.

The confidence of the Kansas people in Mr. Capper was clearly shown in the August primary. It seems to me beyond dispute that the Prohibition voters in Kansas should throw their entire strength and efforts toward the election of one man for governor, who will do everything in his power to maintain Kansas' position in the Union as the shining light of Prohibition. Unless this is done, in my judgment, future Prohibition in Kansas is more or less in danger in this campaign.

J. K. CODDINGTON.

soday, in north Butler, is exceptionally good. M. C. Kelly, a farmer between Leon and Latham, says that this year's crop will excel that of any previous year in quality and quantity. Oscar Everson, county treasurer, says that the prospects in the Hickory creek neighborhood near Latham are the best he ever has seen. The Walnut Valley from Eldorado to Douglass and the Rock Creek neighborhood, according to J. A. Clay, secretary of the Douglass Agricultural association, have the best crop in history.

Sugar Beet Prospects

The condition of sugar beets September 1 was 92.5 per cent of a normal. This forecasts an acre yield of about 10.4 tons. A yield of 10.4 tons on the estimated planted acreage, 520,600 acres, amounts to 5,414,000 tons, or 52,000 tons more than were indicated by the condition of the growing beets August 1. But there usually is some abandonment of acreage, the average in recent years being 10 per cent. Assuming an average abandonment of 10 per cent, there would result about 4,873,000 tons of sugar beets. The production in 1913 was 5,659,000 tons, which produced 1,466,802,000 pounds of sugar.

It is our opinion that the army of the unemployed would rather walk than work.

The main trouble with a white vest is that it isn't.



The New Apperson Four Is Ready

The car that the shrewd buyer has been waiting for is on the market.

This new model is the ideal five passenger, four cylinder car for it meets every demand of the most exacting motorist.

No skimping anywhere. Not a single feature that you would ask for has been left out. It is true all the way through.

Do not confuse this model with cheap four cylinder cars. This is a quality car. It is true inside mechanically. It is true outside artistically.

It is a quality APPERSON—95 percent of it is made in the APPERSON shops.

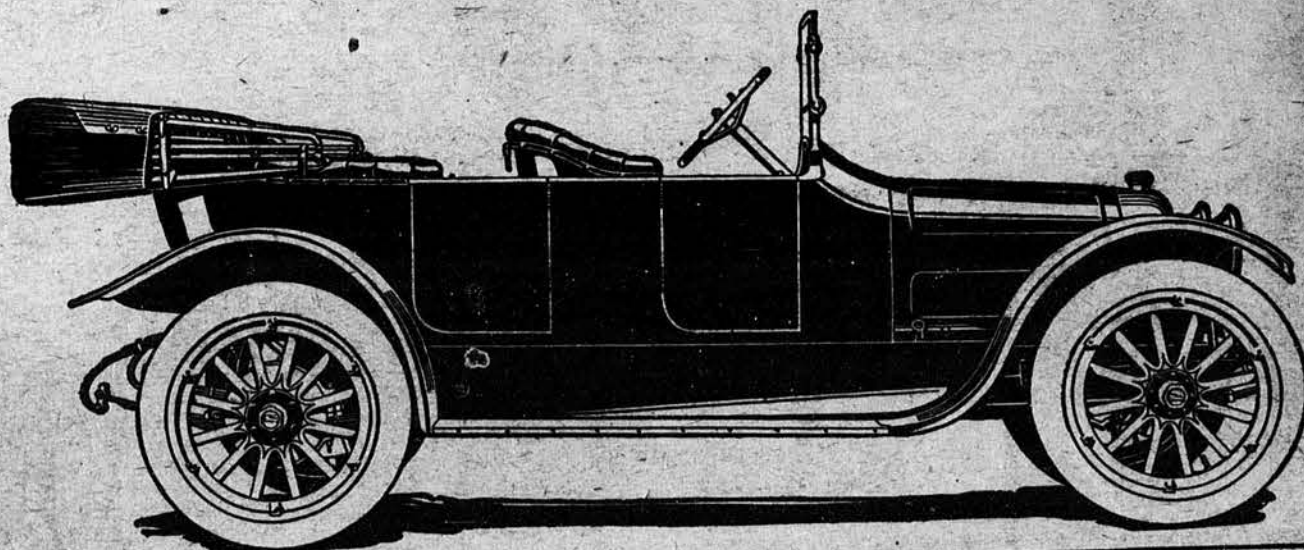
It has plenty of power, for it is equipped with a four by five motor. The car is electrically started and lighted. The body is a perfect stream line design and roomy. The radiator is "V" shaped. The upholstering is comfortable. The finish is lasting. The seats are wide. Here is a quality medium priced car made by the pioneer Company—twenty-two years experience in motor car building.

Price \$1485 with full equipment.

A larger four at \$1685, also two sixes—the new light six cylinder, seven passenger touring car at \$1785 and a larger six, a five passenger at \$2200 and seven passenger at \$2350. Send for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

Apperson Bros. Auto Co.
Kokomo, Ind.

The
New
Apperson
Four-Forty
\$1485
f. o. b.
Kokomo



"We blazed the way"

We built the first successful American gasoline automobile.

We built the first double opposed motor.

We built the first side door motor car.

We built the first car with a float feed carburetor.

We built the first car with electric ignition.

We built the first gasoline motor car engine to win an award in America.

We built the car that won the first American speed contest.

We built the car that made the first 100 mile non-stop run in America.

We built the car that made the first long overland American tour.

We built the two cars that won first and second in the first Automobile Club of America run.

We built the first four cylinder car in 1903.

We built the first six cylinder car in 1907.

Kansas Has More Feterita

BY J. C. MOHLER.

The rise of feterita in Kansas in the last two years is little short of wonderful. This first canvass of the new drouth resistant crop shows 135,800 acres in the state. The first acreage enumeration shows the crop in every county in the state except Doniphan and Pawnee. Two years ago the name of feterita was practically unknown in the Sunflower state.

When one considers the long and favorable experience of Kansas with the sorghums, however, it is not surprising that this new member of the family should receive a ready welcome by the farmers. Before the grain sorghums were introduced, Kansas was growing the saccharine kinds more extensively than any other state. Then came kafir, and it early met with favor, followed by milo, which has grown in appreciation, and feterita, king of these, was at once cordially received because of the high regard in which its relatives are held.

Feterita sprang into prominence in Kansas only last year, as a superior dry weather plant, coming through the severe test of that season with flying colors, yielding grain alongside of corn, kafir and milo that failed. In some cases it went all summer without a drink, and returned creditable yields. This year it has also given a good account of itself. It not infrequently matures 40 days ahead of kafir planted on the same dates. This indicates its peculiar adaptability to sections and seasons of limited rainfall and to regions of comparatively short growing periods.

Besides its dry weather resisting qualities and early maturity, the feeding value of its grain is pronounced as practically the same, pound for pound, as that of kafir and milo.

Butler county, the leader in kafir for the past 14 years, also ranks first in feterita, with 5,591 acres. Sheridan county, in the northwest is second with 5,247; Wilson, third with 5,172, and Meade, fourth with 4,533 acres. Twelve other counties, Labette, Woodson, Allen, Neosho, Montgomery, Graham, Cowley, Thomas, Stevens, Sumner, Seward and Elk, in the order named, report over 3,000 acres each. Eight of these counties are in the southeastern corner of the state, which suggests that the crop is in favor there.

Feterita in Kansas

Kansas has 135,800 acres of feterita this year. This information is revealed by the canvass of the state board of agriculture, just completed, and is the result of the first efforts to obtain statistical data about the crop.

Of the grain sorghums, it appears none has risen so high in appreciation in so short a time. Practically unknown as a farm crop in the Sunflower state 24 months ago, its acreage is nearly three times as much as that of kafir in its statistical birth-year, and is little less than the 1914 acreage of milo.

Feterita sprang into prominence in Kansas only last year, as a superior dry-weather plant, coming through the severe test of that season with flying colors, yielding grain alongside of corn, kafir and milo that failed. In some cases it went all summer without a drink, and returned creditable yields. This year it has also given a good account of itself. It not infrequently matures 40 days ahead of kafir planted on the same dates. This indicates its peculiar adaptability to sections and seasons of limited rainfall and to regions of comparatively short growing periods.

Besides its dry-weather-resisting qualities and early maturity, the feeding value of its grain is pronounced as practically the same, pound for pound, as that of kafir and milo, although no official tests have been reported.

Almost 70 per cent of the state's feterita acreage is in the southern half. It is interesting to note that Stevens and Seward counties, in the southwest corner, which are first and second in milo, also rank well in feterita, being 11th and 13th respectively. These figures show the acreages of feterita in Kansas, this year: Allen 3,689; Anderson 1,465; Atchison 2; Barber 2,305; Barton 95; Bourbon 1,396; Brown 1; Butler 5,591; Chase 836; Chautauqua 1,939; Cherokee 401; Cheyenne 555; Clark 2,067; Clay 198; Cloud 420; Coffey 1,157;

Comanche 1,141; Cowley 3,366; Crawford 688; Decatur 2,932; Dickinson 688; Doniphan—; Douglas 118; Edwards 222; Elk 3,158; Ellis 565; Ellsworth 109; Finney 991; Ford 1,095; Franklin 1,940; Geary 69; Gove 2,121; Graham 3,386; Grant 322; Gray 2,469; Greeley 332; Greenwood 1,475; Hamilton 675; Harper 2,600; Harvey 122; Haskell 568; Hodgeman 836; Jackson 35; Jefferson 46; Jewell 653; Johnson 12; Kearny 679; Kingman 1,825; Kiowa 560; Labette 3,908; Lane 828; Leavenworth 9; Lincoln 236; Linn 386; Logan 1,902; Lyon 2,873; Marion 1,376; Marshall 182; McPherson 287; Meade 4,533; Miami 95; Mitchell 113; Montgomery 3,423; Morris 553; Morton 1,386; Nemaha 88; Neosho 3,443; Ness 1,042; Norton 2,048; Osage 1,549; Osborne 355; Ottawa 611; Pawnee —; Phillips 684; Pottawatomie 193; Pratt 1,190; Rawlins 1,438; Reno 522; Republic 187; Rice 136; Riley 128; Rooks 951; Rush 392; Russell 867; Saline 242; Scott 1,562; Sedgwick 1,048; Seward 3205; Shawnee 247; Sheridan 5,247; Sherman 528; Smith 958; Stafford 285; Stanton 683; Stevens 3,226; Sumner 3,220; Thomas 3,335; Trego 2,513; Wabaunsee 867; Wallace 1,380; Washington 293; Wichita 1,180; Wilson 5,172; Woodson 3,868; Wyandotte 10.

Rapid Way to Head Kafir

My brother and I think that we have discovered a fine method for heading kafir that has been bound in bundles and shocked in the field. We use a hayrack and a wagon with a specially arranged box. A block 8 inches square and 4 feet long is placed across the back of this wagonbox. Sideboards made of 8 inch boards are placed in front of the block. Another sideboard is put on the off side of the wagon to keep the heads from flying out of the box when they are chopped off on the block.

I take the bundles from the shocks and place the head end on the block. My brother stands in the rear end of the wagonbox and chops the heads off with

a broad-ax. I then place the headed bundles on the rack wagon. When we get a box of heads we have a fair sized load of bundles. If the heads are not very even we often slip the bundle forward and cut it a second time.

The hayrack is taken from the right of one shock to the left of the next, and

When a man wants to go to the legislature he should wish to go in order to do something for the people, instead of something for himself. A man who does not know what he wants to do, nor does not know what he ought to do when he goes to the legislature, generally does what the "crowd" wants him to do. That means that sometimes he does things he ought not to. A man who has no program of his own is generally persuaded to take a minor part in the program of some other fellow.

then to the right of the third, so as to make it easier to keep the load of headed bundles balanced. The rack always is stopped broadside to the shock, and the wagonbox is placed so that the rear end is convenient to the shock. Adair, Okla. D. S. Cummings.

This Book May Help

A helpful book for the home gardener is "Growing Bulbs," by Maurice Fuld. Many persons who have had poor success with bulb raising will find here the mistakes they made and the way to avoid similar troubles in the future. Especially valuable to the amateur grower are the tables giving time of planting, time of storing, and number of bulbs to a pan for the varieties commonly grown indoors. The directions for growing tu-

lips in fiber and vases, narcissi in shallow bowls of water and pebbles, or hyacinths in tall glass bottles sound so attractive as to fill the reader with a desire to try it for himself. Instructions for outdoor and conservatory growing are also given. Growing Bulbs is published by the Home of Heather, Knight and Struck Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. The retail price is \$1.

Bulletins You'll Need

The U. S. Department of Agriculture issues, from time to time, lists on special topics. The list on agricultural engineering may be obtained by writing the Division of Publication, Washington, D. C. In writing for these pamphlets, it is best to check the bulletins you desire and mail it with your request:

Modern conveniences for the farm home. Farmers' bulletin 270.

Use of concrete on the farm. Farmers' bulletin 461.

Corn harvesting machinery. Farmers' bulletin 303.

Use of alcohol and gasoline in farm engines. Farmers' bulletin 277.

Repair of farm equipment. Farmers' bulletin 347.

Use of split log drags on earth roads. Farmers' bulletin 321.

Sand-clay and burnt clay roads. Farmers' bulletin 311.

Macadam roads. Farmers' bulletin 338.

Benefits of improved roads. Farmers' bulletin 505.

Tile drainage on the farm. Farmers' bulletin 524.

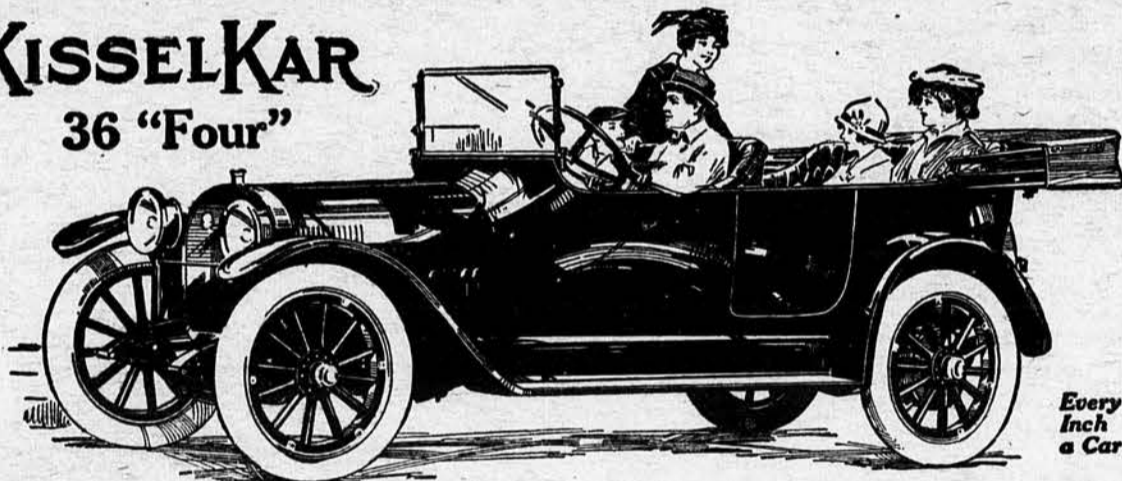
Practical information for beginners in irrigation. Farmers' bulletin 263.

How to build small irrigation ditches. Farmers' bulletin 158.

Watch the road makers, and insist upon substantial culverts, and upon bridges strong enough to carry the heaviest engine in the neighborhood.

One thing worse than a quitter is the man who's afraid to begin.

KISSELKAR 36 "Four"



Every
Inch
a Car

Why You Should Own a KisselKar

THE KisselKar 36-"Four" for \$1450 will give you better and more reliable service than any car of its size and class in America. It is the first high grade, full sized *manufactured* car to sell under \$1500.

Here is a car that is built right—built to fit the demand for an enduring and economical automobile—a machine of good looks and unusual riding comfort.

It has power for any *emergency*, and plenty to spare. *The engine is the best that Kissel ever built.* It will pull you through where others fear to go. As a hill-climber on "high" it is unrivalled.

And with all its mechanical excellence, simplicity, flexibility, responsiveness and comfort, this car has mastered the problem of fuel economy.

Four-Door Touring, Two-Door Touring or Roadster Bodies optional—\$1450 for either. *Detachable Sedan Top for \$350 extra, giving perfect winter and summer service.*

Write at once for descriptive circular and full particulars, also name of nearest dealer

Kissel Motor Car Co., 314 Kissel Ave., Hartford, Wisconsin

Builds Modern Farm Home

Anyone who has an idea that city people have a corner on fine homes, is a great many years behind the times. Take, for instance, the new home that Ben Clouse has built on his farm near Murdock, Kan. The neighbors call it "Hillside Mansion". The house contains 18 rooms and two large halls, and is thoroughly modern.

Mr. Clouse has an electric light plant in the basement. He uses electricity to run the washing machine, cream separator, churn, and bread mixer, in addi-

\$1,000. The library now has 7,830 volumes, and the circulation is at the rate of 40,000 a year. The librarian is Mrs. Belle Curry.

The Olathe public library is being cataloged by Miss Winnie Williams.

The Wichita high school is believed to be the first in Kansas to have a specially trained librarian giving full time to its library. Miss Hazel Howes, the librarian, is a college graduate and took special library training at the University of Missouri. The library has 4,500 volumes and receives a dozen or more standard magazines. The Li-



Home of Ben Clouse, Murdock, Kan.

tion to furnishing light. The house is equipped with a dumb waiter, and a clothes chute. Hot and cold water is to be had on every floor. Every room is furnace heated. The home was planned by Mrs. Clouse.

Why some farmers fail to prosper, is a mystery to Mr. Clouse. He was a poor boy, 25 years ago. He now owns several thousand acres of fine farming land, uses a tractor plow to prepare his ground for wheat, has large herds of Hereford cattle and droves of horses, and keeps 25 head of milk cows.

Among Kansas Libraries

The Plainville public library, with many other Kansas libraries, extends free use of its reading room to non-residents. However, the privilege of checking out books costs non-residents \$2 a year, and many citizens of the surrounding country accept the chance.

The librarians of Kansas public libraries watch closely their circulation of fiction, and increases in the use of non-fiction are reported with evident feelings of satisfaction. The Concordia public library, now in its seventh year, reports a steady increase in circulation of non-fiction, with a decrease in the reading of fiction. In 1913, the 4,427 citizens of Concordia read 3½ books each, for a total circulation of 15,737. Eighty-eight per cent of this reading was fiction.

During the summer the public library at Goodland has been classified by a visiting Missouri librarian.

The Coffeyville public schools and public library are co-operating, with excellent results, in a systematic home reading course for pupils. The superintendent is A. A. Hughart, and the librarian Miss Madge Evans.

The Dodge City public library has 1,386 cards used by its 3,000 citizens. In 1913, the 2,078 volumes were checked out an average of six times each. One third of this reading was by children. The year's disbursements were \$1,103. Mrs. S. E. Fox is librarian.

For the use of Iola young men and women the public library keeps a file of the catalogs of Kansas colleges and state schools and of the larger colleges and universities throughout the country. The library has 6,000 volumes, and at present has 2,600 readers. The librarian, Mrs. Florence P. Cass, emphasizes the library's service to the public. Miss Louise Heylman, an Iola high school 1914 graduate, has been appointed assistant librarian.

The "pay shelf" of late fiction at the Russell public library has been discontinued because it did not meet the expense. The books are now on the free shelves.

The Parsons public library has received by the will of the late A. J. Guille of Parsons, his books, pictures, statuary, Chickering grand piano, and

library of Congress printed cards are being used in making the catalog.

The public library at Garnett, after being maintained for two years by the women of the city, is now tax-supported. It has 1,300 volumes. The librarian is Miss Nannie Hunter.

The library of the College of Emporia is being reorganized by the librarian, Miss Gretchen Flower, who was formerly on the staff of the Emporia State Normal School library. The college library building is a gift of Andrew Carnegie, a memorial to Colonel Anderson of Pittsburgh, who helped the young ironworker by lending books from his private library. Later Colonel Anderson was a trustee of the College of Emporia.

The Russell high school library, 700 volumes, has recently been classified and shelved in sectional bookcases.

The First Institutes

The first series of institutes to be held in 30 places in northern and eastern Kansas, have been announced by E. C. Johnson, superintendent of institutes in the Kansas Agricultural college. The dates and speakers are:

T. J. Talbert and Miss Florence Snell—October 5, Meriden; October 6-7, Denison; October 8, Valley Falls; October 9-10, Sabetha.

P. E. Crabtree and Miss Addie D. Root—October 5-6, Miltonvale; October 7-8, Clyde; October 9, Linn; October 10, Morganville.

C. H. Taylor and Miss Louise Caldwell—October 3, Bucyrus; October 5, Kincaid; October 6-7, Savonburg; October 8, Brazilton; October 9, Hlatville; October 10, Arcadia.

George O. Greene and Miss Stella Mather—October 5, Lenora; October 6, Denmore; October 7, Logan; October 8, Cawker City; October 9-10, Excelsior.

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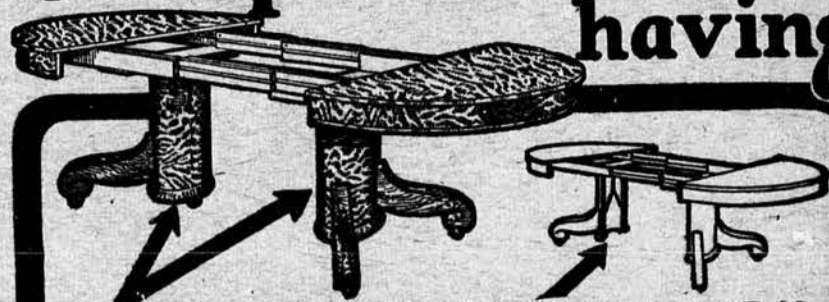
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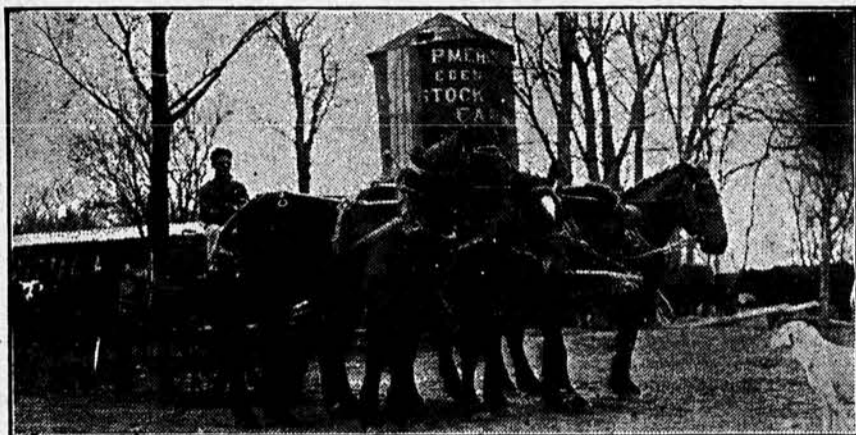
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Silos as Land Builders

When Supplemented As Manure Spreaders

BY F. P. MERCER
Conway Springs, Kan.



A suggestive picture taken on the Mercer farm, showing a silo, manure spreader, and four fine 1,700-pound brood mares.

IT WAS hard to convince me that the silo would benefit the farmer. I held off for several years but, thanks to one of the agents who persuaded me, I now have two and expect to put up a third this season. I am pretty well known by Mail and Breeze readers as an old settler and wheat raiser of Sumner county and for those who have pulled along in the same old rut that I have these 40 years, I especially write this letter. Get a silo and buy some cattle and get a start. It is the only way left for us to build up our poor old worn out wheat land. I am building my land up at the rate of 20 to 30 acres each season. I want to leave it to my children better than I found it 40 years ago.

I am closing my third year with my two silos. That I have done well is putting it mildly. I have made good money. Of course I have several sons to help me, but if I were single-handed, I would get a silo, hire a good hand and guarantee that the silo would pay all expenses and more. Besides, the land would be building up. We do not necessarily have to quit raising wheat. What we want is to raise double the number of bushels to the acre and this can be done by the silo and cattle route and that alone.

I want to say a word to the man who misunderstood my meaning as to the interest on my \$2,000 loan. I paid only 4 per cent as I used the money only 6 months at 8 per cent per annum. I do not think that is high as I bought \$2,000 worth of cattle, fed them 70 acres of corn, that had not a grain of corn in it, through the silo and cleared more than \$1,000, that is I had \$3,100 to take to the bank. Of course this was not all clear but I argue that I would not have gotten this \$1,000 if I had not had my two silos. Besides these I have sold, I wintered 15 cows and a bull and have now put my clear money in 75 calves weighing about 400 pounds each. I will summer these 75 calves and feed my own steers next winter. We have 300 acres of fine wheat, but my calf proposition looks far better to me. Of course we are glad to have a bumper wheat crop as that enables us to get more cattle. That is where every available dollar I get from my wheat will go.

My sons and I are full partners in everything and they have access to the check book the same as I do. That is my plan of keeping the boys on the farm. The picture shows our thousand-dollar team of four mares, weighing 6,800 pounds or 1,700 pounds each.

Water for the Farms

Pawnee county has more than 125,000 acres where ground water lies beneath the surface at a depth of from 5 to 30 feet. This is indicated in preliminary data of an irrigation survey made by H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer in the Kansas Agricultural college. There are now 12 irrigation pumping plants in the county. Nearly all are in active operation and are capable of irrigating more than 1,500 acres. All the pumping plants consist of centrifugal pumps and oil engines. Large yields of alfalfa or sugar beets are produced, these being the principal crops irrigated.

Mr. Walker is at present in Allen county, where he is planning drainage systems. He is to outline a tile drainage system for a 500-acre farm near Humboldt and will assist the township board of Iowa township in working out a combined system of drainage for farm lands and public roads. The work involves the drainage of a lake in the Neosho river valley. This will bring under cultivation land which has never before been available for that purpose.

How Your Grain is Inspected

BY C. D. YETTER.

The importance of the state grain inspection and weighing department is little understood by the general public outside of the grain trade. The growers especially should be actively interested.

Western people are complaining as they have never complained before about their taxes and are searching for the cause of an increase in them which has far outstripped the rising cost of living. Census reports show the expense of governing the cities has increased 50 per cent in ten years, but the tax receipts of every taxpayer, whether he lives in town or country, show that taxes have much more than doubled since 1900. In Minnesota, for instance, they have doubled five times within the last twenty-four years. The hopeful side of the situation is that it is compelling the people to put an end to their wasteful, their extravagant and their loose and suicidal system of government. In Illinois it is found the state has 100 departments working independently of one another in disorganization, demoralization and confusion. How to bring order out of chaos in township, city, county, state and national government is the Great Issue before the American people.

as they finally pay the fees, for the reason that these are figured in the cost of handling grain.

A law so important as this should be thoroughly understood and discussed. The Kansas state grain inspection and weighing department consists of a grain grading commission of three men appointed by the governor; a chief grain inspector, supervising inspectors, deputy inspectors, weighmasters, and helpers. The grain grading commission establishes the grades of grain for Kansas, and does not draw any pay except at the time of occasional meetings. The chief grain inspector has active charge of the department at all times, and is the judge as to the places where grain inspection should be established.

Under the law as amended in 1911 the department is supported by a revolving

fund consisting of the fees collected by the department and turned into the state treasury and paid on vouchers approved by the chief inspector. There are at present 13 points in Kansas at which state inspection is maintained. They are Atchison, Abilene, Coffeyville, Hutchinson, Kansas City, Kan., Lawrence, Leavenworth, Salina, St John, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.

All cars arriving are placed on what are commonly known as "hold tracks" and are listed on manifests delivered by the freight offices to the inspectors, who check these lists after they have been through the yards. The inspectors and their helpers start out in the railroad yards early. Every inspector and helper carries a test bucket with its beam, a trier which is a long brass tube with heavy point and a wood handle fitting inside snugly, and with slotted holes along the sides; also a good supply of sample sacks holding about a quart; plenty of car seals and generally an iron bar to open car doors and sometimes a short ladder. It is the helper's place to take the trier and plunge it into the grain at various places in the car so as to obtain an average sample, and detect "plugging" if any. A sample is then placed in one of the little sacks with a small pasteboard card giving the car number, consignee and grade. This is commonly known as the "pan ticket" and goes with the sample to the floor of the exchange or to the office where the grain is offered for sale.

After the samples are delivered the inspector makes out his daily report corresponding to the samples already delivered, and from this report the clerks make out the inspection certificates. Where weighing is maintained at a public warehouse the weighmaster makes a daily report of all cars weighed and from these reports the state certificates are filled out. To become a public warehouse for the storage of grain in Kansas application must be made to the chief inspector and a bond filed approved by him.

The inspectors usually do their work at the elevators in the afternoon after the rush of work in the yards is over and the samples delivered, and during the busy season frequently work on Sundays. The fees for grain inspection in this state are 1 cent for 1,000 pounds or fraction thereof; this would be 60 cents for 1,000 bushels or three fiftieths of a cent a bushel. Weighing into elevators at destination is 50 cents a car.

A fair and unprejudiced mind would scarcely consider this a burdensome charge for the protection of state inspection.

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Buy the Good Implements

It Is Important That All Farm Tools Should Contain Straight Grained Wood and Sound Iron and Steel

AN OBSERVANT person has no doubt noticed a difference between the talk of implement dealers and salesmen today and what they used some years ago. The salesman has learned that he does not have to convince a man that he needs a certain implement, not even a gas engine, in order to sell it to him. The farmer no doubt realizes that he needs it a great deal more than does the salesman. The man who sells has found out that he must convince the man who buys that his particular make of a machine is the best one there is on earth. If he cannot do that, the chances are there will be no sale.

So the salesman has abandoned his talk about the farmer's need for a machine. He now talks about the superior points in his particular make. And that talk dwells most on the shape of the different parts and the materials of which they are made. Until now the sacred and mystic words of the salesman's vocabulary, says Farm Engineering, have come to be "malleable," "Bessemer" and "open hearth" steel, "carbon" and "high carbon" steel. And I must say that sometimes, as I have listened to salesmen using these words so glibly, I have wondered if they themselves knew their meaning or were only repeating words and speeches which they had learned from their sales managers.

Some of the Abuses.

There are two fundamental reasons for putting pieces of wood or of metal into a machine. The first one, of course, is that fundamental one for making the machine at all, to perform the work which is wanted of it. The second is so that each and every part of the machine will keep on doing its own individual duty for a reasonable term of years in spite of all the abuses which may be visited upon it. These abuses are the destroying effects of the weather, the wearing due to friction and the breaks that are the result of the forces exerted upon the part.

The evil effect of the weather is not prevented or overcome so much by the kind or quality of material used, as it is by the care given it. Paint and grease are the great enemies of the weather; failure to use either of them is downright folly. But wear and breakage are prevented by the kind and quality of the material used in making any piece or part, and the size that it is made. The prevention of weather losses lies with the user. The prevention of wear and breakage lies more with the manufacturer than with the user.

The Wood to Use.

Wood for use in farm implements should have a close-knit, straight grain. Coarse, loosely-knit, grained wood is not tough, springy and strong, but is "brash" and easily broken. It should not be gnarled and knotty, for these are the weak spots where breaks always occur. Every piece should consist of "live" wood, that is, wood that was alive when the tree was cut. Also it should not be affected by the diseases which attack lumber and logs; diseased wood is weak. Sappy spots are also weak. The lumber should have been thoroughly dried out before being used. Otherwise it will shrink so that it will soon not fit, and will also check, crack and warp so as to weaken that part. It should be "heart wood" and taken from the middle length of the tree. A piece of lumber taken from near the heart of a log is stronger and tougher than if taken from near the edge of the log. The winds that are constantly blowing and bending and shaking a tree during its life cause cracks and ruptures in the butt portion of the tree that spoil it for use in machinery.

The woods that are most commonly used are oak, second-growth hickory and long-leaved Southern pine. The doubletrees and eveners we buy are generally made of oak, because it offers the greatest resistance to breaking when bent, providing it is straight grained and free from knots. But if you are buying from the local lumber yard a piece of timber with which to make an evener you will probably get best results from what is generally called yellow

pine. This is because the average small lumber dealer does not carry a good grade of clean, straight-grained oak or second-growth hickory. They are hard for him to get, because implement and vehicle manufacturers use practically the entire supply. But the yellow pine is generally easily had, and is more apt to be clean, straight-grained and healthy wood. But it is safest to specify very clearly that you want long-leaved southern pine. There are at least three different kinds of pine that are grouped under the general trade name of southern or yellow pine, and the long-leaved is the best.

Making an Evener.

When making an evener, always use a stick that is a "bastard" cut, that is, one in which the layers of fibres run slantwise across the end of the stick. This makes a much stronger piece than other cuts. Remember this fact also: The strength of an evener varies directly as the cube of its dimension in the direction of its pull—that is, its width. While it varies only as does that dimension perpendicular to the pull, that is, its thickness. For instance: A 4x4-inch evener is only twice as strong as a 2x4-inch evener used flatways. While a 2x6-inch evener is three and three-eighths times as strong as a 2x4-inch when both of them are used flatways. The cube of 4 equals 64, while the cube of 2 equals 8. On the other hand, it is not wise to have an evener more than three times as wide as it is thick, because of the danger of a wide stick bending or twisting because of the unequal pulling and the weaving of the horses.

Another caution to be made about eveners is in regard to the indiscriminate use and placing of bolt holes. Every hole you put into a stick of timber, or of metal, weakens it. More than that, if you have an evener four inches wide, and put a bolt hole in the middle of it, it is but very little stronger than if it were only two inches wide; the difference is due simply to the extra pull necessary to split the stick.

It is a good rule never to put a hole into an evener until you actually have to, and even then do not do it until you have tried again to think of some way to get around it. Often you can make a loop for the bolt on the side of the evener with a piece of a strap or hoop iron. But when you do finally have to put a hole into it, put it as near the far side of the evener as you can so the pull will be through the greatest possible width of the stick. And when you have made an evener, paint it with a good grade of linseed oil paint.

The growing scarcity, with the consequent increasingly high price of good, choice wood, coupled with the increased knowledge and improved methods and skill in handling iron and steel, has resulted in very much of a change in the make-up of agricultural implements. Wherever feasible, iron or steel is now used instead of wood. Where it will do as good work it is cheapest, because of the less labor and greater ease of making a part out of iron or steel.

But still there are places where wood is best. The most marked example of this is the pitman of a mower or binder. The ordinary types of metal, which are not too expensive to use in farm machinery, are not so satisfactory here. This is because the rapid changes in the direction of motion in the pitman produce vibrations that cause iron and ordinary steel to crystallize and break easily. But wood is not subject to such weakness.

There are four kinds of iron used in making farm implements. These are cast, chilled, malleable and wrought iron. Each has its place to which it is very well adapted. But wrought iron is used comparatively little, because of the difficulty encountered in working it into the shapes desired.

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The Story of the Mountains

Even the Hills Do Not Stand Still

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE

IT WAS on the Tuesday morning following the events of our first story that the journey to the mountains was begun by our little friends. Persuaded by Uncle Robert, that the children would gain much, Mr. and Mrs. Melton decided to shorten their time at the shore and to spend the rest of the vacation in visiting the mountains for a few days. They planned also, to stop at some of the most interesting points of the country which they would cover on the way home.

So we find the merry group safely on a rushing westbound train. Frank and May were delighted. Swiftly and gayly they were carried past wooded slopes and green valleys, with now and then the light and sparkle of some clear shimmering stretch of water. Soon there was a change. The air had grown keener, and every mile seemed to have more of an upward slope than the preceding one. Suddenly it was Mary who exclaimed, "Look! Look! The mountains!"

There They Were.

And true enough, as they rounded a sharp curve, a long line of grey tipped and wooded hills was to be seen as if hanging in a blue mist in the distance, succeeded in the background by higher and yet higher sculpturings until they reached a heavy framework of towering mountain tops. All this was truly wonderful in the eyes of the children. The train wound lazily in and out among the bases of the lower mountains, then it slid from the shade of a high peak, into a wide stretch of rather fertile table land and in the distance could be seen the church spires and housetops of a little mountain town. Then came the hustle and bustle of collecting bundles, parcels, wraps and packages, for the town was the destination of our friends. A few more minutes and they were being driven to the hotel in which they had engaged rooms.

"Wouldn't it be fine, children, to have Uncle Robert tell us something about our mountain surroundings before we take any trips?" suggested mother.

"Yes, yes!" cried the children, and what else could Uncle Robert do?

"These mountains as you see them, are not much like the mountains that were first here. They probably were thrown up in some great eruption or earthquake in the beginning. Rain and wind and glaciers—you remember the huge bodies of ice that you heard of the other day are called glaciers—have greatly cut them down. Some men who have studied it think a layer or a thickness five miles deep has been removed. "Phew! do you mean those mountains were five miles higher than they are now, Uncle Robert?" asked Frank.

"Well, hardly that, my boy, but nearly so. Of course, later upheavals have been accounted for in that estimation. What we see are scarcely more than stumps of the former mountains, yet they are more beautiful than their grand old fathers, as the large amount of weathering has given them a good soil and clothed them with green.

"By the way, I must now go to my room, as I have some letters to write, so I will bid you good night, and tomorrow we will learn more of good old Mother Earth when we take our little jaunt."

"You ought to be very thankful to Uncle Robert for helping you so much in your studies," said mamma to the

children when they had bid him good night.

Tumbling is Good Sport

It doesn't make much difference about how much money a boy's father has, or whether his family has an automobile, if he isn't "one of the fellows" he isn't much fun to have around. To be a real boy, one must know how to run and jump and turn flip flops, and the faster he can run, the higher he can jump, the more kinds of flip flops he knows, the more of a boy he is. This is an article about flip flops. You'll have time to practice them perhaps while you are waiting for dinner some days.

Probably you will need to fix up some sort of a pad. A blanket stretched over a layer of straw will do. You will want it fastened down tightly around the edges so that it will not wrinkle or twist under you. You can do these gymnastic tricks, after you have learned them, without a pad of course, but it may save some bumps and black and



This must be done quickly.

blue spots if you have something a bit soft under you while you are doing the first ones.

Every boy can turn a somersault without being told how to do it. Have you ever tried the head over heels trick? Start from the sitting position and carry your feet and legs close together over your face so that the toes touch but do not rest on the pad at the top of your head. Bend your elbows holding your hands down, and place the hands one on either side of your head. With one effort of the neck and shoulders, helped by a push off with the hands, come on to your feet in a standing position. Keep your legs flexible, and whip them over quickly. You will have to practice this trick until you can do it quickly and nimbly to be successful.



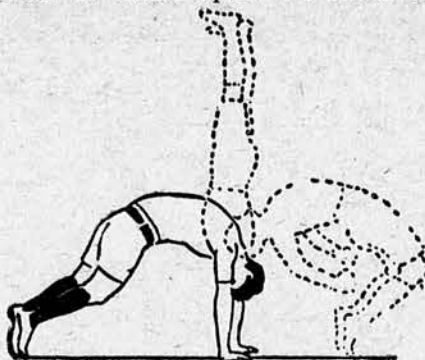
Push off with hands and feet.

When you can do it well, try to do it without the aid of your hands. It won't be exactly easy, but who's looking for something easy?

Ask some boy who doesn't know the secret to lie face down on the floor or mat with only his toes touching the floor. Then tell him to turn over on his back without bending his body or squirming. It isn't so easy as it sounds. The trick is to give yourself a quick push off with your hands and feet. Do not rest any weight on your toes. Place your hands at your side about at your waistline. As you come over, holding your body rigidly, bend the head forward very slightly else you are likely to give it a bad bump.

If a boy can turn a handspring, he is "some boy," now isn't he? Most of it comes from practice of course, but one must know how to practice or he never will get anywhere in learning. As preliminary work, turn a few ordinary

somersaults. The feet should be 8 or 10 inches apart at the start, the hands about 15 inches apart and about 18



Swing your feet upward.

inches in advance of the toes. Lay the back—not the top—of the head on the floor between the hands, push off with the feet, keeping the head tucked well under, and roll over on your back and so on to the feet again. Then try it

without your hands. As you throw the weight of your body on your shoulders, push up forcefully with your chest, roll over on your back and then up on your feet once more. You may take a run of about 8 feet for this, but do not spring too high.

For the hand spring, start with a short run, bring the hands down sharply to the mat, tuck the head well in and under, and swing your feet upward quickly without hesitating a second. When you feel that your body is over and is beginning to descend, make an effort to take your hands from the ground, at the same time swinging your whole body upwards, pushing up vigorously with the chest. As your feet are near the ground, curl them in and backwards and so up to the standing position again. Work quickly all the while. Be sure you know what you are going to do and don't try to change your plan while your feet are in the air. Go at it with confidence and keep at it in the right spirit, and you may be the champion hand springer in your neighborhood. Who knows?



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This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 in., 5 1/2 in. lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabling awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

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Here is a chance for every housewife who reads the Mail and Breeze to secure absolutely free a set of 6 of our famous Narcissus Silver Plated Table Spoons. During the past 5 years we have given away thousands of sets of these beautiful table spoons, but never before have we been in a position to make such an attractive offer as we are now making to the women folks who read the Mail and Breeze.

Owing to our large purchases we have secured a price on these spoons which we believe is about one-fourth the price any local dealer would ask for the same grade of goods.

We have searched through the silver plate markets of the world and have never been able to find, at anything near the same cost, goods of such remarkable wearing qualities and of such beautiful design as this justly famous Narcissus set.

Full Standard Length and Weight

These are not small sized dessert spoons which are usually offered as premiums. These spoons are all full standard table spoon size, 8 1/4 inches long—handle 5 1/4 inches long, bowl 3 inches long and 1 1/2 inches wide. They are silver plated and handsomely engraved and embossed in the beautiful Narcissus design, same as the Narcissus teaspoons which we have been giving away for more than two years. Bowl is highly polished and the handle finished in the popular French gray style. The Narcissus design extends the full length of the handle on both sides.

The gray finish of the handle contrasts with the bright polished bowl and produces an effect that is decidedly pleasing.

We could send you hundreds of enthusiastic letters from those of our readers who have received these spoons on other offers we have made in the past. We know they will please you, too—and if they don't you can send them back within 5 days and we will cheerfully refund every penny of your money.

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For the next 20 days, or as long as our supply lasts, we will give one set of 6 Narcissus Table Spoons free and postpaid to all who fill out the coupon printed below and send \$2 to pay for a three-year new, renewal or extension subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze.

We will send one set free and postpaid for three one-year subscriptions to the Mail and Breeze at our regular rate of \$1 per year. One of these subscriptions may be your own renewal, but the other two must be new subscriptions.

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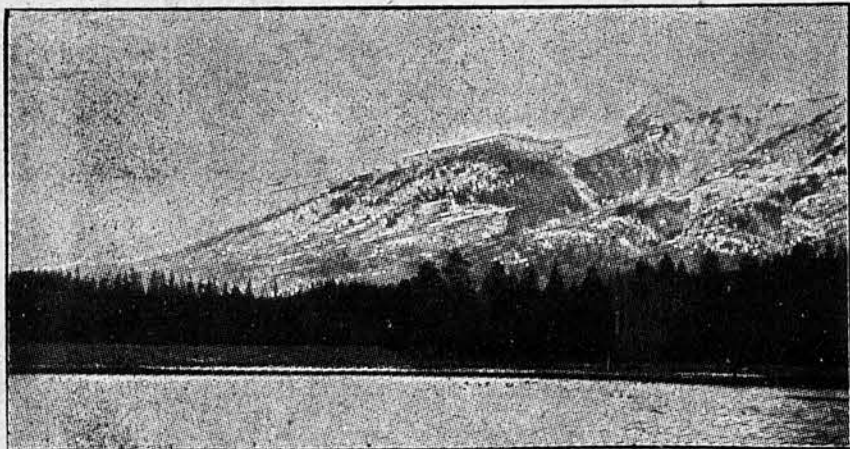
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(If you send 3 one-year subscriptions use a separate sheet of paper for the 3 names.)



Turkestan Alfalfa Seed Inferior

A warning to alfalfa growers to avoid the use of commercial Turkestan seed is contained in Bulletin No. 138, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, shortly to be issued under the title "Commercial Turkestan Alfalfa Seed."

Specialists of the Department have been investigating the comparative merits of different kinds of alfalfa seeds and have reached the conclusion that there is nothing to recommend the Turkestan variety for general use in this country.

At present approximately one-fifth of the alfalfa seed used in the United States is imported. Of this quantity, almost all—95 per cent in the last 12 months—comes from Russian Turkestan. In the European market, commercial Turkestan is the cheapest seed available; in this country its wholesale price is less than that of domestic seed. In spite of this fact, however, a mistaken belief in its superior qualities has resulted in raising its retail price to a point frequently above that of domestic seed.

Growers who wish to avoid this variety can readily identify it by the presence of Russian knapweed seeds. These seeds have not been found anywhere except in commercial Turkestan seed, and here they are nearly always present. Russian knapweed is in some ways similar to quack grass, Johnson grass and Canada thistle, spreading both by seeds and underground rootstocks. The seeds are slightly larger than those of alfalfa and cannot all be removed by any practicable method of machine cleaning. Their chalky white makes them especially conspicuous, and their symmetrical form—slightly wedge shaped—distinguishes them from the notched seed of other species often found in varieties of alfalfa from other sections. The knapweed seeds, however, are not usually found in large quantities and any lot of alfalfa should, therefore be examined in bulk. The examination of small samples is not sufficient to show whether the alfalfa comes from Turkestan or not.

To Whom It May Concern

Schools exist to increase intelligence, to stimulate industry, and to apply wisdom, says D. R. Hatch in the Colorado School Journal.

The basis of our national life is agriculture. The rural school is nearest agriculture. Through it intelligence concerning agriculture is to be increased, industry in agriculture stimulated, and wisdom in rural living applied.

How about the rural school?

It is poorly housed; it is meanly equipped; it is weakly taught; it is miserably supported.

It has the shortest term; it has the most irregular attendance; the school life of its pupils ends earliest.

If, then, our national prosperity depends upon agriculture; if the product of agriculture depends upon the intelligence, industry, and wisdom of the tillers of the soil;

If that intelligence, industry and wisdom depends largely upon the rural school;

And, if the rural school is weak and inert;

Whom does it concern?

As to the Wheat Yield

The average acre yield of wheat in the United States during the five years 1909-1913 was 14.7 bushels, which was 3.6 bushels an acre above the average reported for 1866-1870. This apparent increase in average yield, applied to the acreage of wheat in 1914, equals 192 million bushels.

Puff Balls as Food

It is not generally known that the ball shaped fungi commonly known as puff balls which appear at this time of the season in moist pastures or even dooryards are choice articles of food for persons who are fond of mushrooms. They are often abundant on the grazing grounds in our foothills and mountain meadows where they sometimes reach a size nearly as large as a football, says B. O. Longyear of the Colorado Agricultural college. None of the puff balls are poisonous and as they are easily recognized, they may be safely gathered by almost anyone with the assurance

that no danger will follow their eating. The only precaution necessary is to gather them while they are fresh and firm and before any yellowish or brownish coloration of the interior appears. When in the proper condition they are almost pure white inside and somewhat resemble cottage cheese when broken open. They are well adapted to the method of cooking employed in the preparation of French toast. After cutting them in slices about one-half or two-thirds inch in thickness, they may be fried in butter or fat after being first dipped in milk and egg batter. They also lend themselves readily to other methods of cookery such as are employed for the common mushroom.

Berlin, Germany, has 83,000 unmarried women.

The Cost of Motoring

The automobile owner who wishes to know the actual expense involved in owning and operating his machine will have to do some careful, honest figuring. And after carefully calculating the cost he is not apt to be caught making the statement we so often hear: "I have run my car six months without a cent of expense except gas and oil," or "My car does not cost me more than two or three cents a mile to own and operate."

The cost of owning and operating an automobile or motorcycle must include eight items: Interest on investment, depreciation due to wear and tear on machine, tire replacement and repairs, machine repairs, gasoline and oil, garage expense, insurance and taxes. Some of these items, such as depreciation and

repairs, vary so much, depending upon the operator, that only a reasonable estimate can be made for them, while the other items can be figured with fair accuracy. One thing is certain, when a reasonable value is given to all these items the gasoline and oil expense will be but a small item in the cost of owning and operating an automobile or motorcycle.

It sometimes blows hot winds in Kansas, but so far it's never rained hot water.

Love doesn't have to be tied. If it wants to get away it isn't the real thing—so let it slide.

Enthusiasm and drudgery can't live in the same hide. One or the other has to go.

The Use Of Hercules Dynamite On Farm, Orchard and Ranch



Write for a Free Copy of this Book

Every man who operates a farm or ranch should have a copy of "Progressive Cultivation." In its pages many of the problems which confront him daily are solved. In a way it is a text book that points the way to better, more productive cultivation.

Here are a few of the subjects on which it treats, picked at random from the index pages: Air in the Soil, Alkali Soils, Benefits from Subsoil Blasting, Controlling Erosion, Disposal of Stumps, Ditch Blasting, Draining Swamps, Felling Trees, Gully Filling, Handling Dynamite, Rejuvenation of Orchards, Road Building, Tree Planting, Well Digging.

You will find this book of great value to you in your work. Thousands of men use it as a reference book and would not be without it.

Write today for your copy. Fill out the coupon below in full and mail it. "Progressive Cultivation" will reach you promptly.

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Please send me a free copy of your book, "Progressive Cultivation." I am interested in Dynamite for

The Best Way to Plant Trees

Those who have once used Hercules Farm Dynamite for the planting of trees never employ any other method. They find that, in the first place, the planting



Blasting the Hole

is done much more quickly and easily than when a spade is used to do all the work. Secondly, and still more important, the benefits to the tree are so great and so valuable that the method which produced them becomes the *only* method to the idea of the experienced.

The difference between the growth and yield of a tree planted in a dynamited



Planting the Tree

hole and one planted in a spade dug hole are almost unbelievable.

During the first year alone the development of the former will be almost twice that of the latter. When the trees begin to bear the yield of the one which has received the benefits of dynamite is much greater than that of the other. Its fruit is larger and of a better flavor.

When you have trees to plant don't fail to use Hercules Farm Dynamite. In "Progressive Cultivation" you are told just how to use dynamite to produce more, and better fruit.

Breaking Rocks with Hercules Dynamite

The illustrations reproduced here show well the efficiency of dynamite when used to break up rocks and boulders preparatory to removal.



Before

The rock in question was blasted by means of a mud-cap. The dynamite stick was laid upon the rock at the point which one would naturally strike if attempting to break it with a hammer. The charge was then covered with a quantity of mud pressed down firmly. In the lower picture the result of the discharge is shown. The entire operation takes but a few minutes, and at the end of it the rock is broken into small pieces easily handled and removed on a stone boat.



After

For large boulders or rocks deeply imbedded in soil the snake-hole or block-hole method of blasting should be used.

In "Progressive Cultivation" these methods are described in detail. Write for this book.

(Advertisement.)

The School Book Trust and State Publication

The struggle of the School Book Trust to destroy State Publication of School Text Books, has made the schools and education the paramount issue in this campaign. The question must be openly and actively defended before the people in a non-partisan manner.

Leading Educators (always the mouthpiece of the book trust), and corrupted politicians, in all parties, are utterly wrecking the law of State Publication of Text-Books.

Two minor books, under outrageous unfair conditions, have been published, but were held back until the schools were open and the trust reaped its sales, and are now being shipped green as they come direct from the press. Adroit work this. Warped covers might go a long way in discouraging the state.

Enormous corrupted political power is silently organizing to force the County Unit—one board in each county with full power to buy all supplies—books included—will, it is believed by the trust, finish State Publication of Text-Books. For nearly two years the trust has worked furiously against State Publication while the people have been inattentive. Results show the truth of this assertion.

Continued inattention of the people will result in absolute control of the schools by a few corrupt leaders who win rank not on the merit of their work but as a reward for furthering plans of the School Book Trust.

The attempt of the State to publish its own text-books has brought forth the demand from the trust that the schools be delivered entirely into the hands of corrupted politicians and educators boosted into power solely because they are easy of control.

Parents of Kansas who furnish the children and the cash must, without more delay, meet and consider in a non-partisan manner, what is being done to their schools.

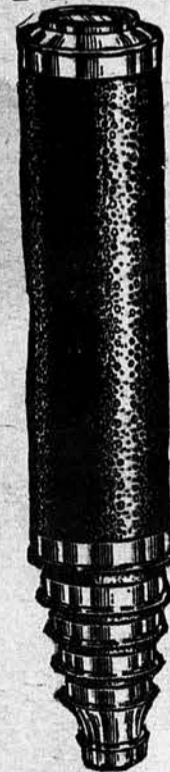
In Representative Hall before the State Board of Agriculture—an audience not excelled in intelligence by any body of people in this state—the writer delivered an address on Progressive Education, and by enthusiastic and unanimous vote, was requested to deliver it throughout the state. The same address was given before the State Convention of the Farmers' Union, where a similar unanimous request was given.

As joint-author and most active defender of the bill of State Publication of Text-Books I wish in this crisis of its enforcement to meet the people in their respective communities in a non-partisan discussion of the schools. Let us turn on the searchlight and penetrate the corners. You will be astonished as to what is being done.

Address all communications as to dates and engagements to

MRS. ELLA S. BURTON,
General Delivery, Topeka, Kan.

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 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5½ 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 10 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

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.



In life's circus the loudest shouting is done in front of the cheapest shows.

Boys and Girls Worth While

Are Our High Schools Encouraging Better Citizenship?

BY MRS. R. H. SMITH

THIS is a question on which there is a difference of opinion. I am not asking you to agree with me, neither am I criticising in any way the instructors in our high schools, for only too well do I know the rugged road they travel. They every one have my most hearty sympathy. But we want to do what is best for our boys and girls and give them, our most precious possessions, the very best that can be obtained.

Did you ever stop to consider what your boy is getting in the high school training that will most benefit him when he begins his battle with the world? Is he getting those things which will be most needed, or is he getting a mere smattering of this and that? Of what benefit, tell me, will Latin, algebra, or geometry be to your boy when he begins to till the soil or stand behind the counter? Why are there so many young people out of school when the proper place for them is in the school room? Ask them and you will almost invariably find that they consider the perusal of such subjects a waste of time.

"But," you say, "what are we to do?" I'll admit that when we try to change the course to meet the needs of our boys and girls rather than to line them up with the university requirements our hands are tied. As it is now our young people are lined up to make so many credits in certain required subjects so they may enter the state university or some college without examination. But when we stop to consider how many ever enter college or the university and continue the course begun in high school we cannot help questioning whether it would not be better if some provision could be made for them to learn practical things which would be of use in after life.

You say we study certain subjects, Latin, and German, for example, to develop the brain and mental activities. Why not take some practical, everyday line of work and develop the mind with that, at the same time learning something that would be invaluable to them in life's daily walk? "What would you put in place of them?" you ask. Well, why not have put within the reach of our young people a thorough business education, so they could keep a set of books intelligently? There is not one boy or girl in a hundred but would be thankful for just such knowledge.

Things They Might Study.

"But," you say, "they're not all going to be bookkeepers or stenographers." Admitted; but they all are going to have to dispose in some manner of certain income, the boys as heads of families and the girls, many at least, as their helpmates. And who needs such an education more? Many of you fathers and mothers of children have felt this lack yourselves when the problem of what to buy for the least outlay was presented to you; and you can't keep an intelligent record of income and expenditures.

Then, is it not true that we are getting to be a generation of poor spellers and readers? It is astonishing to find the number of high school graduates who cannot write a letter without misspelling many of the words. The fault lies not in the teacher but in the system by which our boys and girls are measured. We must bring every child to a certain standard, and instead of the system being made to meet the child's requirements the child is twisted and crowded to meet the standard of the system. My mother used to say if her girls could have but one of the two accomplishments, being good readers or good musicians, she would much prefer their being good readers.

Why do we find so few good readers among high school pupils? This I consider largely the fault of the system now in vogue, by which a child "finishes" reading in the seventh grade. Why not pay more attention to this art in the high school and less to something that will be of less benefit to them?

Another line in which we find our pupils weak is arithmetic. Do you suppose the majority of our high school boys and girls could find the number of rolls of paper necessary for a certain room, or the number of yards of carpet required

for that same room, or figure the yield of a certain field an acre, knowing its several measurements and total yield? Or would they do as some high school students actually did in trying to find the number of rolls of paper required—begin by finding the number of cubic feet in that room?

Boys Like Hammer and Saw.

There is many a boy who would love to come to school and learn to use the hammer and saw, something about machinery, or something else equally as practical afforded only by manual training. But we cannot afford this for the boys or domestic science for the girls until the standard of university requirement is reached; and in a small town the added expense is not to be overlooked.

Normal training is a splendid thing in our high schools; but why should only those boys and girls who will agree to

Democratic congressmen up for re-election this fall will have many things to explain, not the least of which will be the wasteful extravagance when rigid economy so glibly was promised. Voters should not permit themselves to become so distracted by events abroad as to lose sight of matters at home that need their attention. Many congressmen are relying on public apathy politically to retain their seats, but the voters should see that those who have broken their pledges are relegated to the private life whence they came.

teach school get the benefit of it? Not all people are intended for teachers, yet many a boy and girl, realizing the need of such training, sacrifice themselves as teachers for a year or two just to get the benefit of those subjects which should be within the reach of all.

Why can't our local high schools have the good things, these necessary things for our boys and girls, without all this unnecessary material coming first, when it should be last? Here again comes the system. We might also mention athletics. It is important, but I do not believe it is making for better citizens. We have an educational requirement for the boys who compete in athletics; why not have a moral standard as well? There should be a rule that no boy addicted to the use of tobacco in any of its various forms or known to have other immoral habits should be allowed to engage in any of the various sports. Teachers all agree that the tobacco habit does more for the ruin of the boys of our country than any other one evil, and it is a well known fact that no cigarette user ever leads his class. Then why should the athletic field be polluted by allowing those addicted to such habits to compete thereon?

But don't for a minute think the teacher is responsible for this. No matter how hard he may work to overcome such evil it is only through the co-operation of the parents that the moral standard can be raised. Why not strive for a betterment of the morals of our boys by thus working together, parents and teachers? There are many ways we might help our boys and girls by thus working together. Above all let us strive to set before our young people those things that may be of practical benefit to them when they are through high school, that they may be better citizens therefor.

When whitewashing the inside of the poultry house don't forget to add a little crude carbolic acid. It makes the wash more effective for vermin.

There are some surprises in store for the man who uses a Babcock tester on his herd for the first time.

Look for that farm to prosper where dairying is made a business instead of a chore.

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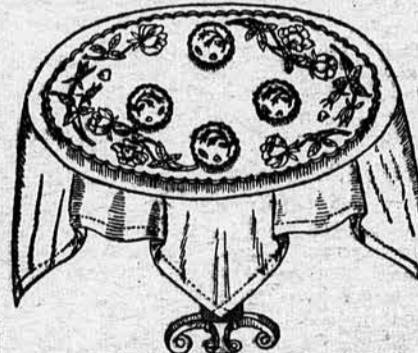
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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. TS-11, Topeka, Kansas

Alfalfa Needs Good Care

It Pays Well to Cultivate the Established Stands

BY A. M. TENEYCK

ALFAFA seeded in the spring needs little care the first season, more than to mow the weeds a few times during the summer to prevent them from seeding and to keep them from "smothering" the young alfalfa plants. It is well to mow the field two or three times during the season, but the growth of weeds and alfalfa should not be cut too close to the ground until the alfalfa blooms, when it may be mowed close without injuring the plants. It seems to be true that when alfalfa has become well established, frequent close cutting seems to benefit the plant and cause it to grow more vigorously, but this is not true of the young, tender plants.

It is true of alfalfa as with any other young plant that it must form a top growth before or at the same time that it is producing roots. The leaves are the stomach and lungs of the plant, and before the roots can develop, the leaves must manufacture the products which are built into the cells and tissue that constitute the roots. If this top growth of leaves is kept cut off before a sufficient growth has been established to easily restore the top growth, the effect is to check the growth of the plant, weaken it, and perhaps destroy it.

I have known of good stands of alfalfa that were destroyed by a single close mowing, not due wholly perhaps to the reasons assigned above, but to the fact that the young, tender alfalfa plants which had been strongly shaded by a growth of weeds were suddenly exposed to the heat of the summer sun and dry weather, which resulted in killing out the alfalfa almost completely. Clover seeded with a nurse crop of grain is often destroyed by too sudden exposure to the hot sun when the grain is harvested. Others have ascribed this to the reflection of heat from the dry stubble, cooking the young clover, and advise mowing the stubble close to the ground as a preventive.

The fall-seeded alfalfa needs no care in the fall; the full growth of plants and weeds should be left as a winter covering. The next season the alfalfa may be regularly cut for hay, and, with a good catch, will often produce three or four cuttings the first year, yielding three or four tons of good hay an acre, although on foul land the hay is apt to be a little weedy.

A good stand of alfalfa is a variable quantity as regards the number of plants required. In a newly seeded field, where plenty of seed has been sown and the conditions have been favorable to start the young plants, as many as one hundred and twenty plants a square foot have been counted. As few as ten strong young plants a square foot fairly evenly distributed may be considered a fair stand—thick enough to leave.

It is questionable whether a very thick stand is as good as a thin or medium stand. Those who advocate sowing a small amount of seed say that the thinner sown alfalfa starts stronger, will be more productive and remain a good stand longer than that which is sown thicker. One advantage, perhaps, of the thicker seeding on fertile ground is the less coarse growth of stem, which produces a finer quality of hay than the larger, coarser growth resulting from thin seeding.

It is sometimes possible and advisable to thicken up a thin stand of newly seeded alfalfa by re-seeding. This may best be accomplished by harrowing early in the spring the field which was seeded the previous fall or spring, sowing a little seed, and covering it with the harrow. The earlier this work can be done the better. The difficulty in starting new plants among the older ones is that the plants which are well started will exhaust the soil moisture and plant-food and shade the younger, more feeble plants, often destroying them, especially if a period of dry, unfavorable weather should occur.

It is not advisable or practicable to attempt to thicken up a thin stand of alfalfa on an old field, since the younger plants even if they can be started, will hardly survive the season in competition with the old, well-established

plants. The old field which has become weedy or full of grass had better be broken and rotated with corn or other crops for a year or so before re-seeding. In fact, the preferable plan is to seed down other fields, using the alfalfa in rotation with corn and other crops, rather than to attempt to keep the same field in alfalfa continuously.

Three-fourths of the failures to grow alfalfa successfully have been due to lack of soil cultivation and to wrong methods of preparing the seedbed and sowing the alfalfa. The cultivation of alfalfa after the plants are well established, may also benefit the crop.

It pays to cultivate alfalfa just as it pays to cultivate corn and other crops. The next season after seeding, a heavy straight-tooth harrow or special alfalfa drag-bar cultivator may be used

One of the great states in the Agricultural West—Texas—has discovered that the population of its towns and cities is increasing four times faster than that of its country districts. We are becoming a nation of consumers—a state in which no nation can long exist whether at peace or at war. We are soon to learn that we must foster agriculture in every way. This means a commercialized farm industry, co-operative marketing, better farm values for products, honest markets for livestock, a farm credit system that will help tenant farmers as well as land owners. We must put the industry firmly on its feet before compelling it to face the competition of cheap ocean rates, cheap foreign labor and the cheaper products of the cheap lands and rich soil of South America and other producing countries.

in the spring to loosen the surface soil and, as soon as the alfalfa has become well established, the field may be disked or cultivated with either the spike-tooth, disk harrow or special alfalfa cultivator regularly every spring and perhaps during the season after each cutting. By thorough cultivation late in the season, after the third or fourth cutting, it is often possible to destroy many weeds such as crabgrass and foxtail, the great weed enemies of alfalfa.

At the Kansas Experiment station the usual practice has been to disk alfalfa once a year, quite early in the spring. Usually the soil is more mellow and in better condition to cultivate in the spring than it is later in the season. A proper loosening at this time puts the soil into good condition to catch the early spring rains, increasing the water supply of the soil, and thus benefiting the alfalfa perhaps for a whole season. The cultivation may be continued after every cutting, and it is often advisable to cultivate in the fall after the third or fourth cutting, especially if the field is weedy.

From a study of the root system of alfalfa, one cannot fail to appreciate the beneficial effects which such a crop should have in disintegrating and loosening the hard, compact subsoil characteristics of some lands. Drawing its water and mineral plant food from the deeper subsoil, alfalfa is a drought-resistant crop, and, receiving its nitrogen from the air, it actually increases the supply of this valuable plant-food in the soil by the dropping of the leaves and by the decay of its tubercles and roots. Meanwhile several large and profitable crops of the most nutritious hay, are harvested each year.

Alfalfa will do more for western agriculture in the next fifty years than all the other crops which farmers may grow in this region. The soil of western Kansas and of much of the Western Plains is usually rich in mineral elements of plant-food, but it is often

lacking in humus, which becomes especially noticeable if the land has been farmed continuously to wheat for a few years. By growing alfalfa, it is possible to increase the supply of humus in the soil, and, the roots of the plants penetrating deep into the subsoil, disintegrate and deepen the soil and altogether greatly improve its texture, giving it greater capacity to absorb and hold water. However, the beneficial effect on the soil of growing alfalfa is only incidental to the rapid introduction of the crop throughout the West. The great value of the crop as a money-maker is the main factor which is introducing it into the agriculture of the Central West. Where alfalfa can be successfully marketed or fed, no other crop grown in the West will yield so great a net profit in a series of years.

With Acid Soil.

When the soil is acid, alfalfa will not succeed well until the acidity has been corrected by the application of lime in some form. The acidity of the soil may be determined by testing the moist soil with blue litmus paper, or samples of soil may be sent to the Experiment station for testing. The ordinary tests, however, are not always decisive, and, when in doubt as to whether soil needs lime, it will usually be best to make a trial by applying lime to a small area in the field to be seeded to alfalfa, leaving strips untreated, and note results.

A good plan in liming soil for alfalfa is to plow the field several weeks or months before the alfalfa is to be seeded, scatter the lime soon after plowing and mix it with the surface soil by harrowing or disking and continue the disking or harrowing at intervals until the time of seeding. It is usual to apply from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds an acre every four or five years where lime is used as a fertilizer. From the work at the Illinois Experiment station, it seems that ground limestone has much the same effect when applied to the soil as lime itself. The action of the ground limestone is not so rapid, and it must be applied in greater quantity; at least two or three times as much ground limestone as would ordinarily be used of quicklime or air-slacked lime.

Adds to Fertility.

Alfalfa adds to the fertility and increases the productiveness of the land in several ways. The bacteria which live and multiply in the tubercles that grow on the roots of the alfalfa plants take nitrogen from the air that passes through the soil, doubtless using the nitrogen as a food and changing it in such a way by this use that the nitrogen becomes available as food for the alfalfa plants, or the death of the bacteria allows their substance to be absorbed by the plant. Through this use of the nitrogen of the air, alfalfa produces not only large annual crops of nutritious fodder, but also by the large root growth of the plants, the death of the bacteria, and the destruction and renewal of the tubercles of the roots, the nitrogen supply of the soil is actually increased by growing alfalfa. Thus the soil becomes richer in nitrogen after alfalfa has been grown on it for a few years than it was before alfalfa was planted.

Fall Listing That Paid

My first year as a farmer in western Kansas was a failure. That was year before last. I thought at the beginning of the season last year that I would have another failure, because I had only one



Grew fine crop with one horse.

horse and could not hire anyone to prepare the ground for my crop. I know now, though, that with two horses I should have failed, while with one I had fine success.

I had about 12 acres of ground that had been listed in the fall because I could hire horses at that time of the year. If I had owned plenty of horse flesh probably I should have done as my

neighbors did and waited until spring to do this work. I owned a five-tooth cultivator with attachments. By using a shovel plow and wing attachments, I was able to split the ridges and make a furrow like a lister furrow, with my one horse. Then I got a drill from an old lister, put some handles on it, and planted my crop with one horse. With a little Yankee grit, a one-horse cultivator, and a hoe, I made a fine crop of maize and cane.

After I gathered my crop last fall I got another horse and listed all my ground east and west. My ground did not blow, but just over the fence, where the soil was left as it usually is in this country, blowing did a great deal of damage.

This spring I was able to split the ridges on my ground when it was too wet to do anything in the field on the other side of the fence. My field is not half so weedy as is the one over the fence either. I think that one of the most important farming operations for this section of the country is to list the ground in the fall.

Coolidge, Kan. W. H. Niver.

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Packers Expect Cheap Pork

December Beeves May Bring Highest Price of the Year

BY C. W. METSKER
Kansas City, Mo.

EACH week now adds to the price the killers are forced to pay for prime corn fed steers. The top price in Chicago was \$11.00, and in Kansas City \$11. In the last named market that is the highest ever paid, except for show steers. Early December, with its demand for Christmas beeves, probably will be a time of still higher prices. Not more than 2 per cent of the cattle now coming to market have had more than a "warming up" on grain. Killers are getting along very well so far as other classes are concerned but they are worried over the prime beef situation.

No Importations of Beef.

No South American beef or mutton is coming to the United States. The last shipments were received the first week in September, and from the prices received here compared with those paid in England, no more will be received soon. Imported beef sold at 11 1/4 cents a pound in New York, and mutton 13 1/4 cents, when in England the same class of beef brought 15 cents a pound and mutton 18 cents.

Direct Deliveries of Cattle.

The regular fall deliveries of cattle have begun. They will be completed by the end of October, and the Southwest by that time will have placed most of its cattle. Illinois and Kansas will receive many cattle direct, most of them will be calves and yearlings. The movement to the sugar beet district in the west part of the state will be large, and Ellsworth, Chase and Greenwood counties will be in the wintering game. Frank Abell of Ashland closed a deal last week for 2,000 aged steers near Magdalena, N. M., for \$130,000. The steers will be brought to Kansas in October.

Hog Values Head Down.

Packers will lower hog prices in October. They have said so and if they can do it they will keep their word. The country, they point out, has enjoyed remarkably high prices since 1909, and they figure that it is time for getting the market on a materially lower basis.

This prediction, of lower prices, is made every year. With only two exceptions since 1909, October prices have ruled lower than September quotations. The market broke \$1 last year, and a similar break this year would bring opening quotations in November down to the 7 cent level. There are features, however, in the trade that have to be met before packers can force prices down. A large number of small packing houses are operating throughout the country and they are paying higher prices than the big packers. Southern demand for pork remains larger than expected, and the call for pure lard for export seems to be increasing.

This year the five western markets have received 1 1/2 million fewer hogs than in the same period last year, and the quality of the hogs now moving is low with little corn being fed. The new corn crop cannot begin to show in pork much before the first of the year. Some believe that packers will not make good on an October decline, but will be forced to pay as much as in September. Prices for hogs last week broke 40 to 50 cents, few selling as high as \$9, none at that price to packers.

Expected Drop in Sheep Came.

As the result of the large receipts of sheep at the five western markets last week, prices were reduced more than \$1 a hundred pounds for fat lambs and 25 to 50 cents for sheep. Thin lambs declined only 25 to 40 cents and are holding relatively firm at that decline. The general market now is holding at \$7 to \$7.50 for fat lambs and \$6.25 to \$6.85 for feedings lambs. Owing to the excellent conditions that have prevailed in the entire range country, sheep now are fatter than usual, and country buyers find thin sheep relatively scarce in proportion to the total supply offered. Receipts are expected to continue liberal for some time.

Movement of Livestock.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the five western markets last week, the previous week and a year ago.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	74,800	39,500	83,600
Chicago	46,200	89,000	170,000
Omaha	30,800	21,300	126,000
St. Louis	32,500	51,500	14,550
St. Joseph	6,300	24,400	24,200

Total	190,600	225,700	418,250
Preceding week	195,700	205,200	306,700
Year ago	195,100	271,400	442,200

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City thus far this year and same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	1,107,178	1,480,873	.....	373,695
Calves	70,079	108,992	.....	38,913
Hogs	1,417,505	1,834,255	.....	416,750
Sheep	1,414,718	1,419,215	.....	4,497
H. & M.	55,877	58,477	.....	2,600
Cars	67,997	90,424	.....	22,427

The following table shows a comparison in prices of best offerings of livestock at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Per 100 lbs. 1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago	\$9.50	\$9.05	\$5.65
Kan. City	9.25	8.85	5.75

Trade in horses suitable for the British war contract continues active, and the first lot, 10,000 head, is nearly completed. Other orders will be placed and dealers expect that demand to continue most of the winter. Neither the South nor East is buying horses. Mule dealers hope that war activities will send them demand similar to that during the Boer-English campaign.

Dull Trade in Wheat.

With the elevator stocks large, export demand limited, and the domestic flour trade inclined to hesitate, wheat prices kept within the narrowest range of the last 60 days. The small change noted was downward. The movement from the country continues liberal, cash prices are 98c to \$1.04 a bushel. Corn prices remain about 80 cents, and daily offerings are no more than equal to the current demand. An early movement of new corn is expected to reduce prices. Oats are lower. The following comparison shows prices on best grades of wheat, corn and oats at Kansas City and Chicago for this date and one year ago:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Chicago	1.06 94 1/2 c	79 72 1/2	48 1/2 43
Kan. City	1.00 92 1/2 c	79 75	46 44 1/2

Hay Prices Weaker.

Though no material change occurred in hay prices, the trade was slow and most sales were at the bottom quotations. Country reports state that owing to the

recent heavy rains nearly 25 per cent more hay will be offered than last year.

Hay Quotations at Kansas City.

Prairie, choice	\$13.00@13.50
Prairie, No. 1	10.50@12.50
Prairie, No. 2	8.00@10.00
Prairie, No. 3	5.00@7.50
Timothy, choice	15.00@15.50
Timothy, No. 1	14.00@14.50
Timothy, No. 2	13.00@13.50
Timothy, No. 3	11.00@12.50
Clover mixed, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	12.50@13.00
Clover mixed, No. 2	11.00@12.00
Clover, No. 1	9.00@10.50
Clover, No. 2	8.00@9.50
Alfalfa, choice	14.00@14.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.00@13.50
Standard	11.50@12.50
Alfalfa, No. 2	9.50@11.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	8.00@9.00
Straw	5.50@6.00

Feed and Seed Quotations.

Feed—Shorts, \$1.03@1.12 a cwt.; bran, 92c; chop, \$1.48; rye, 85c a bu.; barley, 57c 58c a bu.
Seeds—Alfalfa, \$10@13 cwt.; clover, \$12.50 @15.50; timothy, \$4.50@5.50; millet, \$1.20 @1.70; flaxseed, \$1.25@1.28.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Sept. 28.—Butter this week is firm at 29 cents.
Kansas City, Sept. 28.—Prices this week on produce are:
Eggs, 22c a dozen; firsts, 20c; seconds, 17c.
Butter—Creamery, extra, 28c a pound; firsts, 25c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 20c.
Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 15c a pound; springs, 12c; hens, 12c; old roosters, 9c; young, 11c; turkeys, 16 1/2 c; ducks, 13c; young geese, 10c.

Produce Prices Now and One Year Ago.

	Butter	Eggs	Hens
	1914 1913	1914 1913	1914 1913
Chicago	29 31	20 1/2 26	12 1/2 13
Kan. City	28 30	22 25	12 13

Plenty of Feed This Year

It Is a Busy Season For Farmer Folks Just Now

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

FALL work is progressing rapidly. Most of the silos are filled, corn fodder and cane hay have been cut, and some kafir has been headed. An excellent cutting of alfalfa will be harvested, if frost does not come too soon. Grasshoppers are proving a nuisance in some places, but where poison has been used they are under control.

The cheerful reports that come from almost all parts of Kansas and Oklahoma, prove that there is still a great deal of joy in life. Some crops were a failure this year, but others were more than usually profitable. Plans for next year are claiming the attention of everyone. A few more weeks and everything will be snug for the winter.

KANSAS.

Lane County.—Cool weather but dry. Cane is about all headed and the crop is fair. Fourth crop of alfalfa short. Wheat sowing has begun. Pastures poor.—F. W. Perigo, Sept. 25.

Barber County.—Plenty of rain. All the farmers have begun drilling. Large acreage of wheat will be put out this year. Pastures greening up nicely. Wheat 90c; corn 90c.—G. H. Reynolds, Sept. 27.

Jewell County.—Wheat sowing in progress. Larger acreage than usual being sown. Silos about all filled. Feed nearly all cut. Wheat 95c; corn 75c to 80c; eggs 19c; butter fat 25c.—L. S. Behrmer, Sept. 26.

Hodgeman County.—Threshing is still the first consideration. Wheat turning out well. Fine rains on September 21 and 22 which put the ground in good condition for fall sowing.—E. N. Wyatt, Sept. 22.

Pratt County.—Ground is dry except in a few places where they had showers. Farmers sowing wheat and putting up feed. Kafir and other sorghum crops will have larger yields than corn. Several silos erected.—J. L. Phelps, Sept. 19.

Lincoln County.—Wheat sowing is the order of the day. Ground is just wet enough to bring the wheat up. Grasshoppers bad. Cattle high at sales. Horses and hogs not in good demand. No corn to speak of. Wheat 88c.—E. J. G. Wacker, Sept. 25.

Harvey County.—Weather fine and there is plenty of moisture. Ground in fine condition for wheat sowing. Some wheat already sown and looking fine. Some Hessian flies reported to be in the oats. Eggs 18c; wheat 94c; potatoes 98c.—H. W. Prouty, Sept. 26.

Decatur County.—Threshing is about two-thirds done. Sowing has begun. Acreage will be large. Top soil getting dry. Feed crop is abundant. Some fields are being cut a second time. Feterita crop will be heavy. Corn crop light. Plenty of volunteer wheat pasture.—G. A. Jern, Sept. 26.

Gove County.—Threshing about half done. Wheat turning out well. More wheat than usual will be put out this fall. Feterita, cane and milo making a good crop. Cane cutting about done. All stock doing well. A good many horses for sale. Cattle bringing a good price.—H. W. Schallie, Sept. 26.

Geary County.—Weather fine. Wheat sowing in progress. Three-inch rain September 22. First sowing of wheat coming up. Pasture coming out fine. Cattle look good. Not many fat hogs in the county. Farmers selling their shotguns and pigs on account of scarcity of feed. Wheat 85c; hogs 8c; corn 90c.—O. R. Straus, Sept. 26.

Gray County.—Farmers are busy harvesting feed and sowing wheat. We need rain.

Threshing is about finished and the yield was good but much of it fell down and was cut low so it was slow threshing and the grain was bleached. Stock doing well but grass is getting dry and feed is scarce. Wheat 85c.—A. E. Alexander, Sept. 26.

Ford County.—We have had a few local showers but a good general rain is needed. Some wheat has been sown, but most farmers are still listing and plowing for the wheat. A fair crop of feed is being put up. Corn crop is light. Considerable threshing to be done yet. Wheat 90c; oats 50c; eggs 20c; corn 75c.—John Zurbuchen, Sept. 26.

Marion County.—Farmers busy preparing their wheat ground. Ground is in good condition for sowing wheat, and some of the farmers have begun sowing; others will not sow before October 1. Pastures green and stock doing well. Sorghum doing fine and crop is large. Potato crop poor. Feterita good. Wheat 90c; eggs 18c.—J. H. Dyck, Sept. 25.

Hamilton County.—Very dry in this county and crops are maturing rapidly and being harvested with a rush. Yields good generally. Grass curing fine on the prairies, which assures good and abundant grazing for the winter. Many cattle being sold at good prices. Weather cool. Cream 25c; eggs 20c; corn \$1.50; wheat \$1.55.—W. H. Brown, Sept. 25.

OKLAHOMA.

Pushmataha County.—Cool weather is opening the cotton and farmers are busy picking it, but there is still no market for it.—K. D. Olin, Sept. 25.

Lincoln County.—Nice fall weather which is good for plowing, wheat sowing and alfalfa seeding. Cotton pickers scarce. Plenty of crabgrass hay. Plenty of fall pasture. Feterita and kafir making good yields. Hay selling for \$10 to \$12.—J. B. Pomeroy, Sept. 26.

Garfield County.—Ideal fall weather. Heavy rain on September 22 did much damage to roads and loose fields. Wheat sowing is on in earnest. Acreage is 10 per cent

But It Was Sheltered

I have a binder that I bought in May, 1882, 32 years ago. I used it last harvest and it is ready for this harvest. You would judge it to be only three or four years old, the paint is so bright.

E. B. Davis.

Columbus, Kan.

greater than last year. Alfalfa seed crop good. Kafir is being headed and yields 5 to 20 bushels to the acre. Stock in good condition and high in price.—Jac. A. Voth, Sept. 25.

Rogers County.—Plenty of moisture in the ground. Farmers beginning to sow wheat. New corn is going to market. Pastures good and stock doing well. Some silos to be filled yet with cane. Rye being sown for pasture and some farmers are sowing alfalfa. Stock bringing good prices at sales. Wheat \$1; corn 75c; oats 35c; hay \$8; eggs 25c; hens 9c; pullets 9c.—W. S. Crouch, Sept. 25.

Finland women vote at all elections on the same terms as men.

Protect the Cashier

After reading and hearing read the account of so many bank robberies in our state and nation, this idea came to me for the safety of the cashier. Place an electric bell in a convenient part of town where it can be heard by policemen or business men. Have an electric button attachment in the floor right near the money drawer. When the cashier is told to throw up his hands, he will do it of course. Then he could step to his money drawer press this electric button with one foot, summoning help and at the same time counting out his money—not too fast—allowing time for help to arrive.

We have our lighthouses to guide the ships; the wireless to summon help; the telegraph to aid in running trains and the telephone for hurry calls. Why not the electric bell with the button attachment for the protection of the bank cashier?

Mrs. Myrta E. Case.

Alta Vista, Kan.

The Cleanly Hog



A roller which puts "Hog-Joy" oil just where it is needed.



The animals soon learn how to get rid of the lice.

Watermelons in January

Mrs. C. G., of Lawrence, Kan., asks, "Can you tell us of any method by which we can keep watermelons all winter, when we do not have access to cold storage other than a good cellar? Is there any method of waxing them over or paraffining by which one could have fresh melons into the new year?"

Almost any plan for closing the pores of the melon rind will be successful. Varnish is a good material to use; probably paraffine would do as well. A favorite method on the farm is to put the melons in the center of a hay stack; then when the stack is opened the melons can be cut. Melons for storing should be picked before they are fully ripe, or they will be too ripe when eaten. However, watermelon in January will not taste half so good as watermelon in August.

Can All You Can

A canning factory in every community which will make pin money for the young people and lighten the work of the women folk, is one of the many schemes of Otis E. Hall, the new director of boys' and girls' club work at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Hall comes to Kansas directly from his successful work with the rural schools in Montgomery county, Indiana, and will direct the work of the agricultural college and of the United States government among the boys' and girls' clubs.

A steam canning device controlled by the government and selling for \$15 has been used successfully by him to utilize vegetables and fruit that otherwise would have been wasted. The canned goods of each club are marketed and a handsome profit is often obtained. The goods are guaranteed and the name of the club is placed upon the label.

With this canner the women of the neighborhood, working together, can put up all the good things for their tables without the usual bother.

SPRINGDALE RANCH

1 Mile From Frisco
R. R. Station

8000 Acres

26 Miles From
Springfield, Mo.



A GREAT CATTLE GRAZING SECTION.

\$15 AN ACRE

For Quick Sale

Mr. A. J. Johnston, the owner of Springdale Ranch for several years, has many other ranches and farms and necessity compels him to sell some of his holdings immediately.

For a quick sale he has decided to offer the Springdale Ranch at this price, which is about half its present value. This is done in order to make a sale at once. If you are interested get in touch with him, at once, for this price is subject to increase any day.

Springdale Ranch is one of the great ranches of the Mid-West and conditions in past decades have made the establishing of great ranches a matter of much difficulty. Every sign of the times points to increased land value. It is the one investment that is sure of increasing and holds no risk.

For a large money-making Stock Ranch, Springdale is ideal. In the last ten years it has been operated chiefly as a stock ranch and has shown a good profit. Today more than \$75,000 worth of three and four-year-old steers are rapidly taking on weight. Very little grain is needed to fatten Springdale stock. The luxuriant pastures, the clean, pure water and plenty of shade are excellent builders of beef.

LOCATION

Twenty-six miles of good automobile road connects Springdale Ranch with the city of Springfield, Mo., the metropolis of South Missouri, with excellent railroad facilities.

On the opposite side of Springdale Ranch, down on the White river, is the new \$3,000,000 Powersite Dam. Electricity from this gigantic power project will furnish light and power for all Southwest Missouri. The wires carrying electricity to Springfield pass close by Springdale Ranch and provides a cheap source of light and power for the entire ranch.

The Frisco railroad station at the town of Chadwick is only one mile from Springdale Ranch.

An electric railroad from Powersite to meet the Frisco at Chadwick already has been partly surveyed. The completion of this line means a thriving new town located either within Springdale Ranch or very near it.



PORK CHOPS ARE SELLING FOR 30c A POUND.

DESCRIPTION

The Springdale Ranch comprises 8,080 acres in one tract 5 miles long and 2½ miles wide and lies midway between Springfield, Mo., a rapidly growing city of 60,000, and the \$3,000,000 Powersite Dam, the greatest development enterprise ever successfully installed in Missouri.

Springdale Ranch is only one mile from a station on the Frisco R. R. and is watered by 56 springs, several lakes and a mile and a half of streams; is wire fenced and cross-fenced (all but 400 acres) and has six farm houses, seven barns and includes 300 acres of richest bottom soil.

OPPORTUNITIES

Stock raising has been the chief industry on Springdale Ranch in the last ten years. But even this source of ranch profit has been developed only to a small extent. More than 500 head of cattle in one bunch have been pastured to near market condition in Springdale without anywhere near utilizing the abundant natural resources.

The many other avenues of profit—any one of which might itself easily keep the ranch on a paying basis—have scarcely been touched. In this advertisement it will be possible for us to give only a suggestion of the various opportunities for making profitable use of the large resources of this ranch.

Five crops of splendid alfalfa have been cut in a single season off the fertile bottom lands of Springdale. And there are 300 acres of this especially rich soil for cultivation. More than half of it already is under cultivation. About 6,000 acres can be cultivated readily.

As a fruit country this region is famous. Fruit farms near here have been sold for \$80 to \$100 an acre when they were only partly developed and with soil and conditions no more favorable than are many parts of Springdale Ranch.

Dairying has been a natural side line with stock raising on the ranch, and the success attained has been most satisfactory. Abundant pasture, pure water, convenient shade and good shelter from wintry winds, comprise excellent facilities for successful dairy farming.

Money making poultry thrives best where there is plenty of range. In Springdale you will have high dry hillsides for chickens and turkeys and valley streams and springs for ducks and geese. And in the city of Springfield you will have a first class year-round market for poultry and eggs.

The wooded lands of Springdale embrace timber suitable for lumber, ties, fence posts, etc., and for all purposes in greater or less quantity, and there is no telling what it may be worth in a few years.

Lead and zinc ore have been found at several places on the ranch and some of the prospects are quite promising. The development here of mines from which the output would be anything like that of other mines in the vicinity would give a value to the ranch far in excess of any estimate heretofore placed upon it.

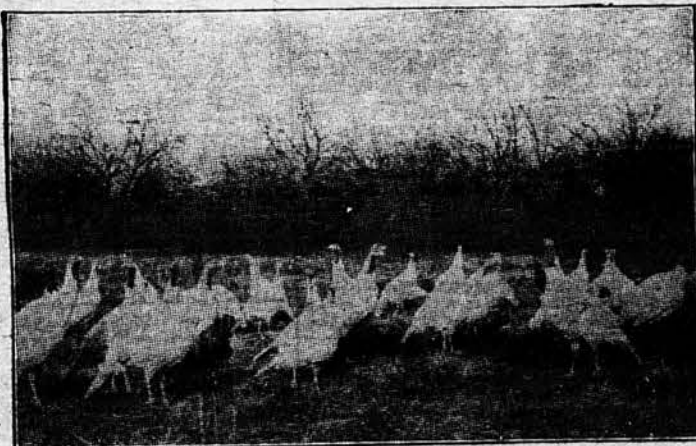


THE MISSOURI MULE.

TERMS

Half Cash.
Balance on
Long Time at
4½ Per Cent

Springdale Ranch will carry a loan of \$60,000, and will pay interest right from the first year on \$30 an acre. The price of \$15 an acre is made for a QUICK sale. If you want a money-making ranch, DO NOT DELAY!



POULTRY CAN BE RAISED ON A LARGE SCALE.

OTHER RANCHES AND FARMS

Springdale Ranch is only one of several ranches owned by Mr. Johnston in the Middle West and he also owns a number of good farms. If Springdale does not fill the bill, do not hesitate to write him, for one of the others may be just what you want. They are all sizes and prices.

I have been over this beautiful Springdale Ranch in an automobile and know that Mr. Johnston does not misrepresent it in any way. Fifty-two cold springs and clear beautiful streams. No "blue sky" proposition. The finest stock ranch in the West. Write him for illustrated booklet.—Geo. O. Boone, Advertising Department of Capper Publications.

Call, Write or Wire

A. J. Johnston, Owner

221 Woodruff Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose ads appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and bargains worthy of consideration.

Special Notice

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

KANSAS wheat land; good terms, send for land list. Layton Bros., Osborne, Kan.

640 ACRES good grass land, plenty water. \$19 per acre. Price & Son, Eldorado, Kan.

JACKSON CO., Kan. farms where corn and alfalfa are king. N. E. cor. state. Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.

160 ACRE BOTTOM FARM; alfalfa, corn or wheat land. 7 room house. Big bargain. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

MANY FARMS FOR SALE 40 to 100 miles of Kansas City. Real Bargains. Jas. H. Low, Ozawie, Kansas.

RICE CO. Fine 159 a. farm, adjoins station, well imp., \$10,500, \$3000 down. Owner, Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

BARGAIN. 151 a. bottom land, joins town; fine improvements; fruit, water, alfalfa, \$12,000. Fred A. Reed, Salina, Kan.

40 A. well improved, 3 1/2 miles good town; all tillable 1/4 mi. school. \$3,500. R. M. McGinnis, Princeton, Kansas.

WELL improved 640 acre creek farm, large crop and machinery all for \$20 a. Terms. No trade. A. C. Nicholls, Lenora, Kan.

130 A. close in, good imp.; wild grass, alfalfa, stock farm. Price \$45 per a. Write for list. Overman & Long, Melvern, Kan.

320 A. highly improved, 6 mi. Herington. Best farm in county. Exchange. Stock ranch. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kansas.

80 A. IMP. 3 mi. town, bottom, 20 a. alfalfa. \$75 acre. Other bargains. Free lists. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kansas.

CLARK COUNTY—820 a. southwest of Kingsdown on R. I. R. R. 400 a. cultivated. Mile to P. O. and school. \$18,000. R. C. Mayse, Owner, Ashland, Kansas.

320 A., Stevens Co., 3 mi. from Moscow on Santa Fe cutoff; level black wheat land; price \$3,600; would take good wheat in part payment. Chas. W. Ellsaesser, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE. 330 a. farm, well imp., good water. 80 a. in alfalfa. \$16,000. 160 a. with new impr. 30 a. in alfalfa; \$7,500, easy terms. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.

THREE SNAPS: 155 a. 3 1/2 mi. out, fine imp., \$12,000. 120 a. 4 1/2 mi. out, good imp., \$6,000. 30 a. 2 1/2 mi. out, good imp., \$4,000. Terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

POTAWATOMIE CO. 153 a. 75 cult., bal. pasture and meadow. 35 a. alfalfa; improvements \$2,000. Spring and well water. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

80 ACRES, 5 mi. town, \$3,000. \$600 cash, bal. 6%. 160 acres, 4 mi. town, \$6,400. Improved farms \$40 to \$65 per acre. Box 240, Richmond, Franklin Co., Kan.

80 A., 4 1/2 mi. Osage City. 45 a. cultivated; family orchard; bal. native grass; smooth land. No rocks, good soil; 4 r. house; summer kitchen; good cellar. R.F.D., phone. Price \$3200. Rosenquist & Renstrom, Osage City, Kas.

IMPROVED 320 a. wheat and corn farm, 3 mi. of Oakley, Kan. Fine soil and water. 200 a. in cult. Rents well; sacrifice for quick sale, \$4,000. Also irrigated bottom land relinquishment close in to Rocky Ford, Colo., cheap. If you want a good farm in the West, you can't beat these. Christensen Realty Co., Desk A, Hutchinson, Kan.

STOCK FARM in Chase county, Kansas. 240 acres 5 miles from town, 1/4 mile to school. Daily mail, telephone. 140 acres cultivated. 45 acres alfalfa. 100 acres fine grazing land, 7 acres timber. Splendid improvements. Price \$60.00 per acre, terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

TO QUICKLY SETTLE an estate the following will be sold at your own price. An improved smooth bluestem section in Butler Co. Well improved, level section in Finney Co. Well improved section in Artesian Valley in Meade Co. 160 in alfalfa; all sub-irrigated alfalfa land and can be irrigated from flowing artesian wells, of which there are 12 on the ranch. Christensen Realty Co., Desk A, Hutchinson, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, EASTERN KANSAS. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kas.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY no matter what or where it is. Pay no commissions. Particulars free. Dept. F, Co-operative Salesman Company, Lincoln, Neb.

BARGAIN. 160 acres all nice smooth land, well improved; 4 mi. town. 40 a. pasture. Balance in cultivation. Price \$45 per a. Terms. Gile & Bonsall, So. Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.

GOOD, smooth wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED 320 a. Mile of town Ness Co.; growing crops, 11 cattle, 4 horses, imp.; possession at once. \$7,500.00; terms. R. C. Buxton, Uteka, Kansas.

BARGAINS! 155 a. 3 1/2 mi. out, well imp., \$12,000. 100 a. 2 mi. out, imp., \$85 a. 194 a. 4 mi. out, imp., \$3,000. 30 a. 4 mi. out, new, imp., \$80 a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

\$35.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reece, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address W. H. Dayton, Abilene, Kansas.

FOR BARGAINS in improved farms in Catholic settlements. Exchanges made. Write Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kansas.

ATTENTION! Farmer and stockman. Polk Co. is the best county in S. W. Missouri for farming or stock raising. Good smooth land, fine water, mild winters. Polk Co. Land Inv. Co., Bolivar, Mo.

80 ACRES ONLY \$600. 80 a. 9 mi. Wichita; good loam soil, plenty bldgs; mile small town; only \$4600; terms \$600 cash, bal. \$500 yearly. Big bargain. R. M. Mills, 1003 Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

BUY WHEAT LANDS: We have large list of lands in the great Kansas wheat belt, at prices ranging from \$1,000 to \$12,000 per quarter. One crop pays for land, in many cases. Write The Howard Land & Loan Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE ONLY. 160 a. alfalfa farm Arkansas river valley; every foot alfalfa land. 60 a. in alfalfa. Well improved; well located between Andale and Mt. Hope. Worth \$24,000. Will sell \$19,200. C. F. Fouquet Inv. Co., Andale, Kansas.

368 A. combination stock and grain farm. 175 a. alfalfa land, bal. good upland, well improved; close town. Price \$50 a. 160 a. creek bottom alfalfa land; never falling water, good timber, improvements poor, close town. Snap \$45 per a. L. N. Wells & Son, Emporia, Kansas.

PLAINS is located in the heart of the Kansas wheat belt. Real estate values are advancing. Don't delay writing for literature and price list of the choice lots now for sale on easy terms. JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, PLAINS, KANSAS

NESS COUNTY LAND. \$12 to \$30 buys good wheat and alfalfa land in a county that produced 136,000 acres of splendid wheat. For Trade: Imp. choice sec., 1/2 bottom, near Ness City. Want Eastern land or income property. Price \$22,400, enc. \$8,000. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

BUY LAND. 320 acres smooth tillable land, 4 miles of town, 9 room house, horse barn 40x60, implement barn 40x40, 2 cattle barns 100 ft. long each, hog pens 200 ft. long, 4 wells, 2 gasoline engines to pump water, granary 3000 bu., chicken houses, 160 acres hog tight, 75 acres blue grass, 30 acres clover, 12 acres alfalfa, 45 acres native meadow, some fruit, 1/2 mile to school. 1/4 mile to church, R. F. D. and telephone, buildings good. Will trade for smaller farm or sell at a bargain. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kan.

Montgomery County Bargain \$45 per acre buys imp. 240; 200 a. in cultivation, bal. pasture; all good, strong land well located; get details. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE 320 acres fine land, 2 miles from Selden, Kansas, good improvements, fine grove, fine improved neighborhood. Will sell for \$15.00 per acre, and take in one-third trade, balance must be cash. A bargain for you. Write C. H. Reed, Selden, Kan.

Kiowa County Land bargains. Write for descriptions. Several of my own farms; can make terms to suit. C. W. Phillips, Greensburg, Kan.

440 ACRE FARM Good home; 8 room house, 2 stories. Good barn and all outbuildings. Well of soft water at door. Shade and ornamental trees; 5 acres orchard, apples, peaches, pears, cherries. 10 acres alfalfa. All alfalfa land. Good location, good neighborhood. 1/4 mile to school, 2 mi. Scranton. \$100 per acre. 1/2 cash, bal. to suit. Address L. M. Downs, Route 2, Scranton, Kan.

NEAR WASHBURN COLLEGE 20 or 40 acres, splendid land, right up against the city of Topeka, within a mile of Washburn college, also fine graded school. Every foot beautiful land. All in cultivation; nearly all in alfalfa and timothy. No buildings; will give terms on part if desired. Write owner, Ira Romig, Sta. B, Topeka, Kansas.

A BIG SNAP 5 miles from Parsons, Kan. 160 a. black limestone soil; every foot tillable, good five room house; stable for 6 head of stock, farm all fenced and cross-fenced, nearly every foot of this land will grow alfalfa. Price for a few days \$50 a. Terms. Better get on the first train and see this farm. We also have four hundred eighty acres in Hamilton county, Kan. 10 mi. from railroad for \$4.00 per acre, cash. Call on or address Walker Realty Co., Parsons, Kan.

Sedgwick County Farm Bargains 240 a. farm, best valley or alfalfa land, good house, large barn, 2 silos hold 300 tons, 40 a. alfalfa. \$75 per acre. 80 well improved alfalfa land, good home, near Wichita, \$80 per acre. 40 a. farm, fair improvements, fine fruits, best of land, near small town. \$3,500. 160 a. farm, large improvements, best of land, 30 a. in alfalfa. \$75 per acre. Trade into smaller farm. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglass, Wichita, Kan.

For Sale

A ranch in southwest Kansas, will sell cheap and on terms like rent. H. C. WHALEN, 213-14 Bitting Block, Wichita, Kansas.

FINE GRAIN FARM FOR SALE

200 acres smooth land, 5 miles from town; Anderson Co., Kan. Well improved, fine crops on farm; good neighborhood, hundreds of head of cattle have been fed on this farm. Is offered at a bargain; no trades. J. F. Ressel, Owner, Colony, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

160 A. IMPROVED, \$3200. \$1000 cash. Frazer & Maxson, Owners, Sparta, Wis.

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

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS concerning the soils, climate and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 333, Madison, Wis.

HOMESSEEKER'S opportunity. We are offering our selected clay loam, cutover, hardwood lands, any sized tract, to actual settlers. In dairy, clover, corn and alfalfa section. Write for free booklet and map giving full particulars. Arpin Hardwood Lumber Co., Grand Rapids and Atlanta, Wis.

Upper Wisconsin Lands

Wanted! Farmer Agent in every county to sell our Chippewa Valley land. The heart of the clover region. Liberal commissions. J. L. Gates Land Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Settlers Wanted For

our drained, level farm lands, Southern Wisconsin. \$35 to \$45 per acre. Easy terms. Great for corn, alfalfa, clover, timothy and dairying. Droughts unknown; no hills, rocks, alkali, hardpan or stumpage. Trades considered. Sample of soil sent free. Near railroads. Agents wanted. Write owner, Charles E. Cline, 218 Masonic Temple, Davenport, Ia.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

Best Dairy and General crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted. Lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask for booklet 30 on Wisconsin Central Land Grant. State acres wanted. Write about our grazing lands. If interested in fruit lands ask for booklet on apple orchards in Wisconsin. Address Land Dept., Soo Line Ry., Minneapolis, Minn.

NEBRASKA

I HAVE FINE alfalfa farms in tracts from 160 acres to 1000 acres, and best corn and wheat land at prices from \$8 to \$25 per acre. These prices will not last long. Write me today. A. T. Cowings, Benkelman, Neb.

MINNESOTA

SETTLERS WANTED for clover lands in central Minnesota. Corn successfully raised. Write Asher Murray, Wadena, Minn.

CORN AND CLOVER FARMS near Twin City markets. No drought. Ask for descriptions. \$25 to \$75 per acre. Carter Land Co., Near Union Depot, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Farmer in every locality to handle our West Central Minnesota farm lands. Liberal commissions. Write for proposition. King Land & Loan Co., Breckenridge, Minn.

MINNESOTA IMPROVED FARMS for sale; corn, clover, and dairy farms; good markets, schools and roads. Write for list. Crescent Land Co., Owatonna, Minn.

RICH farm lands in Minnesota Red River Valley. Where corn, alfalfa, and clover flourish. Ideal stock country. Rainfall 28 inches. Crop failures unknown. Prices very low. Write N. S. Davies, Crookston, Minn.

MR. FARM RENTER—If you are renting high priced farm lands and paying big rent, why not investigate the opportunities offered to get a farm of your own in Minnesota? Maps and literature sent FREE. Write Fred D. Sherman, State Immigration Commissioner, Room 50, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.



30 Years Time To Pay

For a farm. Better than crop payments. Don't pay one-half of your early crops, it pays better to use the money to buy stock. We own thousands of acres in Canada, Oregon, Texas and Florida. Sold 3,000,000 acres in last 12 years. Special offer to first 50 buyers. Write today to HUNTER LAND COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

ARKANSAS

\$100, \$10 down and \$10 a month, buys a 10 a. farm. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark.

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark.

405 ACRES—100 cleared—4 room house—good timber, five miles of Fordyce. Price \$3500. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

IF YOU WANT a stock or fruit farm of any size in the land of cold springs, fine streams, the home of the apple, come to or write to Howard & Smith, Hiwassee, Benton Co., Ark.

FINE farm land; sure crops, corn, oats, cotton, clover, alfalfa. No rocks nor swamps. Easy payments. Discount for cash. Free map. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Little Rock, Ark.

17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co., \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 years at 6%. Grant County Land Co., Opposite Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark.

BEAUTIFUL 80 A. FARM HOME. 1 mi. railroad town of 1,000 people; fine water; good orchard; dwelling house and barn. 40 a. cult. \$1,000. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark.

WRITE for land list and tell us just what you want to buy or trade. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

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

FRUIT, grain and stock farms, all sizes, in Benton Co., Ark. Banner county of state; low prices and easy terms. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE For Arkansas level farm land? Close to railroad; 40 acres up; grows anything. Shieffer Land Co., 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., K. C., Mo.

200 ACRES 6 mi. from Waldron, county seat Scott Co., Ark. 50 acres valley land in cultivation. 75 acres more to put in. Good orchard, lasting water, fine out range, good timber, small house. Price for quick sale \$2,000. Half cash, good terms on balance. Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

FOR SALE. 240 acres fine land, 2 miles from Stuttgart, with good 2-story house, two barns and other outbuildings. This is one of the finest truck, fruit and stock farms in Arkansas County. This is good rice land but better for corn, cotton, peas and oats. The best bargain we have had this year for \$60 per a. Write for list of bargains. Arkansas Inv. Co., Stuttgart, Ark.

STOCK FARM—402 acres; one of the best; healthy; good climate; water, neighborhood, market, schools and churches. Rural route; telephone and good roads. \$1,000 in added improvements will make the farm bring \$40 per acre at once; I am asking only \$30. Will double in five years. This will make a fine home and prove a money maker. I own this farm and must sell. Write for liberal terms and descriptions. I mean business. S. D. Ross, Lonoke, Arkansas.

Bargain in Truck Farm 20 acres 14 miles west of Kansas City, near railroad station; 9 a. in cultivation; 100 bearing fruit trees; stable, well, residence, etc. \$1000. Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

FOR SALE

917 a. farm; best improved in Baxter Co. Barn 50x150, scales, extra good 3 room house, 300 acres in cultivation. All farming tools and threshing outfit. All for \$16,000. 160 acres 3/4 mi. to Haney, 60 a. in cultivation; good spring. Price \$1,600. 33 room hotel and furniture on a fine corner in Cotter. Will trade this for a farm in Kansas. Write for full description and price. A. T. Garth, Cotter, Ark.

NORTH DAKOTA

BEST DEAL ON BEST SOIL in rain belt. Wadsworth, Langdon, N. D.

RICH, BLACK; Red River Valley farms at local prices. We grow corn, clover and alfalfa successfully. Write for Blue Book. Wm. McRoberts, Casselton, N. D.

NORTH DAKOTA LANDS

Direct to Purchaser. Crop conditions in North Dakota were never finer than now and land prices are going up. To obtain settlers along our 1200 miles of track here we have obtained listings of several hundred thousand acres of choice lands, ready to farm, and will sell these at cost. Prices will never be so low again. Roads, schools, churches, railroads all established. Very low excursion rates Mondays and Tuesdays. Come and see lands yourself or write for full particulars. J. S. Murphy, Immigration Agent, Soo Line Railway, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSOURI

FOR FARM LANDS in Barry Co., Mo., write J. Y. Drake, Exeter, Mo.

WRITE Bedell & Co., Springfield, Mo., for prices on grain, stock and dairy farms.

WRITE O. J. Tapp for farm lists Johnson county. Exchanges made. Warrensburg, Mo.

CHOICE Vernon Co. prairie farms. Easy terms. \$20-\$60 a. W. H. Hunt, Schell City, Mo.

GREAT BARGAINS South Missouri. Easy terms, small payments. Write for booklet and lists. J. A. Wheeler, Mtn. Grove, Mo.

IF YOU want a farm in Cass or Jackson counties, I have what you want. Write me. A. E. Wherritt, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE. Eastern Kans. Western Mo. 30 miles south K. C. Write for lists. L. W. Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

520 ACRES, Cedar county, Mo. 100 acres bottom in cultivation, buildings, fences, springs. \$20 per a. G. W. Depue, Drexel, Mo.

BIG bargain: 120 a. improved, \$1,000; other bargains. For complete list, terms and full des. write W. D. Blankenship, Buffalo, Mo.

\$5.00 DOWN, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town; healthy location, excellent bargain. Price \$220. Box 425-G, Carthage, Mo.

90 A. highly improved; 2 miles from good S. W. Missouri town; will make 45 bu. corn per a.; will grow alfalfa; \$56 per a. \$2,500 handles. Ben F. Browning, 619 E. Walnut St., Springfield, Mo.

120 ACRES, a dandy, 3 miles from here; 80 cultivated, level, very desirable; watered; orchard; \$4300. Terms given. J. W. Key, Mountain Grove, Mo.

40 ACRES, best sandy loam land, 5 acres clear, 2 room house; rest cut over timber easy to clear. Best location; no overflow. \$26, easy terms. Chance for poor people. F. Gram, Naylor, 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.

WRITE for booklet and lists on Ozarks. We have best dairy, poultry and fruit country there is in the U. S. Pure water, short feeding months, grow all kinds of grasses. Have State Fruit and Poultry farms and large creamery located here. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI FARMS.

400 acres, adjoining town of about 1200 with good railway facilities. 8 room house, 2 large barns, abundance of water; well fenced and cross fenced; good black loam soil 6 feet deep; 16 miles of tile. Best wheat and corn land in the state. If taken at once can be bought at a bargain, with terms to suit purchaser. Address John W. Everman, Gallatin, Mo.

OZARKS. Valley farm of 107 acres, all valley but about one acre; 6 room dwelling, barn, granary, large cattle shed, one large poultry house 28 feet long, one smaller, both new, corn crib; newly fenced and cross fenced; feed lot; calf lot, four fields, running water in every field and lot, three fine springs; 20 acres clover and timothy meadow; 12 acres just sown to wheat. A dandy little stock farm. Lies 6 miles east of Anderson on the automobile State Highway; telephone and rural route. Price \$4,500.00; \$1,700.00 incumbrance can run. Act quick if it sounds good to you. W. J. Chambliss, Anderson, Mo.

ALABAMA

BLACK BELT ALFALFA AND STOCK Farms for Sale

1,550 acres, beautiful location, flowing artesian wells, plenty of shade; 1,330 acres choice alfalfa soil, ideal location, flowing wells.

The above farms are the best properties in Alabama. We are selling more land and have more good land to offer than any firm in either Alabama or Mississippi. For information address C. C. Clay Alfalfa Land Co., Demopolis, Alabama.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA is best; the best in Florida. Famous rich Everglade land, \$10 up, also city property. Write for booklet. Parker & Ausherman, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

INSPECT THE POSSIBILITIES of Florida this coming fall and winter. It offers untold opportunities for you. Write us for full information concerning railroad rates, information on stock raising and new forage crops. We have no crop failures in De Soto County, Florida. Our land is proven as today there are 103 improved farms in our vicinity. Select where you choose, 10,000 acres of the cheapest, most productive and best located land to be found anywhere. Write us for booklet and plat showing our location, towns and railroads.

NEW HOME REALTY CO.

1307 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

TEXAS

100 ACRES highly improved; a \$3500 residence 100 yards from railroad station; owner a widow and wishes to leave state. This is a fine place and a bargain; price \$4500. Mrs. A. E. Hawcroft, Lamesa, Tex.

Irrigated Alfalfa Farm

I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 320 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1500 gallons water per minute, 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview Shallow Water district, no junk considered. J. Walter Day, Owner, Plainview, Texas.

OKLAHOMA

140 A. 2 mi. McAlester. A-1 bottom and second bottom land. No overflow; 100 a. in cult. Fair imp. \$28 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

INVESTORS! Am desirous of selling my several farms near Chickasha (Grady Co., Central Okla.) aggregating 2500 acres in tracts of 40 to 200 a. Will give some man a real bargain; \$15,000 cash will handle deal, balance easy. C. T. Erwin, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN: Small ranch 1090 acres, fenced and cross fenced, house, large barn, three good wells, windmill, stock tanks, 40 acres in orchard, new silo, located 10 miles railroad, twelve miles Heaton oil field, price \$22,500. \$15,000 cash will handle deal, balance five years, 8% interest. Also have 200 head of stock cattle sell with ranch at market price. Write E. B. Ellis, Waurika, Okla.

OKLAHOMA LAND FOR SALE

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, which was part of the old Indian Territory, price from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write for price list and literature. Agents wanted. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

HOWELL COUNTY land for sale or trade. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo.

WILL SELL OR TRADE you "That farm you want." James Harrison, Butler, Mo.

BARGAINS in Lyon County. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

CASS CO. FARMS for sale or exchange. W. J. Dunham, Creighton, Mo.

EXC. BOOK. 1,000 farms, etc. Everywhere. Honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Mo.

WANT to trade cheap Missouri land clear for furniture, hardware or grocery stock about \$3,000. T. N. Castles, Lawrence, Kan.

520 PANHANDLE, Texas, close railroad; fine grass; clear; 505 St. Clair county, Mo. fine improvements; price right; owner wants income. Triplett, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Nicely improved quarter in Rooks county. Would take part trade of cattle and young horses. Price \$6000. F. M. Learned, Woodston, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE for western land, 2 brick store buildings in county seat in Eastern Kansas. They are full 2 stories high and 25x80 feet each. Price \$7,000; mtg. \$2,200. Glen S. Riley, Waverly, Kansas.

EASTERN LAND FOR WESTERN. 240 acres, well improved, about 75 mi. southwest of Topeka. Price \$18,000, mtg. \$5,500. Want good land in Kansas, not too far west for equity. What have you? Might assume some. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan., Agt.

BARGAINS in Cass and Johnson counties, Missouri. 346, 280, 222 acres well improved, fifty miles from Kansas City. Want merchandise worth \$18,000.00. Exceptional cash bargains on well improved farms in three miles of town. John N. Shomaker, Garden City, Mo.

TRY BIGHAM & OCHILTREE, they sell and trade farms and property. 802 Corby-Forssee Bldg., St. Joe, Mo.

OKLAHOMA.

SPECIAL Oklahoma bargain list free. Some trades. Write Harvey Cox, Hooker, Okla.

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok.

For Sale by Owner

Beautiful valley farm, between 400 and 500 acres, very rich land, no overflow. New, modern improvements. Will divide into two farms, if desired. 25% cash, liberal terms on balance. Location three miles east of Vinita, Oklahoma. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Illinois.

NEW YORK

121½ ACRES; 21 acres timber. 8 room house; good large basement barn; ice, wood and hen houses. School and church ½ mile. Owner will include, if sold quick, pair horses, brood sow, wagons, grain drill, gasoline engine, mower rake, plows, harrows, harnesses, hay fork, buggies; everything goes for \$5,000. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N.Y.

FIGLEY & DILEY will sell or exchange farms; small farms, ranches, alfalfa lands. Write for prices or come and see us. Connell Grove, Kansas.

5 ACRE CHICKEN RANCH with new buildings and rental property in German Catholic neighborhood to trade for farm. Inquire Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: Pecos Valley; Carlsbad project. 40 a. government irrigated farm. Exceptional terms. Write owner, R. D. Fuller, Carlsbad, N. M.

FOR TRADE—Nicely improved half section in southwest Norton county, for stock general merchandise or land of equal value. Price \$20 per acre. F. M. Learned, Woodston, Kansas.

NOTICE: Fine farm 5 mi. from town, 80 a. in cult. 80 a. bottom, 5 a. alfalfa, 80 a. pasture, fine water, some timber, land grows anything; fair improvements. Will sell or exchange for property near town. Price \$5,500. Inc. \$1300. 5 yrs. 6%. Other real bargains. H. H. Anderson, Gotebo, Okla.

IN CATHOLIC-NEIGHBORHOOD. 272 a. near Piqua, Woodson Co., 6 room house, good barn; smooth land, good soil. Price \$60 per a. clear. Want well imp. farm equal val. Protestant community. E. Kan. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Kas.

1914 BARGAINS

Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forssee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

For Exchange

Eastern Kansas land for clear western land. H. C. WHALEN, 413-14 Blitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

BUY AN OZARK STOCK FARM



Many Ozark farmers are making money raising hogs. The fine open winters make it unnecessary to provide expensive quarters and the porkers can range nearly the entire year. There is little disease in the Ozark region. A few good brood sows will soon pay for an Ozark farm.

Although it was a dry year one Ozark dairyman reports a profit of \$100 a cow in 1913 from each one of his 18 cows. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are making the Ozarks one of the greatest dairy countries in the United States.

It would be impossible to find a better country for poultry raising than the Ozarks. A large portion of the poultry products that make Missouri the greatest poultry state come from the Ozarks.

83 A. close town; spring, house, barn; 20 a. cult. \$650. Other bargains. McQuary, Seligman, Mo.

FREE: "Homesteaders' Review," best land journal published. Many big bargains. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Write or see the Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo. Exchanges made.

BEST bargains in Missouri. 333 a. 2 mi. town. Two sets imp. 180 a. bottom, price \$30 per a. Missouri Land Co., Humansville, Mo.

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homesteaders Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

GOOD TIME to get into Stone county, Mo. Big crops; feed and land cheap. Climate the best. J. Felix Norman, Galena, Mo.

POLK COUNTY FARMS for sale or exchange. Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.

FRUIT and timber, clover and bluegrass land, \$10 to \$25. Write for lists. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mohats, Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a grain or stock farm on Current River, write Garry H. Youat, Van Buren, Mo.

C. L. WILLIS will furnish you free lists of farms and timber lands. Write him at Willow Springs, Missouri.

480 A. STOCK RANCH, Estancia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp. \$9,600. Near R. R. Want income. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

240 A. two miles of Lebanon; level land, good soil, well improved, 8 acres orchard, plenty of water; price \$55.00 per acre. Stillwell Land Co., Magnolia City, Lebanon, Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE. Deeded land, desert and homestead entries, near R. R. station. \$10 per a. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo.

WHY PAY RENT? Why pay interest on high priced land? Come and see what I have here for you. Fine land, climate, water and good crops. Write me. Frank Vanderhoof, Otis, Colo.

DAIRY FARM

For sale, on easy terms. Extensive buildings and orchard. 60 acres 5 miles from Capitol building. W. J. Cattell, 1730 Logan St., Denver, Colo.

BIG CROPS IN COLORADO

Last chance to buy land at present prices. Winter wheat promises to make 40 bushels per acre on dry lands. We own 13400 choice acres, Weld county, near Carr. Denver only 86 miles; Greeley 86; near mountains. Fine climate, beautiful scenery. Your choice of land at \$15 to \$20 acre. Easy terms. Smith Estate lands being closed out. Don't miss this. Write at once for plat and particulars. ELWOOD LAND COMPANY, 749 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

The TWO BUTTES Project IN

southeastern Colorado is the most perfect irrigation system in the United States, especially adapted to alfalfa. Completed and in operation three years. Splendid farms under this system for \$40 to \$50 per acre, easy terms. We want farmers or stockmen, not speculators; men with money or stock, who will improve their land. Write us for information about this remarkable country.

The Two Buttes Realty Company, TWO BUTTES, COLORADO.

Eastern Colorado

Land Offered By Owner At Great Sacrifice

12 sections in cultivation, each fenced separately, good corn, alfalfa and wheat land. Worth intrinsically \$50 per acre for farming and stock raising. Will sell as a whole or in section tracts at \$25 per acre. Liberal terms to responsible parties. Opportunity for wealthy farmer and business man to organize syndicate and take over as a whole. Address owner.

WARREN W. HURD, 310 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

MONTANA

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. We can locate you on 320 acres. All plow land; rich soil, good water. R. F. D. routes, free coal and timber. Write DAVIES REAL ESTATE CO., Billings, Montana.

No Tin Wanted There

(Continued from Page 3.)

be, for the size mentioned, about \$3,750. This makes the yearly cost of this bridge \$37.50. That gives this general comparison of the three types, the ratio of which will be almost the same on a bridge of any size: Yearly cost of wood bridge, \$140; yearly cost of light steel bridge, \$113; yearly cost of concrete bridge, \$37.50.

One of the most important achievements of the farmer commissioners in the champion bridge county has been the introduction of what are known as low water concrete bridges. By the use of this type a small stream can be bridged for about one-third the cost of a high bridge and the low structure is more permanent. High waters, which last only a few hours at a time, flow harmlessly over these bridges which cannot be washed out.

A saving of \$1,000 was made at one crossing by using a low water type. The board was petitioned for a 40-foot high steel bridge which would have cost about \$1,400. But the board took the advice of Mr. Gearhart and built a low water concrete crossing for \$400. Several have been built since and are so satisfactory that the taxpayers are asking for more of this kind. Farmers like them particularly because they are built on a level with the road, thereby eliminating much hard pulling due to the steep approaches of high bridges.

To pay expenses, the average cow must produce from 150 to 175 pounds of butter fat a year. All above that is clear profit.

Milking cows isn't play but no other farm job pays better wages for hard work.

Dairy farming is a cash business. The good cow pays for her board and keeps every day.

\$1.00 PER ACRE down or on CROP PAYMENT

35,000 Acres North Dakota In Famous Missouri Slope Country

Cheaper Than Renting. No Crop. No Payment. Improved farms and wild land. Heavy soil, clay subsoil. Near R. R. Schools and churches. Cheap fuel. Prices \$15 to \$25 per acre—10 annual payments or ½ crop each year. Excursions every Tuesday. Free fares to purchasers. Write or see The A. H. Maas Co., 215 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. 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. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, for securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

POULTRY

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE.
William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 TO \$5.00.
Mrs. M. E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEALTHY, GOOD-LAYING STOCK. Box 141, Viola, Kansas.

INDIAN RUNNERS, SILVER CUP WINNERS. Burt White, Burlingame, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.30 for \$2.50. P. A. Krause, Goessel, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Dorothy Fritz, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS AND Silver Campines. Catalog. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DRAKES; good stock. Price one dollar. Elsie Hummer, Earlston, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES, COCKEREL and 12 pullets \$10.00. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

FINE GOLD COIN STRAIN BUFF ROCK COCKERELS and pullets for sale. Rufus S. White, Sapulpa, Okla.

BROILERS, HENS, DUCKS, TURKEYS wanted. Coops loaned free. Write The Cope's, Topeka, Kansas.

EXHIBITION BARRED ROCKS FOR THE fairs and shows. Guaranteed to win. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS at \$2, \$3 or \$5. March hatched. Rev. H. C. Duckett, Sidney, Iowa.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS FROM prize winning birds, 6 for \$5. Chas. E. McFadden, Paradise, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each, while they last. Alf Johnson, Leonardville, Kan.

150 PRIZEWINNING PURE SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels 75 cts. each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

BLUE BARRED ROCKS; BEAUTIES; cockerels \$2.00 while they last. Mrs. T. B. Mitchell, McPherson, Kan.

WAGNER'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, March and April hatch, \$1.00 each. Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE INDIAN RUNNER AND Buff Orpington drakes. For a short time at \$1 each. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

43 VARIETIES, POULTRY, PIGEONS. Special prices on young stock. Incubators. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkwood, Mo.

FOR SALE—FEW HIGH SCORING S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. Big, showy birds, guaranteed pure, \$2.00 for best ones. Harlan Turner, Russell, Kan.

REDS—BUFF ORPINGTONS—BIG BONED, dark red, and big golden Buffs, from \$20.00 eggs. Sell cockerels cheap; egg laying strain. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

FOR SALE—R. C. RED UTILITY HENS and pullets \$10.00 doz. Best winter layers. Cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, YOUNG'S strain cockerels \$2.00, three for \$5.00. April hatched. Classy, vigorous and healthy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leon E. Turner, Kingsville, Mo.

RICKSECKER'S FAMOUS S. C. REDS. A few highly bred cockerels and pullets for quick sale. Bargains. Cockerels \$5.00. Pullets \$2.00. T. L. Ricksecker, Rosedale, Kan., R. R. No. 5.

LIVE STOCK

THREE JERSEY BULLS, LAPTAD STOCK Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS. \$20.00 EACH. Chatterton, Colony, Kan.

BLACK GALLOWAY BULL, WEIGHT 1700. G. Schmidt, Goessel, Kan.

YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS, GOOD ones, registered, \$15 each. G. M. Fisher, R. R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—POLAND CHINA BOARS OR gilts. Best of big type breeding. John Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—MAMMOTH bred jack and Standard bred stallion. J. J. Bleakley, Abilene, Kan.

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

CLOSE'S POLAND CHINAS BETTER than ever. The kind that will do you good—at farmer's prices. C. D. Close, Gorham, Kan.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP—80 head of bucks and ewes. Better write or come and see them. Visitors are always welcome at the Doyle Park Stock Farm. Homan & Sons, Peabody, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK.

SHROPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS \$15 each. Poland China spring pigs \$20 to \$25 each. W. T. Hammond, (Sunny Slope Stock Farm), Portis, Kan.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

LANDS

A FEW 320 ACRE HOMESTEADS CHEAP. H. K. Haynes, Vona, Colo.

DESIRABLE OZARK DAIRY FARM. DR. A. C. Ames, Mountain Grove, Mo.

FOR SALE: 160 ACRES WELL IMPROVED. \$45.00 per a.; terms. Owner, J. R. Beach, Moline, Kan.

FOR SALE—63 ACRE FARM, CRAWFORD Co., Kansas, well improved. Owner, Adolf Schaefer, Delin, Okla.

IMPROVED ALFALFA FARM OF 80 acres 3 miles from county seat, by owner. Box 448, Syracuse, Kan.

LINEKER LAND COMPANY, NORTHERN California, olive, orange and peach land for sale and trade. Palmero, Calif.

FOR SALE—CHOICE QUARTER OF SHER- man Co. land, 3 mi. northeast of Co. seat, \$1,500.00 cash. (M.), care Mail and Breeze.

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

IMPROVED FARMS IN BEST FARMING section of country in Arkansas, at \$10 to \$20 per acre. Large list. Write Ross & Moore, Searcy, Ark.

BARGAINS: 160 A., GOOD IMPROVE- ments, could be cut into small farms, 2 1/2 mi. Paola. 80 a. 4 mi. Paola, free gas. No trades. Floyd Land Co., Paola, Kansas.

FARMERS, ATTENTION—FOR INFORMA- tion regarding farms and stock ranches that are for sale at owners' prices, write Guy R. Stanton, Lebanon, Laclede county, Mo.

FOR SALE—HIGHLY IMPROVED STOCK and truck farm of 115 acres 2 1/2 mi. from Ocala, Florida. Write for particulars. Price \$7,000.00. Will exchange. John W. Naylor, Ocala, Fla.

FOR SALE—240 ACRES; GRAIN AND stock farm; 100 acres bottom; six (6) miles from Selden, Kansas. Price \$25.00 an acre. 160 acres 1 1/2 miles out \$20.00 an acre. Box 421, Horton, Kansas.

40 A. OF IRRIGATED LAND IN MONTE- zuma valley, Colo.; good land, best of water right; 6 1/2 miles to R. R.; fine climate. Show me a good trade. Wm. T. Wyckoff, Lamont, Okla.

FOR SALE: 148 ACRES RIVER BOTTOM land. 80 acres cultivation. No better in state. 50 acres grass, balance timber. \$35 per acre; will carry \$1800. Small house. R. H. Cone, Wagoner, Okla.

FREE GOVERNMENT LAND. NEAR 500,000 acres in Arkansas now open to homestead entry. Guide Book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE CO. IMPROVED farms and ranches. 50 to 3,000 acre tracts. 20 bushels average wheat crop for 1914. Prices and terms right. Write us for particulars. Testerman Land Co., Wilmore, Kan.

FARMERS WANTED — SEND FOR 44 views of best wheat, barley, alfalfa, hog and cattle land in the West. Free water. Peat garden soil. Yields 70 bushels. Only \$100 an acre, easy terms. Don't delay. C. M. Wooster Co., Phelan Bldg., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 ACRES, 3 MILES of Carbondale, Kan.; 30 under cultivation, balance pasture and little timber on creek; 2-room house, barn, cow lot, chicken house and corn crib; 1 mile to good school; 3 to church and store; fine neighborhood. Am a widow and must sell or rent quick. Bargain. Mrs. Rachel Layman, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kan.

PRODUCTIVE STATE AND DEEDED lands, crop payment or easy terms—along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. No isolated pioneering. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 398 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

BIG OPPORTUNITIES AWAIT YOU IN the South. Land cheapest in America. No long winters. Drouths or blizzards. Apples, truck, poultry and livestock are making farmers rich. Industrial and business openings everywhere. "Southern Field" and booklets free. M. V. Richards, Land & Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 38, Washington, D. C.

THREE HUNDRED SIXTY ACRE IM- proved farm 20 miles from Minneapolis; 8 room house, barn, windmill and other buildings; part under cultivation, balance pasture and hay land; no waste land; vicinity of the best stock farms in that vicinity; price, \$60 per acre; will take up to \$10,000 good property in exchange, balance some cash and mortgage. Schwab Bros., 1038 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

LANDS

FOR SALE—240 ACRES OF LAND IN 1, 2, 39, Cheyenne Co., Kan. This land is very nicely located. Plow every foot. Close to school and church. 6 miles from R. R. station. R. F. D. route. Price \$15 per acre. Thos. R. Gorthey, Benedict, N. Y.

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

FARMS WANTED

WANTED—FARM ALL FURNISHED, TO work on shares. Good reference. Box 12, Americus, Kan.

FARM WANTED—FOR CLEAR INCOME brick business property, of equal value, \$12,000. Garth Realty, Larned, Kansas.

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

YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM? GIVE price. Location not important. Owners only. Mohler, 1059 N. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY A SECOND-HAND GASO- line plowing outfit; also wish to rent some wheat land. Or buy land on crop payment plan. Address Wheat, care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED: GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS, from 40 to 800 acres, for cash buyers. Will deal with owners only. Give price, description, and location. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SEEDS & NURSERIES

SUDAN 50C PER POUND, MAGGIE CLEM- mons, Anadarko, Okla.

SWEET CLOVER: WHITE AND YELLOW; biennial. Pure Kentucky seed direct from grower. R. E. Purdy, Falmouth, Ky.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR fall planting. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED—1914 CROP, RECLEAN- ed. Free sample. Large sample 10c. Buy now for spring planting. G. L. Huyett, Minneapolis, Kan.

SUDAN—THE WORLD'S GREATEST HAY crop. A limited quantity of seed for sale in 10-pound lots at 55 cts. per pound, two pounds plant one acre. References furnished as to responsibility and purity of seed. Kimbro & Parks, Lubbock, Texas.

HELP WANTED

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN yearly. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. L 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY RELIABLE WOMAN \$250 FOR distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. M. Ward & Company, 218 Institute Place, Chicago.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—18 OR over. Get government jobs. Thousands appointments this year. \$85.00 to \$150 month. Write immediately for list of positions available. Franklin Institute, Dept. L 51, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED — RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO take charge of business in each county. New Automatic Combination Tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc. Lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds. Sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalogue and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT AND wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles, and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 374, Chicago.

\$9 DAILY AVERAGE SELLING ADVANCE Pump Governors. They make the hardest working pumps work easy; windmills turn in slightest wind, pumping engines work with less than one-half the gas or steam; fit all pumps; warranted 5 years; exclusive territory; price \$4 each; honorable men wanted to sell them everywhere. International Foundry Co., 359 Minnesota street, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. HARRY Lusk, Plains, Kan.

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE AND YELLOW. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

THOROUGHbred SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. W. H. Smee, Zurich, Kan.

CHEAP—TWO 6 FURROW DISC ENGINE plows. Borden, Winona, Kan., Logan Co.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES. WHITE W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan., for price and particulars.

FOR SALE—TWO 16 HORSE STEAM traction engines, one small gas tractor. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN SAGE HONEY— 120-lb. cases \$9.00 per case. Sample 10 cents. W. W. Hatch, Alta Loma, Cal.

NEW AMBER EXTRACTED HONEY IN gallon buckets, 12 gallons for \$11.00; larger lots less. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

KEIFFER PEARS BUSHEL \$1.40, BARREL \$4. Sweet potatoes bushel \$1. Native Ohios 75c. Write about poultry. The Cope's, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 7-PASSENGER LEXINGTON car in good condition. Can have same at a sacrifice. Address J. L. G., 1017 R. I. St., Lawrence, Kan.

FRESH DRIED FRUIT. DIRECT FROM trays to consumer. Peaches, prunes, raisins at \$6 per 100 F. O. B. A. S. Cross, Kingsburg, Calif.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE ALFALFA, 2 60-lb. cans \$11.00; amber, 2 60-lb. cans \$10.00. Single cans 25 cts. extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

ATTENTION, FARMERS AND FEEDERS. Buy prairie hay direct from producer. Save middle man's profit. Write for delivered prices. All grades handled. Prompt shipment. F. H. Childs, Geneva, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL HOME. EIGHT ROOM house, three lots, shade and fruit trees, city and well water, gas and electricity, bath, etc. Price and terms reasonable. Mrs. Henrietta Clark, 1291 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STOCK AND BOARD- ing stable in San Antonio, Texas, doing a business of three thousand dollars per month, on which there is a profit of twenty-five per cent. Write for price and terms. Address E. G. Millikan, P. O. Box 1271, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—UP TO DATE STOCK OF hardware and implements in a small southern Kansas town. Will invoice eight or ten thousand dollars. A good established business and a money maker for a party that will take it and push it, but we have too much other business to look after it properly. Address Hdw. & Impls., care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA GRINDING OUT- fit complete; consisting of a Reschke Cilmex ten ton grinder, with fan, Cyclone dust collector, conveyor, and invincible sacker; together with a 5 h. p. Ollis gasoline engine, with belt, G. & M. compression starter and shafting complete. Only run two seasons. Price complete \$900. M. E. Pennington, Kingfisher, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE OR EX- change. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: UP TO DATE telephone plant, 500 phones, good terms. S. C. Holmes, Yates Center, Kan.

TO TRADE FOR STOCK OF HARDWARE. 175 a. in Majors Co., Okla., or 200 a. in Hodgeman Co., Kansas. Box 44, Albert, Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR UNNUMBERED FARM land of equal value, seven-passenger, 45-horsepower Winton Six automobile, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. This is a great family touring car, in first-class condition, and has only been used by owner. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 85 A. PECOS valley. Carlsbad government project. Eighty a. irrigated. Stock well, cistern, plenty shade, hay barn, small house. Sixty a. alfalfa. Two mi. R. R. station. Already produced fifteen cars alfalfa this season. Best week lung climate in world. Price \$10,000. Terms on part. Might consider good trade. Address owner, Scott Etter, Carlsbad, N. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO SILO OWNERS—TO OWNERS of pit silos I have a hoisting machine with which one man can take the ensilage from silo alone. Machine is sold under an absolute guarantee. For further information write Henry Santrock, Kensington, Kan.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

MOTORCYCLE WANTED. LLOYD KELLEY, R. 2, Council Grove, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. AGE 21 to 50. Make \$125 monthly. Write, Ozment 38-F, St. Louis.

CATTLE WANTED TO WINTER; PLENTY of range, feed, shelter and water. 65 cts. per mo. Can take 200 head. O. D. Hutto, Monument, Kan.

LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS Direct from mill to consumer. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

YOU MAY HAVE A BUSINESS TRAINING. Whatever your circumstances. The Success Club, Topeka, Kan., will find you a way. Write fully. Enclose stamp.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. M. B. Ward Company, 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MALE HELP WANTED

MOTORMEN—CONDUCTORS; INTERURBANS; earn \$80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. F., care Mail and Breeze.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, CLERK-CARRIERS and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

MEN WANTED PREPARE AS FIREMEN, brakemen, motormen, colored train porters. No experience necessary. Steady work. Write Inter Railway, care Mail and Breeze.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS—CITY MAIL carriers get \$65.00 to \$150 month. Thousands appointments coming. Examinations frequently. Specimen questions free. Write Franklin, Dept L-51, Rochester, N. Y.

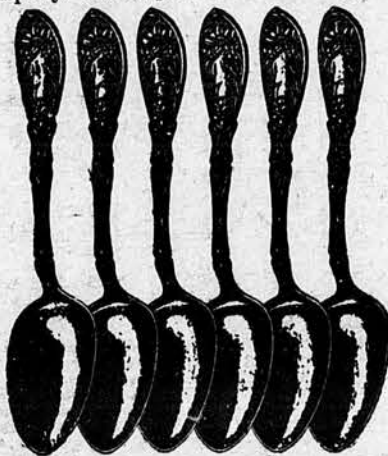
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare 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.

PATENTS

THE PATENT OFFICE IS FREE. AN EDUCATION in obtaining patents. Established 1865. Anderson & Son, Attorneys, 742 7th St., Washington, D. C.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full



standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

If somebody could harness and utilize the Kansas wind nobody would ever have to work again.

Since love is blind it's just as well to save the expense of the lights.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and S. Nebraska, 320 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Ed R. Dorsey, Illinois and Indiana, Versailles, Ill.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1507 Elm St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and So. Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 15—Homer Dickerson, Jameson, Mo.
Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 22—H. C. Granger, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 23—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Neb.
Oct. 24—Wm. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill.
Oct. 26—J. L. Moseley, New Boston, Ill.
Oct. 28—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.

Oct. 29—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.

Oct. 30—Prichard & Martin, Walker, Mo.
Nov. 7—Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan.
Nov. 11—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Nov. 13—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Dec. 17—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.

Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 21—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.

Jan. 23—A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan.
Feb. 1—Beall & Jackson, Roca, Neb.

Feb. 2—John Kimmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.

Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.

Feb. 9—Jas. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 11—G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.

Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Leonardville, Kan.

Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Clay Center, Kan.

Feb. 20—E. E. Merton, Lebanon, Kan.

Feb. 25—T. M. Willson, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 26—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 26—W. B. Epley, Diller, Neb.

March 5—Gilbert Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

Oct. 16—Kennedy & Sons, Trenton, Mo.

Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—W. R. Hainline, Blandinsville, Ill.

Oct. 22—M. R. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.

Oct. 27—Master & Flitzwater, Goffs, Kan.

Oct. 21—John O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.

Oct. 31—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

Nov. 6—Sam'l. Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Nov. 7—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.

Nov. 10—J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan.

Nov. 12—B. F. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Jan. 25—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Jan. 25—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.

Jan. 27—Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Jan. 28—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.

Feb. 6—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 12—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.

Feb. 9—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 10—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Feb. 11—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.

Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

Feb. 22—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.

Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.

Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.

Feb. 27—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.

March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

O. I. C. Hogs.

Feb. 3—Chas. H. Murry, Friend, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 15—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

Oct. 14—Parkdale Farm Co., Kane, Ill.

Nov. 9—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Angus Cattle.

Jan. 21—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 15—A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan.

Oct. 22—T. A. Glens, Lincoln, Neb.

Oct. 19—Henry C. Glessman, Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

Oct. 23-24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle.

Nov. 16—Frank P. Ewins, Independence, Mo.; B. C. Settles, sales manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Percherons.

Oct. 20-21—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Combination Livestock Sales.

Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

March 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan., is an extra good judge of Poland China breeding stock and is pricing for quick sale nine head of spring boars. They are by the three times grand champion Smuggler and out of sows

by Blue Valley Ex., Star Pan and other fashionably bred sows. They will make big smooth fellows ready to use this coming season. Write him today. He will pick a good one for you.

Price's Hampshire Sale.

J. F. Price, Medora, Kan., sold at auction Wednesday, September 23, 42 head of Hampshire hogs. Thirteen head of sows sold for an average of \$35.12. The spring boars and gilts were slow sale. Clearance was made of only four young boars at a sacrifice price and the spring and summer gilts would have netted Mr. Price considerably more had they been held for mail order customers.

Otey's Champion Durocs.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., change their ad in this issue. Last year at the Kansas State Fair, they won second on Crimson Wonder 4th at 13 months old, and grand champion on Good E. Nuff Again King. This year at Kansas State Fair, on Otey's Dream, a son of Good E. Nuff Again King, they won junior championship. He was a sensation for beauty, size and perfection. Under 18 months old he weighed 630 pounds. They advertise boars for herd headers and grand champion prospects. Better write them today.

Milking Shorthorns.

Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan., is making prices on a number of serviceable young bulls by Roan King and Refiner. Attractive prices are also being made on his 1914 crop of bull calves, by Rosewood Dale, by Avondale. He has also a number of heifers bred to Satin Royal that should go into hands where milk and beef Shorthorns are appreciated. Mr. Eckhardt has asked the writer to push the sale of the above described cattle and if you want good cattle at reasonable figures do not delay but write Mr. Eckhardt describing what you want. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Merritt Holstein Sale.

W. G. Merritt & Son, Great Bend, Kan., sold Tuesday, September 22, 70 head of Holstein cattle consisting of 16 purebred and 54 grade animals. The total of the sale for 70 head of Holsteins including calves and all was \$8,590. The 11 purebred cows and heifers averaged \$176.60. The five purebred bulls averaged \$124. Forty-eight head of grade cows and heifers of breeding age averaged \$121.17. The sale of the grade end was satisfactory but the purebred animals brought less than was expected. W. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan.; R. E. Hopkins, Attica, Kan.; G. E. Schroeder, Lorraine, Kan.; M. J. Herbert, Belpre, Kan.; H. G. Jansen, Lorraine, Kan.; D. S. Fox, Larned, Kan., and Reynolds & Son, Lawrence, Kan., were the principal buyers of the purebred cattle.

Bowman's Hereford Sale.

W. I. Bowman, Ness City, Kan., will sell Friday and Saturday, October 23 and 24, 275 head of Hereford cattle consisting of 120 registered and 155 head of high grade Herefords. The registered breeding stock consists of 77 head of bred cows and heifers, 10 open yearling heifers and 33 head of young bulls ranging from 14 to 20 months old. The 15 head of grade Herefords include 60 bred cows, 25 yearling heifers, five high grade 2-year-old bulls and 60 yearling steers. All the registered Herefords have been tuberculin tested. This herd is strong in the blood of such noted sires as Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Don Carlos, Grove 3d, Acrobat, Beau Real, Dale Lamplighter and others. A large part of the foundation of this herd came from the A. B. Cook herd of Iowa and was selected for their scale and quality breeding and for their scale and quality as well. Mr. Bowman has at present perhaps a thousand head of Herefords and the larger part of the herd is registered and good judges who have visited this herd agree that it far exceeds their expectations in every way. It is hard for breeders who always look to the North and East for their supply of breeding animals to believe that the good kind they are looking for can be found as far west as Ness county. But you will find here many cattle that many an eastern breeder would be proud to put in his offering and these cattle are likely to sell at a much lower figure than you could buy them farther east. If you have not done so, write today for a catalog and be at this sale to be held under cover near Ness City beginning Friday, October 23. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Shorthorn Breeder.

The breeders of Shorthorn cattle of Kansas and Oklahoma are no doubt aware of the splendid showing that H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has made at the recent shows at Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs. Not only are the breeders of the Southwest awakening to the importance of H. C. Lookabaugh as a breeder of Shorthorns but the eyes of the Shorthorn men throughout the North and East are attracted to his herd and those who a few years ago only gave Mr. Lookabaugh a passing thought are now looking to him to set the pace and are predicting that his herd in no short time will be one of the most popular in the United States. No man, according to the best informed Shorthorn breeders, in the whole country has become so prominent in the same period of time or has shown so marked constructive qualifications as a Shorthorn breeder as has Mr. Lookabaugh. It is hard for such eastern breeder to comprehend that such a herd of breeding Shorthorns could possibly be located so far to the south and west or in a state so new as Oklahoma. But there is a reason. The Shorthorn was best adapted to the farm needs of the South-west farmer and that there would be a marked increase in demand for better blood upon which it is only possible to make a more perfect Shorthorn. Mr. Lookabaugh founded this great herd by buying the best foundation animals that could be found, regardless of expense, including such animals as Lady Fragrant, the mother of Radium, the Nebraska State Fair grand

champion of 1913; Lavender Bloom 2d, the mother of Lookendale, perhaps the best son of Avondale. Perhaps the happiest stroke of all was the laying in a large supply of choice young heifers by this famous sire, Avondale, and out of the very best pure Scotch cows representing the Clipper, Jealousy, Victoria, Buttercup, Avern, Lovely, Miss Ramsden, Golden Lady, Gwendolin and many other of the most popular Scotch families that have made Shorthorn history. Shorthorn breeders who want to raise the standard of their herds will find in this herd young bulls that can be used for this purpose and the fact of Mr. Lookabaugh's winnings at the various shows with the same blood you buy will not only add materially to the prestige of your herd but will make it easier for you to dispose of your surplus. Mr. Lookabaugh is sincere in his Shorthorn dealings and his heart is set on scattering this good Shorthorn seed where it will do the most good. If you want good Shorthorn breeding stock it is worth a trip to Watonga, Okla., if for no other reason than to advise with and rub up against a thorough Shorthorn man, whose ideas will be of help to you in selecting Shorthorn breeding cattle.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Y. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan., offers Shropshire yearling rams at \$15 each and choice Poland China spring pigs of both sexes. Mr. Hammond is perfectly reliable. Better write him today if you are interested.

Pfander's King For Sale.

John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan., has decided to disperse his herd and will make a dispersion sale in February. He desires to sell his great breeding boar, Pfander's King 60262, by Long King and out of Chiefess Giantess. He is 4 years old and a splendid breeder and will be sold with a positive guarantee. Because of Mrs. Noll's health Mr. Noll has decided to quit the purebred business. He has made a success of the business and built up one of the good herds of northeast Kansas. His dispersion sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him about this great boar he is offering for sale.

Cottrell's Hereford Sale.

The accompanying picture is of Governor 75903, by Boatman, the great Hereford bull so long at the head of Fred R. Cottrell's Hereford herd at Irving, Kan. He was in service in this herd for eight years and there are many great cows in the herd sired by him or that trace to him. In this issue Mr. Cottrell is starting his advertisement again and is offering 40 bulls, ranging in age from 6 months to 18 months and 60 cows and heifers. Blue Valley Breeding Farm consists of 800 acres. There are 200 registered Herefords on the farm. A few years ago Mr. Cottrell built a barn that will hold 300 head of cattle, 500 tons of hay and 10,000 bushels of grain. It is well ventilated and conveniently arranged. In winter everything in the way of livestock on this great breeding farm is comfortably



Governor 75903.

housed in this great barn, which cost Mr. Cottrell over \$5,000. Mr. Cottrell is pretty well known to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze as he has advertised in it every season for several years. The writer has known him for nearly 20 years and his reputation for honesty and square dealing is too well known to need any mention here. He is making attractive prices on his cattle and will sell you a bull from \$75 to \$100 delivered at your station. He is offering for sale his great Columbus bred bull that has been in use in the herd but as he has no further use for him he will be priced worth the money. He is also offering registered Poland China last fall boars and gilts of last spring farrow at private sale. Also 100 big farm raised Barred Rock cockerels at farmer's prices. Write at once and let Mr. Cottrell quote you prices on stock. Address Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kan.

Bargains in Berkshires.

J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kan., exhibited 25 head of his Berkshires at the fair at Topeka and won the lion's share of blue ribbons. He won 11 first prizes and grand championships on aged boar and sow. He won practically all of the boar prizes and all the first prizes on sows except in the under 1 year class. He is offering a lot of choice March and April boars and gilts at private sale at \$25 each while they last. The breeding is choice and they have been carefully handled and conditioned and are real values at this money. Write him today about boars or gilts and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Twenty March Boars.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is offering in his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, 20 March boars sired by King of Kansas that are the actual tops of his entire spring crop of pigs. He is reserving all of his top gilts for his bred sow sale February 13 and does not desire to hold a boar sale. For this reason these going to make attractive prices on these 20 top King of Kansas boars to move them as soon as possible. They are big, well grown fellows with lots of bone and lots of quality. If you give him an order for one of these boars you are sure to be pleased. They are out of his mature sows that have made John Griffiths's herd talked about during the past two years. King of Kansas

is the great 2-year-old boar sired by Long King's Equal and out of May Wonder, by A. Wonder, King of Kansas is without question one of the greatest sires in the West and a herd boar out of this great sire and either of the great sows in John Griffiths's herd ought to be good enough for anyone. You can buy him worth the money besides. Write today for prices and descriptions.

Kenyon's Guernsey Cattle.

Sommer Blads, the home of Ernest C. Kenyon's great herd of Guernseys at Nortonville, Kan., was visited last Saturday. At present Mr. Kenyon offers some choice mature cows and young bulls for sale and in fact is dispersing the herd and will remove to New York where his father now lives and where they have large interests. For this reason they are offering their best cows and everything for sale at private treaty. They are anxious to move them and are making attractive prices on everything. The herd is well and favorably known and is in a perfectly healthy and thrifty condition. Write Mr. Kenyon at once for prices and descriptions of anything in his herd. The whole herd is for sale. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him.

Not a Cholera Cure.

Success Stock Powder, manufactured by Douglas & Son, Manhattan, Kan., is a stock conditioner that is highly recommended by those who are using it. It is an appetizer and general conditioner and removes worms and puts stock in a healthy condition. It is not claimed that Success Stock Powder is a hog cholera cure further than it will put hogs in a healthy condition and thereby lessen the chances of their getting the cholera. Farmers and stockmen all agree that a good conditioner makes feed go much farther. Douglas & Son are thoroughly reliable. They refer you to any bank or business house in Manhattan. They have an attractive proposition for farm agents who desire, after thoroughly investigating the merits of Success Stock Powder, to buy in large quantities. Their advertisement appears in this issue. Write them today for further information.

Father and Son Partners.

Ruggles & Son, Beverly, Kan., are well known auctioneers. L. S. Ruggles started in the auctioneer business in '88 and has been at it ever since. Earl, the junior member of the firm and whose picture appears herewith has taken a course in voice culture



Earl Ruggles, the Son.

and salesmanship in the Jones National School of Auctioneering at Chicago. He is a capable young man, "farm raised," and already a success in the auctioneer business. His training at the Chicago school and the training he has received in the ring under the watchful eye of his "dad" has started him right. Get in touch with them and they will make good on your next sale. They have lots of business but always have open dates.

Herd Boar Prospects.

Ralph P. Wells, Formosa, Kan., is a well known Jewell county breeder of Duroc-Jerseys and starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has decided not to hold a boar sale but will sell his top spring boars at private sale and reserve his top gilts for his bred sow sale January 27. He sells in a circuit with Ward Brothers who start the circuit at their farm near Republic, Kan., on the 26th and the circuit ends with Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan., January 28. If you need a good boar that is well bred and well grown you better write Mr. Wells at once. Most of his boars are by Crimmon Defender and out of his big mature sows. There are two December boars by Crimmon Defender that are good. Their dam was Golden Promise and they are out of a litter of 14. Look up his advertisement and write him about a herd boar.

Well Grown Poland Chinas.

A. A. Myers, McLouth, Kan., is a pioneer Poland China breeder, having bred Poland Chinas on his farm four miles southeast of McLouth for over 20 years. During that time he has never had hog cholera on his farm. The writer visited Mr. Myers' Lone Cedar herd of Poland Chinas last week and found him with 16 early spring boars and the same number of gilts of the same age. They are well grown and are a thrifty lot of young sows and boars of a type that is popular today. Two litters are by Long Chief 68481, by Chief Look 48121. The balance are by Big Sam 70103 and Blue's Hadley, by Hadley Ex. and out of Expansion Blue. This is all big type breeding and Mr. Myers is offering nothing but first class stock for sale. He will make very reasonable prices on these top boars and gilts. Address him as above and let him make you prices.

Will Make Close Prices.

Tyson Brothers, McCallister, Kan., breed Duroc-Jerseys and offer 115 head at fair

prices to move them quick. McCallister is in Wallace county where they never have hog cholera and Tyson Brothers were in the business in eastern Kansas until they moved their herd to that county two or three years ago. Their herd is one of the real good herds in the state and they have bought from eastern herds and their breeding is up to date and of the best. At present they are offering 14 March boars that are big, strong fellows. They will weigh from 125 to 160 pounds now and have plenty of quality. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write them at once for prices on these boars and on anything in the Duroc-Jersey line as they have plenty to sell. They will make low prices on all of their stock.

Illinois and Indiana

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Harry Spurling, the livestock artist, is certainly a busy man as he is doing much of the fine stock sketching at the state fairs this fall for the papers as well as for the breeders. Mr. Spurling is, and has been for years, one of the leading breeders of purebred stock. He is one of the best of livestock artists and those wishing business in his line should write him at Taylorville, Ill.

Durocs for Two Generations.

W. L. Stoner of Henry, Ill., owns a big, fine river bottom farm of nearly 500 acres, a beautiful location with a small mound covering about 10 acres, and farrowing pens nearly all around it. This has been the home of the Durocs for many years. Mr. Stoner's father used it for this business; now "W. L." is building new buildings, fixing water works and there will be alfalfa pasture on all sides. He has 200 hogs on the farm of the best known breeding. He sells everything at private sale and guarantees every animal. That's his way of doing business. He never crowds a pig but he gets the frame, bone and length on them. He is ready to supply our readers with the best. Write him for prices and mention this paper.

Poland Chinas and Herefords.

We recently had the pleasure of visiting the Forrest Dale Stock Farm, owned by C. J. Lundgren of Magnolia, Ill., who is breeding big type Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle. This breeder has in one pasture about 40 male pigs that will weigh from 200 to 250 pounds and they are by no means crowded but are all stretchy and of a splendid make up with a great lot of bone and the very best of feet. The brood sows are of a big, motherly type, just the kind to make good for farmers and feeders. Mr. Lundgren is very reasonable in his prices. Parties desiring good breeding and a big type, a real farmer's friend, would do well to patronize the Forrest Dale herd. As much might be said for the Hereford cattle as he keeps his stock in such shape as to go out and make good. A guarantee accompanies every sale.

Illinois Duroc-Jerseys.

Henry, Ill., is a great center for purebreds of both Poland Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. There is much friendly rivalry with the breeders of the two great breeds. Wm. Schlosser is doing his part to make the Duroc-Jersey hogs the favorite. While he has perhaps 60 spring pigs he is not willing to think anyone is growing larger frames or bigger bone, but says he is not breeding for the show but for the farmers and feeders as the craze is for more and larger hogs. He has the same fever. We did not see in the lot a crooked legged pig or one down on its feet. While it takes fat in many cases to crook feet and legs this breeder is trying to overcome all of that with a good stout heavy bone. He says tell the farmers he does not sell fat, but bone and breeding. His pigs are ready to ship. Write him.

Sell on Their Merits.

On Thursday, October 15, the readers of this paper who are interested in the original big spotted Poland Chinas, will have an opportunity to buy boars, gilts and tried sows in H. T. Dickerson's sale at Jameson, Mo. Mr. Dickerson will sell 60 head including the tops of his spring pigs, March farrow, both boars and gilts and 10 head of fall yearling gilts and five tried sows. The spring stuff was sired by his two herd boars, Spotted King and Spotted Chief. This is a good pair of sires as you will readily see if you attend the sale. They have as ancestors 1,000-pound boars that are state fair prize winners. The fall yearling gilts are sired by Spotted Chief and are the tops of the entire last fall crop. Mr. Dickerson is selling this offering on its merits and he has no fear of the outcome. If you cannot arrange to attend this sale send your bids to Ed R. Dorsey who will handle them in your interest. Send for catalog at once and kindly mention this paper.

Tip Top Duroc-Jerseys.

Recently Geo. E. Thomas and his brother W. H. Thomas of Columbia, Mo., consolidated their interest in the Duroc hog business and they now own 200 head all on one farm of 360 acres four miles north of Columbia. At the head of this herd is I Am Col. Enough 155647, bred by Howard Johnson of Indiana and sired by Top Col. 25211, by King of Cois. and out of Defender's Wonder 97960, by Defender 25893. He is assisted by Col. Wonder 2d 141927, bred by C. L. Taylor of Olean, Mo., and sired by Col. Wonder 112395, out of Belle of Col. 31474, by Secret Col. The third herd boar is Columbus 113511, bred by Geo. Sackman of Illinois, and sired by Waveland Col. 23241, out of May Model 225236, by Masterpiece Chief 53437. They have pigs by all of the herd boars and five or six more litters out of sows bred to good hogs in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which gives them a very large and fine collection of breeding. They have 52 male pigs of shipping age out of sows by Crimmon Wonder Again, Col. Gano, Valley Chief Col., Chief Col. Model Chief, Col. Primus, Beattie's Model Top, Columbus and this line of good ones. Geo. E. Thompson is county treasurer and he can be seen in his office any time. Write them your wants, and mention this paper.

Big Type That Wins.

E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo., the pioneer breeders west of the Mississippi river and perhaps the oldest exhibitor of Poland Chinas in the West, the senior member of the firm being one of the charter members of the Standard Poland China

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Livestock Artist
HARRY SPURLING, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas.
AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate a Specialty. Write, wire or phone for dates.

N. W. COX Wellington, Kan.
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND FARM SALES.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write or phone for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write, wire or phone for dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN
FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, INDEPENDENCE, MO.
"Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

Ruggels & Son, Beverly, Kansas
Livestock and big farm sales solicited.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Oct. 5th. Are you coming?

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED HORSES.

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.

BACCHUS DE BEAUVOIR 1971 (30266)
Owned by Richland Horse Company

Will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at the S. L. Bates farm, 8 miles southeast of Wellsville, Kan., Thursday, October 15th; can be seen at the W. F. Pearson barn, in Wellsville, until day of sale. Bacchus de Beauvoir is an imported Belgian stallion, imported by J. Crouch & Son, foaled, April, 1902; color bay, white hind feet, weighs 2,165. Guaranteed to be a good breeder and sire. Address
A. C. KEERAN, Route 7, PAOLA, KANSAS

Percheron Stallions and Mares
At Woodland Stock Farm

35 Head from which to select. Write your wants today. Our prices talk best.

SPOHR & SPOHR
LATHAM, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS

HEREFORDS.

Marshall County
HEREFORDS

Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yrlg. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices.
Polands: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. S. W. TILLEY, Irving, Kansas



At Ordinary Prices farm-raised registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kind dispositioned because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights because they are developing big like their imported sire and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospital—
Fred Chandler's Percheron Farm
CHARITON, IOWA. Just above Kansas City.



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money, and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ANGUS CATTLE
A select lot of females, bred, for sale. Best breeding and right individually. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
DUROC HOGS
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Sutton Farm is now offering 20 yearling heifers with a Blackbird bull, 25 bulls, all registered. These have quality and are priced for quick sale.
SUTTON FARMS, Route 6, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

HEREFORDS.

Bowman's HEREFORDS

635 Head Registered
Perhaps Largest Registered Herd in Kansas

Strong in the blood of such sires as Anzley 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3d, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Militant, Lamp-lighter, Acrobat, Dale and other sires of note. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

We breed for size with quality.
Public Auction October 23rd and 24th.
Send your name early for catalog.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

BLUE VALLEY BREEDING FARM

200 Registered Herefords

For Sale: 40 Bulls from 6 to 18 months old at \$75 to \$100 delivered at your station, 60 cows and heifers for sale at fair prices.

Poland Chinas: Fall boars and March boars and gilts.
Also 100 big farm raised Barred Rock Cockerels. Absolute guarantee with everything. Prices quoted that will sell stock. Write to.

FRED R. COTTRELL, IRVING, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

Shorthorns

Choice young bulls by my 2,200-lb. Searchlight Bull. Also a few big type Poland China boars.

A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Shorthorn Bulls

6 bulls from 19 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Abbotsford Stock Farm

30 years the home of

Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale: 20 bulls, six to 12 months old. Roans and Reds.
Also a nice lot of yearling and two year old heifers. The two year olds are safe with calf. 139 head in the herd. Inspection invited. Address

D. Ballantyne & Son, Herington, Kan.

Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand.

H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

SHORTHORNS.

Milking Bred Shorthorns

Coming two-year-old heifers bred to Satin Royal 377211. Serviceable bulls by Roan King and Heifer. A very choice lot of bull calves by Rosewood Dale 359654. All from Wisconsin bred dams. LEVI ECKHARDT, 1205 E. 10th, Winfield, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see. CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

12 head of cows and heifers ranging from yearlings to mature cows. Priced from \$100 to \$150 and cheap at the figures. Come and see them soon. Address I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS

I am offering both registered and high grade cows and heifers. Also bulls. Ira Romig, Sta. B, Topeka, Ks.

Registered Jersey Cattle Anything in Jerseys. Write for what you want. Quality first. FRANK E. HEADLEY, Spring Lawn Farm, Springfield, Mo.

AYRSHIRES

Registered bull calves cheap, if taken before December. Good enough to head any purebred herd. DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER, MANHATTAN, KANS.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins

A number of choice young bulls all from A. R. O. dams and from proven sires and granddaughters. (A good bull is a profitable investment, a cheap bull will prove a disappointment.) Buy good one from F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

Linscott JERSEYS

Premier Register of Merit Herd Est. 1878. Bulls of Reg. of Merit. Imported, Prize Winning stock. Most fashionable breeding, best individually. Also cows and heifers. Prices moderate. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Holstein-Friesian Bulls

Very attractive prices on a registered herd bull, two years old and on younger registered bull calves for next few weeks. One a son of 90 lb. cow and her grand dam a 101 lb. cow. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSEVILLE, KANSAS.

SMITH'S ISLAND BRED JERSEYS

Have won more ribbons than any other Western Herd. 754 Island breeding, 50 cows and heifers, both bred and in milk. 12 bull calves up to yearlings from great dams. J. B. SMITH, PLATTE CITY, MISSOURI (10 Miles East of Leavenworth)

FORFARSHIRES FINE BOY

Ready for service, fawn, good conformation; 504 Forfarshire breeding; 6 bulls 1 to 12 months old. Solid colors, good individuals by Blue Boy Baron. Few cows and heifers. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

To Close-Up Partnership Business,

must dispose of: Six purebred Guernsey milk cows, four and five years old. Six high grade Guernsey milk cows three to five years old. A few purebred and grade Guernsey heifers and four purebred Guernsey bulls from four months to two years old. Must move quick. J. H. LOWER, EDNA, KAN.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Over 200 head in herd. Special prices on cows and 40 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, sired by Sindi Butter Boy King, whose dam and granddam were 27 lb. cows. 40 miles west of K.C. N. EAGER, R. R. No. 8, Lawrence, Kansas

HOLSTEINS —CHOICE BULL CALVES

H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Rock Brook Holsteins

Registered cows, heifers and bulls. Also a big lot of high grade cows and heifers, both Holsteins and Guernseys. Tuberculin tested. Priced to sell. Car lots a specialty. Rock Brook Farm, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

SOMMER--BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED.

Some matured cows and young bulls by Chief Glenwood Boy of Haddon, Penwyn 2d and Flash of Fenmore (A. R. 55). Address ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

Guernseys

Two Choice Guernsey Bulls of Serviceable Age

Sired by the celebrated "MAY ROSE" bull, IMPORTED MAY ROYAL; out of A. R. cows; also choice young cows. Write, or better yet, visit the farm.

Overland Guernsey Farm

Overland Park, Kansas

8 miles from Kansas City on the Strang Electric Line.

Record association, will hold their annual big type Poland China sale October 15. For this sale 40 spring pigs, the very best from both farms, will be selected. We wish to emphasize one of the head lines of their announcement. We breed the big ones that win. Here is the place to buy the big ones that win the state fair and interstate champions and the big kind that win the top prices at the stock yards. The catalogs and the sale announcements indicate the breeding of the offering. Note the advertisement in this issue and write for a catalog. They will convince you that an old, established breeder, who has the right idea about crossing and mating and who is keeping, not only abreast, but in advance of the times, is worthy of consultation and patronage. So try and be present or represented at this sale. Ed R. Dorsey of this paper will handle all buying orders entrusted to him, in the interest of the buyer. Address all such orders in Mr. Carver's care.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

H. B. Walter, the big Poland China breeder of Effingham, Kan., announces his annual sale of immune boars and gilts for Wednesday, October 21. The offering has been inspected by the writer and found to be an unusually good one. Among the attractions will be three boars and three sows out of the famous Long Jumbo and Big Lady Wonder litter. This sow is one of the greatest living sows of the breed. She was sired by Long Wonder, by A. Wonder, and her dam was A Lady Wonder, by Smooth Wonder, a son of A Wonder 142930. This truly great sow farrowed 10 pigs last March of which nine are still living, and she is now suckling eight saved from a litter of 11. The boars and gilts of this litter that go into this sale are outstanding and deserve the attention of the breeders that want the best. Catalog will be sent upon request.

A Big Holstein Sale.

On October 19 and 20 Henry C. Glissman of Omaha, Neb., will hold his annual sale of dairy cattle. The sale will be held at South Omaha and 175 head will be sold. Of this number about 25 head will be registered Holsteins including the 3-year-old bull Kado Gerben, a son of this bull are also included. The balance of the offering are divided as follows: 50 high grade cows from 3 to 6 years old, all fresh or springers; 50 heifers 2 years old fresh and bred to freshen soon. These are extra choice; 50 head of heifers from calves up to a lot of calves of both sexes from 2 to 5 weeks old. Mr. Glissman says this is absolutely the best lot of cattle he ever offered at public sale. Every animal over 6 months old has been tuberculin tested by state or federal authorities. Write for big illustrated catalog mentioning this paper. If unable to attend sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson at Omaha in Mr. Glissman's care.

500 Immune Duroc Pigs.

F. C. Crocker of Elletts, Neb., starts advertising with us again this issue. Three hundred spring pigs both sexes and 200 fall pigs are ready for shipment. Everything is immune from cholera and palear not related can be furnished. Nothing will be shipped that is not worthy of a place in a breeding herd. This offering was sired by five different boars of scale and quality. These pigs are from big mature sows that have been producing big, uniform litters right along. About 40 per cent of them are daughters of Top Nother Again, champion boar at Indiana and Illinois State Fairs in 1908. About 30 per cent were sired by Hogate's Model, first and champion boar at Nebraska State Fair in 1906. Every pig will be personally selected by Mr. Crocker. Every description will be given by him and every statement will be absolutely guaranteed. The prices asked are in keeping with the quality of what is offered. In fact the proposition Mr. Crocker is making is unusually attractive and should be investigated. Please mention this paper when writing.

Richly Bred Jersey Bulls.

S. S. Smith, the big Jersey cattle breeder of Clay Center, Kan., has an announcement this week. He offers for sale a half dozen high class young bulls including the outstanding young fellow Forfarshires Fine Boy, a line bred Forfarshire bull. He is an extra good individual, solid fawn in color and should be bought to head some good herd. There is no better breeding; his dam came from the famous Fliston Farm, located in Maryland. He is ready for service and will be priced right. The other young bulls include some young ones sired by him and others by the great dairy bull, Blue Boy Baron. One of them has for a dam the fine young cow, Stockwell's Miss, a daughter of the noted Kinlock bull Beatrice Stockwell. Her dam was the high testing cow Sallie M., by Imp. Guenons Lad. These bulls range in age from calves up to yearlings. They are nice and are good buys at the prices asked. Mr. Smith also offers some cows and heifers. When writing him please mention this notice. If in the market for a choice young Duroc-Jersey boar, write Mr. Smith; he has some good ones.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

One of the truly good herds of Poland Chinas in Kansas is that of F. S. Cowles of Lawrence, Kan. In this issue Mr. Cowles starts his card, offering at private sale as fine a bunch of boars as the writer has seen. He is using for his herd boar, Mammoth Orange, by Big Orange. This boar is a massive fellow with plenty of finish, and Mr. Cowles thinks he has a perfect right to be rated in the 1,000-pound class. Some of Mr. Cowles's pigs have been sweeping the county fairs this fall and stand a good show to take home the blue ribbon at Sedalia.

Markley's Shorthorns Winning.

A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan., has been out to a number of fairs and stock shows, with a few samples of the Shorthorns he is breeding. These cattle have been causing some exhibitors considerable grief this fall, for when Mr. Markley's cattle go through the ring there are not many premiums left. At the Allen county fair at Iola, Mr. Markley showed against some

Western Jersey Breeders

Should avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of attending the

Big "Jacoba Irene" "Loretta D"

Sale of 150 Head of Heavy Producing Jerseys Owned by Parkerdale Farm Company, at Kane, Ill. (5 miles north of Jerseyville, on C. & A. R. R.)

Wednesday, October 14, 1914

Sale is headed by two of the greatest "Butter Bred" bulls in the world: Loretta D's Champion 72983, and Oonan's Champion Torono 106127.

Loretta D's Champion is the sire of Loretta D's Jacoba Irene, 14 lbs. 14 czs. butter in 7 days (Register of Merit). Also sire of Loretta D's Champion's Son, sire of 3 Register of Merit daughters. His sire, Merry Malden's 8d Son, Grand Champion bull at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, sire of 9 Register of Merit cows. His dam, Loretta D. 141708, Champion butter cow at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Butter test 607 lbs. 0.9 ozs. in one year, Register of Merit test.

Oonan's Champion Torono. Bred by C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.. Sire, Hood Farm Torono, the greatest sire of High Producers the Jersey breed has ever known, sire of 63 Register of Merit Daughters. Dam, Figgis 42d of Hood Farm 214292, Register of Merit test, 513 lbs. butter in one year, a daughter of Hood Farm Foggis 9th 55552, sire of 70 Register of Merit cows, a son of Hood Farm Foggis 40684, and the celebrated Figgis 76106, test 19 lbs. 15 ozs., and a Grand Champion winner at 13 years of age.

There will be a daughter and three granddaughters of the great Jacoba Irene 146443, the Champion "long distance" cow, that made 1121 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in one year.

There will be over 50 cows and heifers in the sale by Loretta D's Champion 72983. Practically all of these granddaughters of Loretta D. will be bred and safe in calf to the CHAMPION BUTTER BLOOD Bull Oonan's Champion Torono 106127, (as described above).

An absolute dispersal of every animal on the farm. No reserve as we are going out of the business. Every animal tuberculin tested and in perfect health.

Sale is represented with daughters of Loretta D's Champion, Oonan's Champion Torono, Hebron's King, Blue Belle's Black Prince, Jacoba Irene's Premier, Rosette's Guenon Lad, Stoke Foggis of Edgewood, Goldworthy, Goldstream, The King's Golden Interest and other noted sires.

Western breeders are especially invited to attend this big sale. Owing to a very severe drouth in this particular section, and the middle states, we do not expect to see our cattle bring their worth; and this will be the best opportunity the far western buyers ever had to secure Champion Butter Bred Jerseys at a very low price. Car-load buyers will be able to make good selections in this sale. There will be bargains.

Don't fail to write at once for Large Catalogue which will be mailed on request to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo.

P. S.—MR. J. F. LEFFLER will sell 60 head of Heavy Producing Jerseys at Callao, Mo., on the 12th. Arrange to attend this sale, and go on to Parkerdale Farm sale on the 14th, and from there on to the Shoemaker-Van Pelt-Mayne Co's Sale, at Waterloo, Ia., on the 16th.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Reduction of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns 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

ROLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle

12 good bulls coming 1 year old; bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS LARGE TYPE, Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE. HENRY KAMPING, ELMORE, KANSAS.

O. I. C. Swine If you want the best in the popular breed write Quinton M. Bradshaw, La Harpe, Illinois.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs March pigs, both sexes, \$10 to \$24. Pairs and trios not related at less. Also 25 fall gilts bred for September farrow. E. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

O. I. C. FEB. AND MARCH PIGS at \$15 and \$20. Booking orders for August and September pigs. A. G. COOK, WALDO, KAN.

IMPROVED CHESTER WHITE HOGS Jumbo Models and Dixie strains. 100 early spring pigs. Immured by double treatment. September and October sales recorded free. H. M. GILMORE, JOY, ILLINOIS.

O. I. C. HERD BOAR My herd boar O. K. Wonder for sale at \$40. A sure breeder and a good one. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Write. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

O. I. C. SWINE Pigs and Bred Gilts. If you want pigs of quality write me. My prices are low. J. P. CANADAY, CARROLLTON, MO.

Immune Chester White Boars The first check for \$20 gets choice of 25 boars we offer for sale, fine pigs, P. O. B. (terms). Write at once to EDW. ROSS & SON, WHITE HALL, ILL.

O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts A few tried sows and gilts, bred for fall farrow. 150 spring pigs with size and quality, also a few boars ready for service. Write for prices. JOHN H. NEFF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI.

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C's L. B. SILVER CO'S STRAIN.

2 to 3 months old.....	\$10.00
3 to 4 months old.....	\$12.50
4 to 5 months old.....	\$15.00
5 to 6 months old.....	\$17.50
6 to 7 months old.....	\$20.00
Service boars.....	\$25.00
Bred gilts.....	\$25.00

F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires Two young show herds, two fall boars, 100 choice individuals to select from, including spring pigs. J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires Choice boars and gilts, all ages; priced to sell. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS.

J. M. NIELSON, MARYSVILLE, KAN. Prize winning Berkshires this season. March and April boars and gilts at \$25 each to sell them quick. Address as above.

Ralph Creighton, Creighton, Mo. Breeder of High Class Berkshires Bred sows and gilts, and also Spring pigs of both sexes, now for sale, at reasonable prices.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported "brod" outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ka.

Private Berkshire Sale 10 Aug. and Sept. boars at \$25 to \$50. 70 March and April pigs by the noted show boars. Dutches and Imp. Baron Gumpson dams. Address H. E. CONROY, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

BERKSHIRES

for show and utility purposes. Write for prices, describing your wants, and get a photograph of the animal quoted you and thus have some idea of what you are going to get for your money.

Kiesler Farm, Perryville, Mo.



Special Offering
Sutton Farm
Berkshires

125 head for sale, 10 service boars, 15 bred sows and gilts, 100 fancy spring pigs, at attractive prices. Write today.

SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

very prominent breeders and won first on aged bull; first and third on bull calf; second on aged cow; first on 2-year-old heifer; first on yearling heifer; second on heifer calf; and sweepstakes on bull and his get. Mr. Markley has at the head of his herd a 2,000-pound son of Searchlight. He has for sale a few choice young bulls and can spare a few heifers. There are some prizes in this bunch, and we suggest you see them at once if you want anything in this line, for they won't be there long. Mr. Markley can also take care of your Poland China orders. He has a few very nice young boars of large type breeding, that are ready for service.

Andrew-Cowley Shorthorn Sale.

The Adam Andrew and Fred Cowley Shorthorn sale at Girard, Kan., September 23, was well attended by both local farmers and breeders from a distance. While there were no sensational prices the cattle sold at a price that was satisfactory to both consignors. M. & Converse, the big Shorthorn man at Peabody, Kan., was the heaviest buyer, taking 17 of the offering, and topping the sale. B. G. Aylor of Webb City, Mo., was another heavy buyer. He took five head of the good ones. Following is a list of buyers and representative sales:

9-W. H. Vale, Hume, Mo.....	\$5.00
16-F. R. McWilliams, Girard, Kan....	65.00
23-M. S. Converse, Peabody, Kan....	170.00
25-B. C. Aylor, Webb City, Mo.....	125.00
26-Geo. Williams, Carthage, Mo.....	85.00
27-Sam Hennessey, Girard, Kan.....	60.00
30-Thomas Day, Girard, Kan.....	60.00
31-Perry Pearson, Columbus, Kan....	60.00
32-Wm. Sapp, Liberal, Mo.....	90.00
33-G. A. Land, Rose, Kan.....	50.00
34-L. M. Mosher, Girard, Kan.....	55.00
35-Arthur Colegrave, Girard, Kan....	120.00

Poland and Duroc-Jersey Sale.

We wish to call your attention to the display ad of the Laptad Stock Farm in this issue. Mr. Laptad will hold his regular fall sale at his farm just north of Lawrence October 15. So far as we know he is the only man in the state who will make an offering of both Durocs and Poles this year. Mr. Laptad is located in the Kaw valley and has an abundance of alfalfa pasture for his hogs. More than that he is a good feeder and always gives the feeding his personal attention. The offering in this sale is well developed, plenty of size and well finished. It would be hard to find a bunch of Durocs with a better color than those offered in this sale. The offering will be made up of 25 Poland Chinas and 25 Durocs, 12 boars and 13 gilts of each breed. The gilts will be sold open, with a privilege to breed to Mr. Laptad's good boars if you wish. At the head of the Poland China herd is Douglas (25502), by Big Badley's Grandson. At the head of the Duroc herd is Laptad's Golden Rule (117667), by Paul Surprise. The catalogs are now ready. It will be appreciated by both Mr. Laptad and those connected with this paper if you mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.

Monsee's Great Jack Sale.

Writing a fieldnote that will do justice to this herd is a very difficult task. For a great many years, Jack breeders and buyers have looked to the Limestone Valley Farm for champion and grand champion jacks and jennets. Monsee & Sons are well deserving of the honors and reputation they have made, for this is without doubt the greatest jack breeding institution of the day. Everyone who has been in any way interested in jacks the past few years knows the show records of this great herd. We enumerate these winnings for the benefit of newly interested parties. In the world's universal exposition, St. Louis, 1904, they won 18 firsts, 9 seconds, 3 thirds, 1 fourth and 4 fifths, besides the grand championship on Jack any age, and grand champion jennet any age. They have also been repeated winners at the Missouri State Fairs. The offering for the coming sale consists of 16 3 to 5-year-old jacks, 10 yearlings, 27 bred jennets, 2 jennets with colts, the balance yearling jennets. Of the matured jacks, all but three will stand above 15 hands; these three stand better than 14½, while five stand a good strong 16. They are very heavy boned, splendid head, ears and neck; well bodied with worlds of quality. The jennets are sired by champions and the grand champions. Several champion and grand champion individuals will sell bred to some of the best jacks the world ever knew. Mr. Monsee has a splendid catalog ready to send to everyone who will write for it. It is accurately and beautifully illustrated with actual photographs of nearly every animal offered. The descriptions are true to the letter, and if you need a number one jack for your jennets or your next spring season, it will pay you well to get the catalog and attend this sale.

Publisher's News Notes

The "National" Style Book. Everyone knows the National Cloak and Suit Company, 331 West 24th St., New York City. It is a leader in fashions. Its goods are all quality goods, sold at a very moderate price, direct to the user. Money saving bargains are quoted in the National ad this week on page 11. Read the ad carefully. It will pay to have the splendid National catalog in the house. Cut out the coupon on page 11 and mail to address given.

A Timely Warning!

Right now and for several weeks to come great care should be given to hogs that are being prepared for market. With the feeding of new corn, the danger of hog cholera seems to increase, and every means to prevent loss should be used. It is now generally known that stomach and intestinal worms greatly reduce the vitality of animals afflicted and that many losses that occur are due solely to the round stomach worm taken from wet and marshy pastures, and from new corn. To avoid the heavy losses caused by these deadly parasites, we call your special attention to the advertisement of Mr. S. R. Fell, who offers to send enough Sal-Vet—the great worm destroyer and livestock conditioner to last your stock for 60 days—no money down—and guarantees it to rid your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle of the dangerous worms that prey on their vitality, leaving them easy victims of disease. Mr. Fell is president of the S. R. Fell Co., manufacturing chemists, Cleveland, O., and his preparation—Sal-Vet—is fed by thousands of stockmen

MULE FOOT HOGS.

MULE FOOT HOGS Choice young boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex; prices reasonable. FREELAND & HILDWEIN, MARION, KAN.

"Mule Footed Hogs"

The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Smith's Durocs

Yearling gilts, by Smith's Graduate, others by Tattler, by Tattler, bred for September litter. Spring pigs either sex. Priced reasonably. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Special Prices for 30 days on Duroc Jersey Spring pigs. Pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND GILTS

100 head both sexes and pairs not related, sired by Van's Crimson Wonder and Iowa Chief.

GARNETT BROS., STEEL CITY, NEBRASKA.

BARGAINS IN DUROCS

Bred sows and gilts. Good thrifty spring boars and sow pigs. Our prices will suit you. C. D. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS.

IMMURED DUROC-JERSEYS

Best of breeding. Plenty of size and quality. Prices right. Sale Oct. 27. MOSE & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS.

115 Rich Bred, RICH RED DUROCS

14 March boars, the tops, nice growthy fellows not fat, weight 125 lbs. to 160 lbs., and Red. Cheap for quick sale. TYSON BROS., McALLISTER, KAN.

Durocs Immune

Durocs males for sale at twice their market value per lb. Guaranteed immune and breeders. Inspection before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, FILLEY, NEBR.

SCHWAB'S Duroc-Jersey Hogs

150 head for the season's trade. Both fall and spring boars and females of all ages. Choice individuals of best breeding. Also Red Polled Cattle. Prices right. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.

ASH GROVE DUROCS

Bred gilts for September and October farrow. Spring boar pigs; the big, thrifty kind and good enough for any herd. Priced right and guaranteed. Paul Sweeney, Bucklin, Kan.

SIZE and QUALITY DUROCS

A choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs, trios, and young hogs unsired, also fall gilts. B & C's Col., Superbo, Defender, Perfect Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed. John A. Reed, Lyons, Ka.

Axtell's Durocs

Herd headed by Tatarax, Jr., by the champion Tatarax, assisted by Graduate Jr., by Graduate Col. Spring pigs, pairs, trios, and young herds at very reasonable prices. Can ship from either Medicine Lodge or Sawyer. D. H. AXTELL, SAWYER, KAN.

17 MARCH BOARS

Sired by Wylie's Good Enough, by Good Enough Again King, the grand champion boar last season. Extra values in this offering. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. WYLIE & SON, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

1000 Pound DUROCS

We have the frames for this weight. For years I have bred for size. One hundred spring pigs for sale. Do you want one or more? J. COLLINGWOOD, Kowance, Ill.

GEO. WREATH, Manhattan, Kan.

Offers 25 Duroc-Jersey spring pigs of choice breeding and individual merit at private sale. For prices and descriptions address as above.

PLEASANT HOME FARM DUROCS

15 Spring boars sired by the good boar K's Golden Rule 151535 and out of sows by great Duroc boars. One fall boar by K's Wonder. Prices right; come or write. GEO. M. KLUSMIRE, HOLTON, KANSAS.

Good E. Nuff Again King, Grand Champion

Crimson Wonder 4th, second, Kansas State Fair 1913. City's Cream, junior champion, Kansas State Fair 1914. Herd boars and grand champion prospects for sale. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

CAMPBELL'S DUROCS

A few fall gilts, also spring pigs—the handsome, stretchy kind. Ohio Chief, Col. and Model Top blood lines. Can ship via Rock Island or Santa Fe. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. T. CAMPBELL, MARION, KANSAS.

Royal Seion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col. and Col. Seion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col.; also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

Durocs' 12

Early spring boars \$12.00. Gilts \$20.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and secure hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog light, with modern equipment. ROSE COME RHODE ISLAND REDS. 16 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Ohio State Fairs. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair River 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Truetime, King's Truetime, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Highly 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.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

DUROC-JERSEY-O. I. C. boars, both breeds of March farrow at \$12.50 to \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

November Boar Bargains

12 big stretchy fellows that can't help pleasing you. Also gilts same age bred to order. Also a few brood sows. Everything guaranteed. J. B. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.

Quivera Herd Durocs

Spring pigs all sold, am now taking orders for fall pigs which will arrive August 15th to October 1st. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

Marsh Creek Herd DUROCS

Choice boars by Crimson Defender. Immune boars for the farmer at farmer's prices. Write for descriptions and prices. HALEN P. WELLS, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

Thompson's Duroc-Jerseys

Fifty spring male pigs now ready for shipping. All the first class breeding known to Duroc-Jerseys in our herd. We breed more than blood, we go our length on individuality. W. H. & GEO. E. THOMPSON, COLUMBIA, MO.

Bonnie View Stock Farm

For Sale: March and April boars and gilts by Tat-A-Wells and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Also 10 or 12 choice last October gilts, either bred or open. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS.

Illinois Durocs For Sale

Eight high class spring pigs and ten fall gilts by Chief Selection and Professor King. We do our own breeding and handle nothing but our own stock. Get prices. W. M. SCHLOSSER, HENRY, ILLINOIS.

60 Pigs, Private Sale

Sired by Freddy M. (1,000 pounds) and Harley, by Regulated, by Regulator. Good herd boar material. Address F. W. CLOWE, CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS.

Illinois Duroc-Jersey Pigs

By Chief Selection 124885, Pal 44543, Prof. King 35481. Out of sows just as well bred. Have a great lot of strong husky March males priced right. W. L. STONER, HENRY, ILLINOIS.

Select Chief — Col. Harris

150 February, March and April boars and gilts by above boars at private sale. All are immune. Prices reasonable. See our herd at the fair this fall. THOMPSON BROS., GARRISON, KANSAS.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

No bred sows or gilts to spare. Special prices on spring pigs. Pairs, trios and young herds with male to mate. Everything immunized by double treatment. Write today. BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kan.

Maplewood Durocs

Some extra good boars; big bone, weigh 225 to 250 pounds. Ship on approval. \$25.00. Gilts due to farrow, Oct. 1st to 10th, \$35.00. Write today. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS.

BRED GILTS

Yearling gilts, growing and thrifty, bred for late summer and early fall farrow, to a good sire of Col. Chief breeding. Prices reasonable. HAROLD P. WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

Immune Fall Boars

Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Choice from large litters; also spring pigs, large and fancy, by an outstanding son of champion Good E. Nuff Again King. Quick sale prices. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ka.

BANCROFT'S IMMUNE DUROCS

We hold no public sales; nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice spring boars, also gilts, open or bred to order for spring farrow. Customers in 13 states, satisfied. Describe what you want. We have it. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS

For sale: Spring pigs, pairs or trios. Fall gilts open, or bred for September and early October litters. Boars for service. One good two year old herd boar. All immune. Write for description and prices.

E. N. FARNHAM, Hope, Kants.

Private Boar Sale

Top boars from our 115 March and April Duroc-Jersey pigs. Nothing but choice ones priced. Extra size, best of breeding. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

HOWELL BROS.

Berthier, Marshall Co., Kansas.

SHEEP.

FOR SALE Registered Shropshire sheep of both sexes; yearlings and lamb rams. J. W. JOHNSON, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

Registered Hampshire Rams

30 choice rams sired by Imported Baron Hampshire. They are large, rugged fellows with strong, thick backs.

SHERWOOD BROS., SHELBYVILLE, MO.

Hampshire Down Sheep

Fifteen ewes and fifteen rams; best of breeding. Large and rugged; the kind that go out and make good. Priced right.

H. W. GARNETT, LEONARD, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

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.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM

HAMPSHIRE

Pigs all sold but 5 boars and 10 sows—best of the crop. \$20 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way.

FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS. Poland China fall boars—Iowa breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

POLAND CHINA PIGS Big type, pedigreed. DAVIS Brothers, Lincoln, Nebr.

12 Spring Boars A Wonder, Oorceptor, Hadley Contractor blood. \$15 each if taken soon. Can give pedigree. J. A. LOVETTE, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Boars, gilts, and weanlings for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Remember My Sale of 50 big type Poland Chinas, Oct. 28th. All sired by the leading blue ribbon and grand champion boars. Write for catalog. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland Chinas with size and quality herd Giant and Long Look. Stock for sale at all times. LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herren, Penokee, Graham Co., Kan.

Spring Boars By the champion Smugler priced for quick sale. J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan.

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS

Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS

A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS

No public sales. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Poland China Bred Gilts

15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$35. Boars \$20 to \$25. JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS

I am offering the tops of my 150 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want. J. D. WILLFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

SHEEHY'S BIG POLAND CHINAS

15 good big fall boars. Some good sows and gilts. Bred. 100 head of spring shoats.

ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

45 Poland Boars

Blue Valley 2nd, Taxpayer and A Wonder blood. Early farrow. No culls. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

Model Wonder Sept. Boars

12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$35. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Poland

Original Big Bred Spotted Poland. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

Poland Chinas that Please

Fall and spring boars, fit to head herds, also sows of all ages. Prices right. Write us your wants. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Liberty Hill Poland Chinas

Herd headed by Improvement and Gunfire Meddler. Herd sows large, broody, prolific. Choice spring pigs, herd headed and brood sow material for sale. Also Scotch Collies. I guarantee satisfaction. BEN FRANK, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI.

in every state where stock is raised. Read the Sal-Vet advertisement on page 40 of this issue. The offer is certainly a fair one and readers may be assured that Mr. Fell will do as he agrees in every particular. See the Sal-Vet ad on back page. Mail the coupon to address given.

Rail Fences and Real Fences.

Rail fences were the rule in the part of the country where the writer grew up. So much of the time of my youthful days and that of our dog Jack was spent in trying to drive the hogs back through wedge and twist through almost any of the old style fences was the chief bane of my boyhood. It would have meant joy unspeakable to have been able to confront my tormentors with an impassable fortification like the Homestead Wire Fence, for instance, and Homestead Knot. Good fence that will stay good is an investment that can be handed down from dad to the boys along with the farm. And it's an uplift to one's cheerfulness of mind, and insurance against cubefulness of life to have, so long as we have, that one life to live. Besides which, it saves a lot of precious time, and a decrease in crop yields, the waste from which on the average farm, it is said, amounts to \$500 or \$600 a year. For free literature address Homestead Fence Company, 21 Front street, Hannibal, Mo. See ad on page —

The Blue Valley System.

While philosophers and agitators are urging the riddance of the middleman as a means of bringing the farmer his just share of profits, it is interesting to note that without excitement or bluster, the "middle fellow" has been neatly eliminated from the first class creamery business by one great and progressive concern. "Profit-sharing" between the farmer and the city consumer has been uprooted by the practical system of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, which is bringing satisfaction and largest returns to 70,000 cream shippers in the United States. With foresighted vision, this company long ago decided that the "middle man system" was wasteful and extravagant, and that it was not meeting the needs of the thousands of business farmers. The Blue Valley Hand Separator Shipping System was the outcome of a searching analysis of the entire national market, and its success, as a national business, was instantaneous. Middlemen's expenses were lopped off in the marketing of butter and the hauling of cream under the local creamery system. Noticeably less grew the charges of shipping and expense in buying cream under the centralizing plan of receiving stations and hauling wagons. Other items which were made outcast were the agent's commission, cream hauler's salary, drayage to depots, upkeep, wear and tear on wagons and horses. Also the interest on investment in hundreds of duplicate testing outfits and equipments was abolished, under the new centralizing method. The savings accomplished through this efficient system of economy, have resulted in "The Blue Valley Check"—a by-product of prosperity for the shipper in the creamery business. It is a larger check because it represents the accumulated profits from the cutting of middlemen's cost and from the profit-sharing transit charges. The average price paid for butter fat under the Blue Valley Hand Separator Shipping System is in all cases higher than the average price paid under any other creamery plan. Figures taken from official state reports establish this statement beyond peradventure. Literature containing comparisons of prices paid under different systems—collected by official state experts—is gladly furnished by the Blue Valley Creamery Company upon request. Small wonder, then, that this efficient and profitable producing business system has appealed to more than 70,000 shippers, representing the best business in their various communities, who deal with the Blue Valley Creamery Company's creameries realizing larger profits on cream every month in the year. See ad on page 13. Mail the coupon.

Poorer by 160 Millions

From the New York Press—Let us take the months of the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed.

In April, while we were exporting some 37 millions less, we were importing some 26 millions more than in April of the previous year.

In May, while we were exporting some 33 millions less, we were importing some 30 millions more.

In June, while we were exporting some 6 millions less, we were importing some 26½ millions more.

While for the quarter we exported \$76,687,270 less, we imported \$82,887,032 more.

Because we sold so much less to the foreigners and bought so much more from them in those three months we were for that period about 160 million dollars worse off in our foreign trade account as compared with the corresponding quarter of a year ago. If Europe was too hard up to buy from us, Europe with the new tariff could sell to us though we were hard up.

The explanation that we were going through exactly the same experience as Europe was going through will not hold water. Europe was not buying, but was selling abroad. We were not selling, but were buying abroad.

What's the next?

How a boy invests his time is more important than how he invests his money.

Shelters should be supplied in every pig pasture.

Pigs suffer from the heat and hot sun.

POLAND CHINAS.

50 Big Type Poland Chinas Spring farrow. Both sex, pairs not related. Big breeding. C. W. FRANCISCO, INLAND, NEB.

King of Kansas

20 March boars, tops of my entire spring crop. All by King of Kansas. Private sale. Prices that will sell them. Address, J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Big Bone Polands and Herefords

At Forrest Dale Stock Farm. Bulls and boars for sale. Since you have the money and we have the stock, why not trade?

C. J. LUNDGREN, MAGNOLIA, ILLINOIS

Fall and Spring Boars For Sale

12 November boars; big, stretchy fellows. Smooth and all right at \$25 and \$30 each. 25 spring boars sired by Sterling by Brookside by Major Hadley and out of sows good enough for anybody's herd. Write your wants. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

BECKER'S Poland Chinas

65 early spring pigs from large even litters, descendants of A Wonder, Big Hadley and Progression. Price and pigs will both please you. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Elmo Valley Big Type Polands

I am ready to make you prices on pigs of both sexes. March farrow. The 700 and 800 pound kind. Everything immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Dickinson County, Kan.

Big Orange Again and Gritters Surprise

Early spring boars. Herd header material at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Health Certificate. Pedigree

and a guarantee accompanies each sale of Poland Chinas from the Hatfield Poland China herd. Get our prices. Please mention this paper. J. L. SLATER & SONS, WEST POINT, ILLINOIS.

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD

We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in September by Mo's Mastodon Wonder 61477, Look Hadley 69109, Great Look 47659 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.

THE KIND YOU WANT PLEASES

Our big bone Poland Chinas will do the work. 100 spring pigs to select from. Get our prices. CHARLIE S. GERMAN, Box H, HENRY, ILLS.

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS

We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes, at reasonable prices and on liberal terms. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent.

F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Effingville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. I am selling spring pigs, either sex, sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from.

EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Both Large and Medium Type Polands—300 Head

Great big, stretchy, spring pigs from mammoth sows, the kind that have show type and yet with abundance of size. We want to sell only the kind that will please you and at prices that will make you buy more. Write today. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

Lone Cedar Polands

16 early spring boars, 16 early spring gilts. No public sales. These are my tops and go at fair prices. Big type and well grown. Address, A. A. MYERS, McLOUTH, KANSAS

Success Stock Powder

Corrects indigestion, removes worms, is an appetizer and is absolutely the best conditioner on the market. It is an honest stock conditioner and sold at a fair profit. For reference, testimonials and prices, address, DOUGLAS & SON, MANHATTAN, KAN. FARM AGENTS WANTED.

Mammoth Orange

By Big Orange is the sire of my March boars and gilts, out of sows by Expansion Too. They are big boned, wide headed, with long bodies; are easy feeders and are well grown out. They combine the best blood in big type Poland China breeding. Weights and descriptions guaranteed. Tops \$30, cracking good ones for \$25 and a few at \$20. F. S. COWLES, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE

95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No public sales. Big type with quality. Write for descriptions and prices. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

Erhart's Big Type POLANDS

See the largest hog on exhibition this year. Robidoux 59527, weight 1200 pounds, at Hutchinson, Okla. Young stock for sale at all times. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kansas

30 Extra Choice March Boars

(PRIVATE SALE)

I bought top sows in three states last winter and these boars are from popular sires and dams. They are extra choice individuals. Prices reasonable. E. E. MERTEN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Immune Poland China Sale Effingham, Kansas, Wed., Oct. 21

30 select spring boars including three out of the great sow bought in Iowa last year at \$450. She weighs over 800 pounds and is as good as they grow. These boars are by the noted Iowa boar Long Jumbo. 20 spring gilts including two out of litter just mentioned. This will be my best offering. Write for catalog.

H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kansas**Reduction Sale of Hampshire Hogs 50 Head Must Sell in Next Eight Weeks**

Instead of holding a public auction, I am offering at private sale:

3 bred sows, 6 bred gilts, 25 spring and summer pigs, 10 weanling pigs, 3 spring boars and one of my herd boars.

The sows are bred to and the bred gilts and all the younger stock are sired by


Medora John, The Grand Champion

at Effingham this year. The price will be so you must buy if you want Hampshire. Do not wait but write or call right away.

A. M. BEAR, MEDORA, RENO COUNTY, KANS.



Who Said Jacks? **LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM**
 Two Days Big Auction Sale at **LIMESTONE** October 20-21, 1914



100 Head of High Class Jacks and Jennets, Including Our Panama Exposition Show Herd of 25 Head
 Would like very much to meet you at this great 36th Annual Sale, and show you the best lot of Jacks and Jennets ever put through a sale ring. On account of the Army worms and drouth we are forced to make this sale this fall instead of selling as usual in the spring. A great opportunity in this sale for bargains. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return each day of sale. Free conveyances from Smithton to farm and return. Write for fine illustrated catalog. Respectfully, **L. M. MONSEES & SONS, Smithton, Pettis Co., Mo.**

Carver's Annual Big Bone Poland China SALE

At Evergreen Stock Farm near
Guilford, Mo., October 15

It's no lottery
 to breed
Good Hogs

The secret is in
 starting right.



Mr. E. E. Carver

Forty head of
 the big kind
 that win.
 Twenty-five
 spring males,
 and Fifteen
 spring gilts.

The offering is sired by Mo.'s Mastodon's Wonder 61477 (by Mastodon Chief).

Look's Hadley 69109 (by Great Look 47659). Mammoth Expansion 66946 (Jr. Champion of St. Joseph, 1913). A Wonder's Equal (by the original A Wonder).

Out of sows by Great Look 47659, Capitol 53854, Expansion's Son 51539 and Hadley's Special 58325.

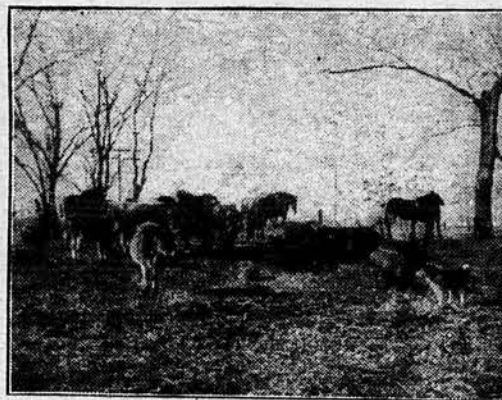
Guilford, Mo., is 30 miles north of St. Joseph. Morning trains from Kansas City in time for the sale, and get back same day.

Catalogs ready now. Address

E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.

Auctioneers: Cols. J. W. Sparks, Julius Klaas, W. D. Gibson, Ed. R. Dorsey, Fieldman.

The Laptad Stock Farm Semi-Annual SALE



**Thursday,
 October 15**
 At
**Lawrence,
 Kansas**

25 Poland Chinas—
 Consisting of
**13 Spring Boars—12
 Spring Gilts**
 Sired by
DOUGLAS (62502)

25 Duroc-Jerseys—
 Consisting of
**13 Spring Boars—12
 Spring Gilts**
 Sired by
Laptad's Goldenrule(117667)

All gilts sold with a breeding privilege. The sale will be held under cover, positively no postponement on account of bad weather. Everything immuned by the double serum treatment.

Write for Catalogue.

Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Hereford Cattle Sale

Ness City, Kansas

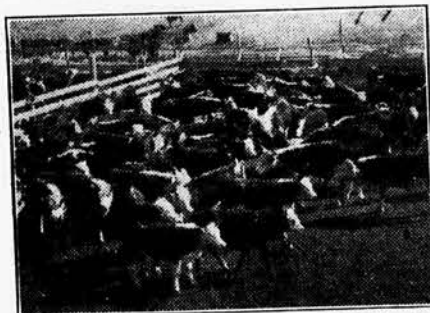
Friday and Saturday, October 23-24



GENEROUS 5, ONE OF THE GOOD HERD HEADERS.

The Greatest Hereford Opportunity
Western Kansas Ever Offered

275 Head at Auction



A BUNCH OF THE PRODUCE AS WEANLINGS.

120 Registered Herefords

Consisting of 77 bred cows and heifers, 10 open yearling heifers, 33 bulls, 14 to 20 months old. All registered cattle. Tuberculin tested.

155 High Grade Herefords

Consisting of 60 bred cows, 25 yearling heifers, 5 high grade 2-year-olds. 60 yearling steers.

They are strong in the blood of such noted sires as Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3rd, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Dale, Acrobat, Lamplighter, and others of equal note. They have been selected and bred for size as well as quality. There is no better place to grow beef than on a Hereford. Our aim is to develop bone and size to carry this beef. Sale rain or shine in new barn, 1½ miles from Ness City; all trains on Mo. Pac. met at Ransom by auto. Ladies' Aid Society will serve dinner. Catalogs are now ready. Address

W. I. BOWMAN, Ness City, Kansas

Auctioneers—Fred Ruppert, Lester Lowe, E. A. Kramer, J. W. Clouston. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.



FATTY—39 POUNDS BUTTER, 30 DAYS
1665 POUNDS MILK, 30 DAYS

JUSTAMERE FARM SALE

Abilene, Kan.,

Thursday, Oct. 15, 1914

Commencing at 10 A. M.

78 High Class HOLSTEINS—78

Will sell my entire herd of grade Holsteins consisting of Registered herd bull, Abilene DeKol No. 116652. 16 cows 3 to 8 years of age, most of them with yearly records ranging from 7,360 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter to 16,458 pounds of milk and 736 pounds of butter. The ten full age cows averaging 11,298 pounds of milk and 514 pounds of butter. The average gross returns from the creamery for the last three years for the herd has been \$149 per cow per year. 1 Registered cow consigned by L. Reep. 1 Registered yearling bull consigned by L. Reep. 11 heifer calves out of high producing cows. 3 grade and 3 registered bulls. 42 heifers one to three years of age, all bred to registered bulls. I am no speculator and have developed this herd for my own use. They are money makers and every one will be sold. Send for descriptive lists. Farm one mile east of Court House. Terms Cash. Free lunch.

A. B. WILCOX, Owner

James T. McCulloch and W. A. Callahan, Auctioneers.

175 Holsteins at Auction 175

South Omaha, October 19 and 20



Twenty-five registered cows, heifers and bulls, much of the breeding of the noted cow, Katy Gerben.

Fifty high grade cows, many weighing 1,400 pounds and giving as high as 15,000 pounds of milk annually. They have from 3 to 10 pure bred crosses and are bred to registered bulls.

Fifty heifers either fresh or due in a short time.

Fifty heifers from calves up, and a lot of calves both sex.

Also, twenty high grade Guernseys. Every animal over six months old. Has been tuberculin tested by state or federal authorities and can be shipped anywhere.

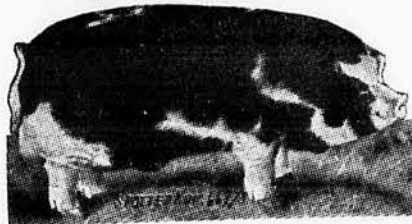
HENRY C. GLISSMAN, OMAHA, NEBR.

Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

DICKERSON'S SALE

Big Type, Prolific

Spotted Poland Chinas



JAMESON, MO.

THURSDAY,

OCTOBER 15, 1914

60 Head—Good Ones—60 Head

This offering consists of sixty head of the Old Original Spotted Poland Chinas. Twenty-five head of big husky boars and twenty head of smooth, mellow gilts, mostly of March farrow. Also ten head of fall yearling gilts and five tried sows. This spring stuff is the cream of my 1914 farrow, selected especially for the sale. They are sired by my two spotted herd boars, Spotted King 66978 and Spotted Chief 65306, which I think, when you see them you will agree are two of the best herd boars in the state. They have 1000 pound ancestors which have taken their share of the premiums at the leading fairs. The ten yearling gilts are sired by Spotted Chief and are the tops of fifty head of last fall farrow. This is a choice lot of hogs and affords an excellent opportunity for anyone wanting to get a start of the right kind. I am presenting this offering on its merits and am not afraid of the outcome. I extend a cordial invitation to all who are in the market for the Spotted Poland China. Mail bids may be sent to me or either of the auctioneers or fieldman. Please send for catalog mentioning this paper.

H. T. DICKERSON, Jameson, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. J. Zack Wells, Kansas City, Mo. Col. C. M. Nelson, Princeton, Mo. Col. J. T. Lee, Pattonburg, Mo.
Fieldman—Ed. R. Dorsey.

I'll Rid Your Stock of Worms

I'll Prove It Before You Pay



I Want You to Know The Value of SAL-VET

—I want you to feed it at my risk—I want to prove to you on your own farm that SAL-VET will rid your stock of worms, put them in healthy condition, easier to keep on no more feed—more profitable in every way—and less liable to disease. I don't want you to send me a penny in advance—just mail the coupon. I'll ship the SAL-VET just as agreed, let you feed it 60 days—and if it does not do what I claim, then I'll cancel the charge. Is not that a fair, open offer?

READ!

"Before I started to feed SAL-VET my hogs were sick, and I had lost six of them, since feeding SAL-VET I have lost none, although some of them were pretty sick before they had access to SAL-VET and had lost their hair. However, they pulled through all right and now have good appetites and are thriving."

ERNEST TRIEBEL,
Route No. 2, Clearwater, Minn.

"After feeding SAL-VET to sheep, hogs, horses and cattle during the past winter, and found it a reliable conditioner and worm destroyer. My stock never looked so healthy and thoroughly conditioned as now."

U. H. SUMMER,
Brownville Jct., Maine.

"My hogs are doing finely; have kept SAL-VET before them for two months and while there has been lots of disease amongst hogs in this section, none of mine have been sick."

GEO. A. ELINE,
Route No. 20, St. Matthews, Ky.

"I have fed SAL-VET to all my stock; it has put them in fine condition, and improved them wonderfully. The cholera has been killing hogs all around my home, but I have not lost a single one. I have never used so effective a remedy."

SANFORD GERST,
South Boston, Va.

"I enclose check in payment of the SAL-VET sent recently. Four times this sum would not begin to pay for the benefit I derived from feeding SAL-VET."

W. H. WALLACE, Franktown, Va.

"I have great faith in SAL-VET. Since feeding it, I can certainly see a great improvement in my stock. I have fed a number of different stock foods and remedies, but have never found any as good as SAL-VET. I am recommending it to my neighbors and others who lost hogs with the cholera."

C. G. FIELD, Hiawatha, Kansas.

READ!

"I am feeding SAL-VET to 750 lambs and about 100 hogs. During this time there has been no sickness whatever among this stock, I consider SAL-VET cheap insurance."

THOS. J. LILLY, Wheeling, Mo.

"SAL-VET is certainly a great medicine. I have been feeding it all winter, so far and since I started, my stock are better than ever before."

ALBERT MEANS, Walthill, Nebr.

"Have been feeding SAL-VET to some of my horses which were very thin and in a run-down condition. They have now picked up in flesh and spirits in spite of the heavy work incident to this time of year."

ELI FURLAND, Artesian, S. D.

"I had a yearling colt which was not doing at all well. I had fed turpentine, tobacco and other worm remedies, but all failed. On the evening of the 19th of February, I gave this colt a dose of SAL-VET and the following day I had plenty of evidence of its value. It is doing the work, all right."

HARRY BRENNEMAN,
El. No. 3—Ottawa, Ohio.

"I am well pleased with SAL-VET. I never knew a horse could have so many worms and live. SAL-VET surely brings them—big and small. Horses to which SAL-VET is fed, act 100 per cent better, and what we formerly thought was colic and meanness, was nothing but worms and worms."

J. E. TERKEURST,
271 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.

"The more I use SAL-VET the better I find it. My sheep and hogs were never so thrifty and healthy as now. We butchered this week, and did not find a single worm, while our neighbors' hogs are wormy and dying. I have been recommending SAL-VET to them and they are now ready to use it too."

WESLEY CHAMBERS, Bussey, Ia.

SAL-VET

The Great Worm Destroyer

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Live Stock Conditioner

—is the medicated salt which contains no antimony, fed just as you would feed common salt. There is no dosing—no drenching—no trouble—all animals need it—take to it readily—and so doctor themselves. You will find animals that you do not suspect of having worms just full of them. Stock that have been run-down will take on new vigor, grow thrifty and profitable. Stock kept free from worms will be healthier; will do better, act better, and be in better condition to resist dangerous diseases. As proof of this read a few of the thousands of letters from stockmen who feed SAL-VET—who depend on SAL-VET to help them make greater profits—and to prevent loss.

Fill Out the Coupon Below Today

You take no risk whatever in accepting this no-money-down offer. Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, and I'll ship enough SAL-VET to last them 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges on arrival, and when the 60 days are up, report results. If SAL-VET has not done all I claim, then I'll cancel the charge, and you won't owe me one penny. Address

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.
The S. R. Feil Co., Mfg. Chemists
Dept. FM&B, Cleveland, Ohio

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. FM&B Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, agree to report results promptly in 60 days and at that time pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name

P. O.

Shipping Station..... State.....

Number of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

PRICES

40 pounds.....	\$ 2.25
100 pounds.....	5.00
200 pounds.....	9.00
300 pounds.....	13.00
500 pounds.....	21.12

No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. on this 60 day trial offer. Never sold by peddlers nor in bulk; only in Trade-Marked SAL-VET packages. Shipments for 60 days' trial are based on 1 lb. of SAL-VET for each sheep or hog, and 4 lbs. for each horse or head of cattle, as near as we can come without breaking regular sized packages.

