

# KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement



of the Farm and Home

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4. Established 1863. \$1 a Year

**O**N every hand throughout this broad state of ours rough feed will go to waste the coming winter for lack of mouths to consume it. More cattle, to convert into profits these gifts of the soil, is a crying need.

For performing this service with a minimum of labor and equipment, in proportion to the crops so fed, we must turn to beef cattle. Every farm not exclusively devoted to dairying should grow some cattle for beef production.

The same labor that grows the crops can feed them out during the winter. Rough feed can be hauled to stock cheaper than it can be hauled to market, and there is no market for much that can be profitably feed to beef animals.

The cattle business is due for a big revival. All the world is clamoring for meat. Corn cannot be profitably grown for the grain alone.

Beef as a market for roughage, will be a basis of a "new" cattle business. There will be no place for the scrub bull; he is down and out for good. The increased value of the first ten calves will pay for a high class purebred beef sire.

Why not give good cattle a chance to market this feed going to waste each year?

—G. C. W.



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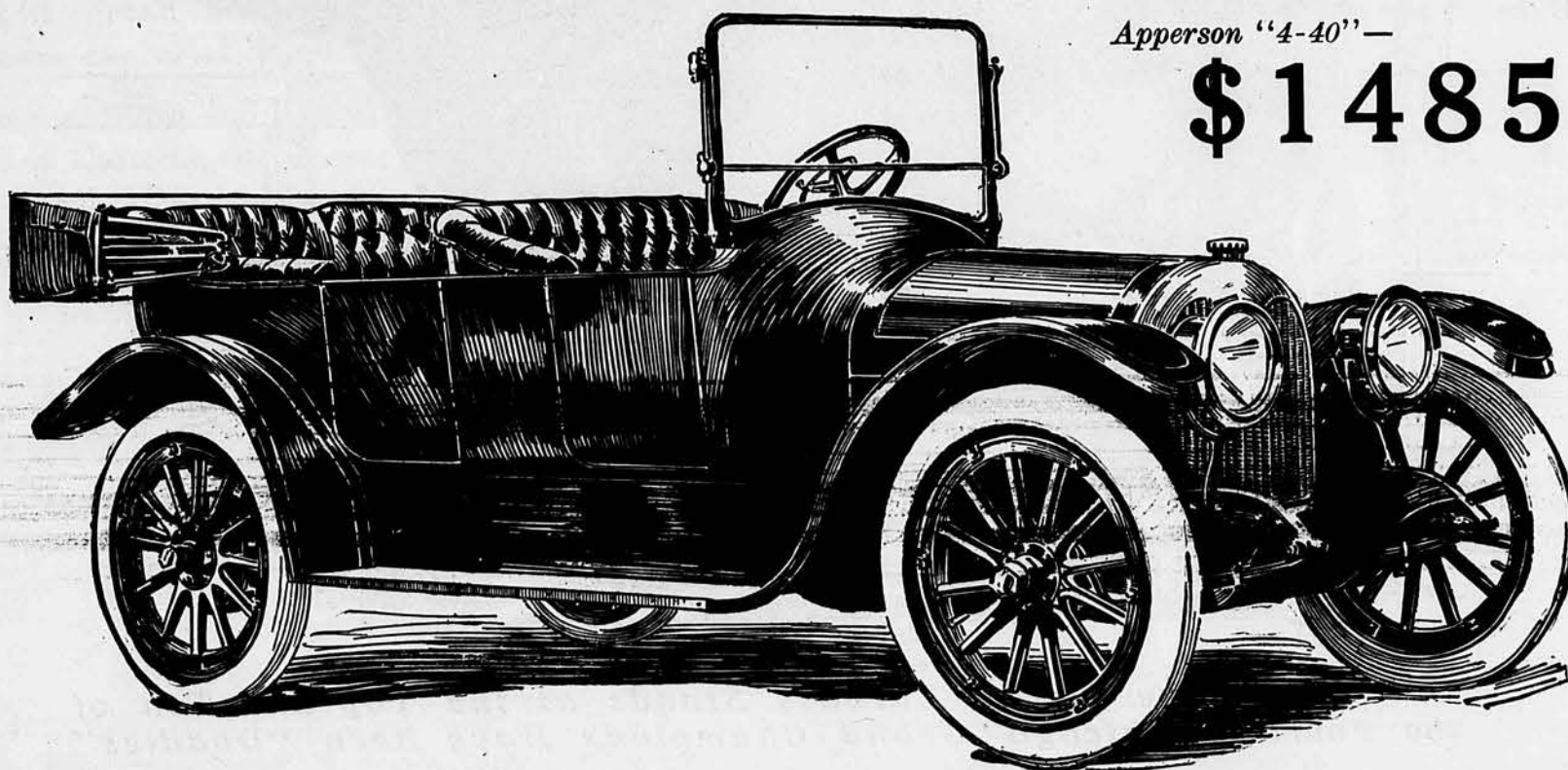
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# KANSAS FARMER

The Standard Farm Paper of Kansas

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## NEED FOR SERUM EXPERTS.

One of the greatest handicaps to the general and successful introduction of the immunization of hogs against hog cholera has been the lack of thoroughly trained men. Numbers of graduate veterinarians are failures in the application of this method of preventing cholera because they are not thoroughly trained to diagnose correctly the actual condition of the hogs under consideration. While general directions are given on the packages in which the serum and virus are received, these can only serve as a general guide.

Doctor Schoenleber of the Agricultural College, in discussing this point before a group of hog breeders, said he would rather undertake the task of teaching a thoroughly practical hog man of long years of experience the art of successful immunization, than to attempt to make a successful serum practitioner of some of the young graduate veterinarians.

Many of these young veterinarians have made signal successes in the vaccination of hogs for the prevention of hog cholera. These men have made their successes because they took up the study of the hog and his diseases as thoroughly and systematically as the average veterinarian is trained in the anatomy and diseases of the horse. A veterinarian of this class has the knowledge and skill to treat every hog and herd in accordance with an accurate knowledge of the conditions of this herd or hog as they actually exist.

In the manufacture of serum and virus the same thorough training and expert ability is necessary on the part of those engaged in the business. The successful serum maker must be a man having a most accurate knowledge of the hog and his diseases. He must be able to diagnose with absolute accuracy the condition of the hog at various times. The serum maker who is not an expert in hog diseases and their symptoms is no competent to successfully put out serum and virus.

The demand for hog cholera vaccination has been so extensive in the past few years that many went into the business without proper qualifications. These are gradually being shifted out, they having failed to make good, and the restrictive regulations concerned with the manufacture of serum have hastened the process.

Serum companies now operating under government license, such as are now advertising in the columns of KANSAS FARMER, are conducted by men who are experts in the serum business. None other can hope to succeed in the business.

The live stock men of Kansas should not fail to spend a few minutes at the headquarters of P. H. Heide, secretary of the International Live Stock Show, which he will maintain on the grounds of the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, during September 14-18. Mr. Heide is the prince of entertainers. He makes a man feel that life is worth living. He is the "king" among live stock men—his is the big show of all live stock shows and his smile and handshake you'll never forget.

Not long since a central Kansas wheat grower remarked that his community needed some more seed wheat from Russia. Into that section in the years past thousands of bushels of seed from Russia have been distributed. We well remember when as late as twenty years ago Hoffman & Son, the big millers of Enterprise in Dickinson county, imported Russian seed and distributed it throughout that and adjoining counties. The wheat grown from that seed was better than that formerly grown, but not so good as that wheat now generally grown throughout that section or west of there to the state line. The Kansas Agricultural College has improved upon the seed imported from Russia. The Turkey Red or Kharkov of Kansas, where it exists in its purity, is better wheat for this state than that we would get directly from Russia. The Kansas Experiment Station has done wonders for the wheat-growing industry in this

state in establishing pure strains of each of these varieties. This station inspects hundreds of fields before harvesting time and records the names of farmers who have good seed and will supply these names to those who want better seed than that grown by themselves. With the farmers' interest in wheat growing revived to a greater degree than for a number of years past, there should be a revival in the interest for good seed. It will pay to prepare the best seed bed possible, but the job will not have been completed until the best seed possible has been sown.

Work has begun on the buildings which will house the exhibits of the ninth annual International Dry-Farming Congress and International Soil Products Exposition to be held at Wichita, October 7 to 17. In this exposition will be shown county agricultural displays, individual agricultural exhibits, machinery, implements and vehicles, and the \$20,000 exhibit of the United States Department of Agriculture. The editor carefully looked through the federal department exhibit at Tulsa last fall and we feel justified in saying that this exhibit alone deserves the attention of people from all parts of Kansas. This exhibit, with those above mentioned, together with the displays of farm products from foreign countries, will make this exposition highly educational and interesting. The exposition management is offering liberal premiums for all varieties of agricultural products and in addition many special premiums have been offered. Write R. H. Faxon, Secretary, Wichita, Kansas, for premium list.

That there will be a large increase the coming year in the number of young men studying veterinary science, is the belief of authorities at the Kansas State Agricultural College, where there is an unprecedented number of requests for information concerning the veterinary course. A large number of these inquiries are coming from outside the state. As reasons for the increased interest in this branch of science, both the large number of positions open and the advanced prerequisites for the course are pointed to locally. There are numerous veterinary inspectors in the federal bureau of animal industry, the number of new appointments having averaged 112 annually for the last three years. Army, state and municipal veterinarians and teachers of the science in veterinary and agricultural colleges are also in demand. The profession has been placed on a higher educational and scientific plane by reason of the fact that most state veterinary schools now require a full high school course for admission, as does the Kansas State Agricultural College.

It has been repeatedly stated in these columns that the great railroad systems of this country are doing an important work in the advancement of farming and live stock growing, each road, of course, being interested in the particular thing adapted to the territory traversed by it. The Missouri Pacific has just established a 320-acre demonstration farm near Sheridan Lake, Colo., the object of which is to show incoming settlers the benefit of farming methods adapted to that region of light rainfall. The same road has established at Warsaw, Mo., a farm on which the growing of live stock for market is the distinctive feature of the demonstration. On September 1, this year, 100 head of hogs, 200 sheep, 50 breeding ewes, and 150 Idaho lambs will be placed on the farm. The farm is now growing a variety of forage crops sown in succession, consisting of cowpeas and corn together, cowpeas planted separately, oats, soy beans, rape and rye pasture. In spite of dry weather the methods of cultivation employed have induced good growth on all these crops. It is expected that the animals themselves will do the harvesting. As the experiment is for the purpose of showing that this kind of animal husbandry which has been successfully introduced by Professor Jones of the Missouri Agricultural College on many farms throughout the

state, returns the maximum of profit in addition to building up the soil, close check will be kept on every item of expense and on the gain made by the animals on the different forage feeds. The two demonstrations above named are worthy of the interest each represents and they deserve the commendation and the attention of those whose methods have not made them permanently prosperous.

## TO IMPROVE CREAM.

The cream grading plan of State Dairy Commissioner Hine at the close of two months has met with the favor of many dairymen and those creamerymen who have given the plan a trial are so much convinced of its value that they have organized an association the purpose of which is to co-operate with the dairy commissioner.

That quality can be improved by buying cream on the basis of its grade is certain. When the producer gets a higher price for good cream than for poor, he will produce good cream. When the creamery pays a higher price for good cream, it will see that its buying agent gives such care to cream as will cause it to arrive at the churning point in good condition. The creameries of Kansas are making a good commercial grade of butter of a considerable percentage of the cream received, but that percentage is each year getting smaller and the reason is because of deteriorating cream quality and this through the fact that the man who sells good cream receives no more money for it than the careless man who sells poor cream. To place a premium on good cream is the object of the cream grading plan as outlined by Commissioner Hine. Cream can not be graded unless all the buyers in the state will co-operate with the dairy commissioner. To promote this co-operation the Kansas Creamerymen's Improvement Association has been organized. It will work with Mr. Hine and through the buying agencies of each member will be able to demonstrate cream holding, keeping and shipping methods which will tend to increase the production of clean sweet cream which will make butter of the highest quality and the increased returns from which will make dairying still more profitable.

Every county in Kansas has at least one institute organized under the system perfected by the institute department of Kansas Agricultural College and which system is recognized as being one of the best in existence. Sumner County has eleven institutes organized under such plan. There are numerous counties with six or eight institutes. There were only thirteen institutes of the 440 in the state, which failed to hold meetings last year. At these institutes every subject of interest to the farmer and his wife was discussed by practical men. In addition to the institute meetings, various street demonstrations in the judging of live stock were held in the towns during the institute dates. In addition the lecturers in many towns addressed the schools on agricultural subjects. This gives some idea of the activity of Kansas' institute system.

Farmers of Cherokee County will be interested in the soil survey of that county recently completed by the Bureau of Soils of the Federal Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College. This survey has been printed and is being distributed by the Federal Department of Agriculture, Washington. In August 15 issue KANSAS FARMER devoted considerable space to the soil survey of Greenwood County. That survey may also be had upon request. The Cherokee County survey states that the soil of that county is in need of organic matter—humus, if you please—that constituent of the soil which will improve its physical condition and increase its water-holding capacity and which can be supplied only by the use of manure and by plowing under straw, corn stalks and other forms of vegetable matter which heretofore has been burned.

## LABOR AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It is often said that "Every cloud has its silver lining." One of the most serious complaints of the average farmer of Kansas has been regarding the scarcity and high price of farm labor. Now comes Dr. T. N. Carver, professor of rural economics at Harvard, and says in one of his addresses at the summer school at Manhattan, "Wherever employees are scarce and hard to find, social conditions are good; where employees are abundant, social conditions are bad." It may be that cheap labor, after all, would not be an entirely unmixed blessing.

In his address to the rural leaders during their ten-day conference at the summer school, Doctor Carver developed the idea that the philanthropists who are making such great efforts to transfer the surplus of cheap labor in the cities to the farms have overlooked this phase of the subject entirely. He believes that a great influx of cheap labor through the farming sections would most certainly injure social conditions in those districts. It would give the big farmer with abundant capital at his disposal plenty of cheap labor and, as a result, the man with moderate capital would be crowded from the field. If the time ever comes when cheap labor will be as plentiful in the country as it now is in the city, Doctor Carver insists that two large classes are most sure to be developed—the large land-holding class and the working class, and in addition a small third class which will hold about the same social position as the "poor whites" held who had to compete with the slave labor of the South.

The Federal Department of Agriculture has found it necessary on account of numerous inquiries received as to the value of the so-called obesity remedies and fat-reducing cures, to make a test of these remedies and following the test issues a warning to the effect that the so-called remedies are of no value and in many cases are absolutely dangerous to the health of the individual who uses them. The exact language of the department is: "No other class of preparations exploited to humbug the people has a wider sale and in nearly every instance they are absolutely worthless." Incidentally, KANSAS FARMER readers should observe that this paper carries the advertisements for none of these remedies. The declaration of the federal department is not new. Physicians have long since rendered the same estimate as to their value and there has been no occasion for publications which have carried the advertisements of these remedies to be in doubt as to their value. Yet thousands of columns of such advertising has been printed in papers which contend that they print no "fake" advertising and which insist that their columns are free from such. Thus such publications have made a farce of their advertising guarantee. The only guarantee for a publication's advertising is the elimination of fake advertisements from its columns and the reputation the publication has in the past had for keeping such advertising from its columns. The only way that the department specialists know of safely reducing flesh is rigid dieting and strenuous exercise, and these, to be effective, must be continued over a long period of time. The fat-reducing patient must eliminate from his diet fats, starchy foods and sugar. In many cases it is not wise, because of other physical conditions, for fat people to attempt any rapid reduction in weight. As a general rule, diet and exercise are best directed by a skilled physician. Loss of flesh is by no means a blessing if accompanied by loss of health, energy or strength.

We note a new publication among our exchanges this week—the Poland China Journal, published semi-monthly by C. H. Walker, at Kansas City, Mo. It is a magazine devoted to the Poland China breed of hogs and the only one in the country given over exclusively to this great American breed. It is well edited and with the support it deserves from Poland China breeders, should have a bright future before it.



# GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

*Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments*

**W**E have an inquiry from O. G. B., Coffey County, concerning the proper valuation to be placed on kafir silage. This reader has a silo and plenty of good kafir estimated to yield at least 20 bushels of grain per acre, to fill it. He has only a limited amount of live stock and is not in a position financially to buy more stock to eat up this silage. His neighbor has ten head of two-year-old steers he would like to have wintered providing they can agree on terms.

Our correspondent has proposed to take these cattle the first of November and feed them all the kafir silage and alfalfa hay they can eat, charging at the rate of \$5 per ton for the silage and the market price for the alfalfa. Our correspondent wishes to know how much the steers would be likely to gain on this ration for 120 days beginning the first of November and also how much silage and alfalfa they would consume during this period. These steers, after they have gotten well started on the silage, should consume in the neighborhood of 35 or 40 pounds daily, providing it is of good quality and they are given all they will eat. They will eat in addition perhaps five pounds of alfalfa daily. The steers should gain, under favorable conditions, better than a pound daily per steer during the four months of the feed. If a heavier gain than this is desired, some additional concentrated feed should be fed. Cottonseed meal will undoubtedly be comparatively low in price the coming season and a pound or two added to the ration would bring good returns and make heavier gains on the cattle, or in other words put some finish on them. Some corn would have to be fed and if the cottonseed meal is sufficiently low in price, a heavier allowance might be fed than first suggested. It probably will be necessary to figure on five or six bushels of corn per steer and 300 pounds of cottonseed meal in order to make them gain at the rate of two pounds daily during the feeding.

Five dollars a ton for kafir silage is a little high, although with the present high price of cattle it is easily possible to make the silage give this return when properly fed. In this instance the owner of the silage is furnishing the labor of taking it out of the silo and feeding it and caring for the cattle. Our correspondent could afford to take a little less for his silage and still be well paid for his labor in growing the crop, putting it into the silo and feeding it out. He would, of course, have the advantage of all the manure produced in the feed yard and would have the advantage of feeding silage to his own small bunch of stock, comprising only ten head all told, including calves.

## Weedy Land for Wheat.

S. C. T., Wabunsee County, writes: "I have 20 acres of ground on which the sunflowers stand four feet high and very thick. Can I plow these weeds under and get the ground in satisfactory condition for wheat?"

Should the weather continue dry until wheat seeding time it would be impossible to so handle the plowed land that it would give a satisfactory seed bed. In the case of unusually heavy rains in advance of seeding, with much work done on the field, the soil might be made sufficiently firm. Our subscriber is able to make as satisfactory a guess as the editor as to whether or not the rains prior to seeding are to be abundant.

If our subscriber should elect to turn the sunflowers under he should plow as deep as possible and get all the soil he can on top of the weeds. Immediately following plowing the field should be disked with the disks set straight. This operation ought to follow each day's plowing and should be done before the team leaves the field in the evening. This will settle the dirt on the sunflowers and will get the ground in such condition that the natural settling of the soil will be expedited. If such land is to be put into shape for wheat at all, it must be well packed by disk and harrowing. Should abundant rains come later this labor will not be lost but the seed bed improved in proportion to the labor done. If the field is not packed the soil will rapidly dry out, the rotting of the weeds will be delayed and the wheat when drilled will fall into pockets from which it will not emerge.

The best chance for wheat on this land would be to mow the sunflowers and burn them. This would not be good practice ordinarily for a crop of weeds plowed under adds decayed vegetable

matter and humus to the soil and more of these are at all times in all soils to be sought. But from the standpoint of the best chance for a satisfactory stand of wheat the removal of the weeds will be advantageous. By so doing it will be much easier to put the soil into condition for wheat and less rain would be required to create a satisfactory seed bed.

## Longevity of Millet Seed.

A Trego County subscriber advises that he has harvested and threshed a bumper crop of millet seed this year, and that the seed of millet is plentiful in his section this season. He also has on hand some 1912 seed and desires to know how long this can be held without injuring germination, and answer to this question will govern him in the marketing of this year's crop.

It is roughly estimated that the germination of millet seed does not depreciate until two years. That is to say, that seed harvested in 1912 would prove suitable for sowing in 1914. The effect of age upon millet seed, as in the case of other farm crop seeds, is that not only of a loss of vitality and the giving of weak plants, but also of a percentage of seed which does not grow. So, in the sowing of old seed it is advisable to make a germination test on the seed and

be all right to use a one and a quarter inch pipe for this amount of water.

"If only five gallons per minute are desired, a one-inch pipe would be satisfactory. The friction loss for five gallons per minute in a one-inch pipe is practically the same as for ten gallons per minute in the one and a quarter inch pipe.

"When the frictional losses are added to the lift, this gives the total head against which the water must be pumped. It would require perhaps a two or two and a half horsepower gasoline engine to do this work satisfactorily. This would be an abundance of power if such engines were reliable, but many of these small engines do not have a good regulation of speed and accordingly it is always desirable to have a much greater amount of power than is theoretically required. I would suggest that if your correspondent desires ten gallons of water per minute that he use one and a quarter inch pipe and that he install a two and a half horsepower engine."

## Be Specific in Your Inquiries.

A subscriber two or three weeks ago wrote asking what would be a fair price per acre for corn fodder, the purchaser to do the binding and shocking.

Our subscriber presented, as our read-

not give us sufficient data on which to build an intelligent answer. It is not amiss to say that dozens of such inquiries are received each month and which inquiries must be taken care of in personal correspondence, but the answers to which would probably be helpful to KANSAS FARMER readers if specific data were given and warranting a definite reply. The important thing in submitting an inquiry is to be specific. You cannot state too many of the details. It would be just as sensible to write your doctor that you were sick and to send you some medicine as to present inquiries in the above form.

## Loss of Feeding Nutrients in Silage.

Subscriber C. C. F., Douglas County, asks if it is a fact that there is no loss of feeding value in corn, kafir or cane when placed in the silo.

It is a fact that there is much less loss of the constituents of feed by putting corn, kafir or cane in the silo than by storing it in any other way. This loss is so small as compared with the loss of storing in shocks and feeding therefrom, that it has been commonly stated—and carelessly so—that the silo preserves all of the constituents of food contained in the crop. This statement is not correct inasmuch as the best authorities contend that the loss through well built, deep silos, does not exceed 10 per cent. This loss, keep in mind, has reference to the loss of food nutrients and which loss comes through two sources: First, through small wastage in feeding, and second, through loss by fermentation.

The fermentation of any crop placed in the silo is necessary to produce silage. This fermentation results in a considerable amount of heat and the consequent loss of nutrients. The extent of fermentation is dependent upon the amount of air in the silo. The more air present the more heat there will be and the greater loss. Herein is explained the necessity for air-tight structures and for the thorough tramping of the crop when the silo is being filled. Fermentation continues until the oxygen of the air has been displaced by carbon dioxide. The deeper the silo and the consequent increased pressure, the less air in the silo and the consequent reduction of loss to a minimum. It is because of the above condition that hollow stem crops are not regarded as making good silage and are seldom placed in the silo. The hollow stems contain air and it is difficult, or rather impossible, for this air to be wholly removed even through the excessive heat and fermentation developed.

The above is a somewhat technical answer to our subscriber's question, but it is well enough to understand once for all that the saving of absolutely all the constituents of feed contained in the crop is not accomplished when that crop is siloed. Nevertheless, a loss of 10 per cent of the constituents of feed contained in the crop is so small as compared with the loss by shocking or cocking, that it is not far amiss from the fact to state that the silo does preserve all the elements of feeding value. There are other advantages of the silo and these are convenience in storing, efficiency of storage for a practically indefinite period, convenience of feeding, and the retention of the succulence of the green crop, all of which points are essential to live stock feeders.

## Road Work That Counts.

An important piece of road work is that under way on the Godwin Hill road in Ashland Township, Riley County. A new road 400 feet shorter than the old will permit two horses to pull a maximum load of 3,500 pounds as against 1,200 on the old highway. The cost of improvement will be \$3,000, of which the Manhattan Commercial Club has subscribed \$500 and individuals in the neighborhood a similar amount. The township will contribute \$500 and the remaining expense will be borne by Riley and Geary counties. The work was planned by A. R. Losh and C. H. Phelps of the Highway Engineering Department of Kansas Agricultural College.

With good care, proper wholesome food and pure water, the health of a flock of hens will remain perfect year after year. Where hens are allowed to sit, week after week, without being broken up, disease is likely to break in, and occasionally there develops a case of tuberculosis, the origin of which is hard to determine, but this is a rare disease among fowls where they are properly bred and carefully attended to.



WORKING FALL LISTED RIDGES DOWN WITH LISTER CULTIVATOR IN EARLY SPRING.—THIS METHOD OF HANDLING LAND FOR KAFIR HAS PROVEN SUCCESSFUL AT HAYS, KANSAS, AGRICULTURAL STATION, AND IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE WESTERN THIRD OF KANSAS.

determine what percentage will grow so that enough additional seed may be sown to make up for the loss.

We are confident that the conditions under which millet seed is held will have much to do in maintaining its germination. We believe that if the seed is cut when thoroughly mature, threshed without exposure to rains and kept in a dry bin and not allowed to heat, it will make good seed the third or fourth year. The germination test, however, is the test which should be applied to all old seed. It will reveal the actual condition of the seed. There are so many things in the storage of seed which affect the germination that it is not safe to say offhand whether two or three-year-old seed is good or unsatisfactory for planting.

## Power for Pumping Water.

One of KANSAS FARMER folks whose postoffice is Cherryvale and who forgot to sign his name, submits this inquiry: "What engine power will be required to pump water through an inch or an inch and a quarter pipe, a half mile? The rise or fall within the last forty rods is twenty-five or thirty feet." The inquiry was referred to H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer of Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his answer:

"It is impossible to compute power unless you know something of the amount of work to be done. Your correspondent failed to give the quantity of water which he desired to pump. I have made the assumption that the pipe line is straight and that he would perhaps desire to pump ten gallons of water per minute. If a one-inch pipe line was used the friction head would be equivalent to almost 200 feet of vertical lift. If a one and a quarter inch pipe was used, the friction loss would be equivalent to about one-fifth of this amount. It would seem apparent then that it would not be wise to use a one-inch pipe for a quantity of water as great as ten gallons per minute, but it would

ers will realize, a question impossible of satisfactory answer. He gave no idea as to the character of the corn—whether or not it was the dried up, immature stalk, or whether it was the near mature corn, and further did not state how much if any corn was in the fodder. There is a vast difference in the feeding value of mature and immature corn fodder because of the difference in the feeding nutrients contained. So it is apparent that before it would have been possible to give the inquiring subscriber an answer, greater detail relative to the character of the crop was necessary. With the information given in detail as he could have given it, it would have been possible to place a value on a ton of this fodder as compared with a ton of prairie or alfalfa hay at the market price then prevailing for these hays. We speak of giving the value on a ton basis instead of an acre basis because our subscriber neglected to state the probable acre ton yield.

At about the same time we received a letter from another subscriber in which he desired to know how to feed sixty head of calves on kafir head meal. It will be observed that this inquiry was as difficult of answer as the one first above quoted. This because we had no idea of the age of the calves and again because it was not known how the subscriber desired to handle these calves. That is to say, we did not know whether he was desirous of wintering them on a maintenance ration with a view to keeping them growing and thrifty to be turned onto the pastures next spring and put in the feed lot the following fall, or whether he desired to crowd them in growth from the time of writing and sell them as early as possible for beef.

There might be a half dozen different methods of handling these animals in the mind of our subscriber.

It is apparent from the two inquiries above submitted that we could not give our subscribers the information they desired and hoped for, all because they did



# POWER FOR FARM

## Observations on the Need for More Power in Crop Production

It is calculated that of the work required to grow and harvest a wheat crop, 60 per cent of the labor and power required is involved in the plowing. It appears that the labor and power involved in the preparation of the seed bed for wheat must be increased. This because deeper plowing seems necessary and the deeper plowing required the greater will be the expenditure of labor and power in performing that operation. It must be remembered that the surface four or five inches of Kansas soil has been farmed until in a considerable measure it has become depleted of fertility and furthermore is depleted of the humus necessary to maintain a satisfactory physical condition of that soil. The experience of the past has established beyond question also that earlier plowing for wheat must be done. The earlier work is necessary for reasons so well understood that they need not here be mentioned. The deeper plowing is needed to bring to the surface soil rich in plant food and also to create a deeper reservoir for the accumulation and storage of moisture. It is not so easy to grow good crops in Kansas as it once was, and this is through the changing soil conditions resulting from continued farming. More labor is required than formerly for the greatest crop surety. This is one of the reasons for the increasing cost of crop production. To maintain the profit which has in former years existed in the growing of all kinds of crops will require a decreased cost per bushel in the production. This decreased cost under the conditions prevailing must come largely through the increased yield per acre and which can come only through more thorough farming methods. If 60 per cent of the power and labor is involved in growing and harvesting a crop now, then in the future it must be increased to 65 or 70 per cent.

Just how to make it possible to plow earlier and deeper for wheat and to do more and better plowing for all other crops, has become an important consideration with most farmers. They realize the need for deeper and more rapid plowing, but how to do this is the question not yet fully decided upon by the farmer. Thought on this question reverts naturally to power plowing—the use of an engine which can be operated to its maximum capacity on hot days and during the night also if necessary. The thought of power plowing associates with it the mammoth engines and engine gangs used in the monster fields of the North and West, and it is at once promptly concluded that aside from the

tremendous first cost that there are not practicable in the comparatively small fields of the 160 or 320-acre farm. It is the farm of the latter proportions which these days is most interested in the subject of power farming. The man who operates the farm on which the size of fields is measured by the thousands of acres, has solved the question. He uses the big engine and big plow. He has learned also the advantages of early plowing and of deeper plowing. The small farmer—the man with a 35 or 40-acre field—need not lose hope, however, for the reason that the manufacturer of plowing engines has for years been studying his case and in the evolution of the power plow has within the last few years been able to build an engine which is well adapted to small farm usage.

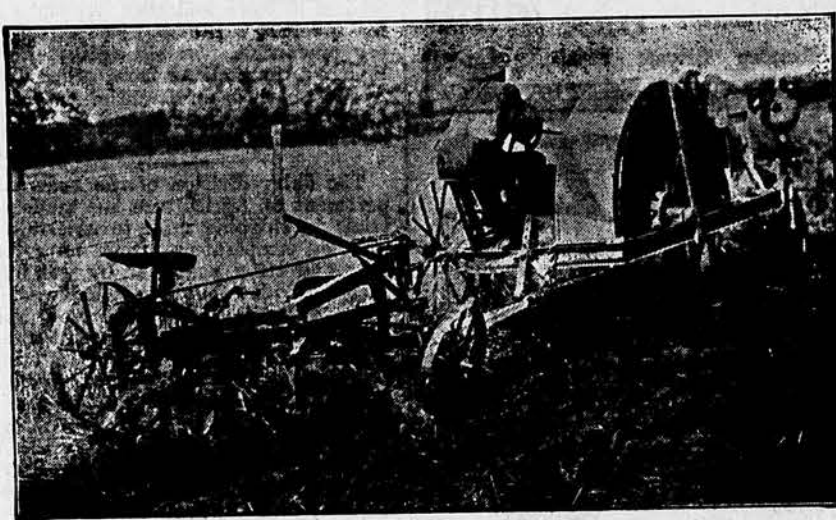
Numerous small tractors for general purpose farm work are now on the market and sell for less money than would be required to purchase the horses necessary to accomplish equal work. It is not to be understood that these engines will do all the work which horses can perform. The gas tractor will never wholly take the place of the farm work stock. It will, however, take the place of a considerable proportion of this stock, it will obviate the necessity of the hired man or men in many instances, with the added advantage of expediting the work. The gas tractor will not only do the

plowing, but also a considerable proportion of the work needed on land following plowing. It will perform the disking in advance of plowing and this is becoming an important operation. It will accomplish a considerable proportion of the work required in corn farming. It will list as well as plow. It will enable the corn grower to do much of the cultivation of a corn crop before the planting period and which time is regarded as the best for cultivation. It will perform satisfactorily heavy road work. It will grind the feed, cut the silage and pump the water for stock or for irrigation. Many tractor owners have found it possible to do their own work and then do work for their neighbors at remunerative wages. We do not consider, however, that this is an important point for consideration of the tractor owner, because it has been our observation that most farmers need their whole time on their own farms.

It is pretty generally conceded these days that the need for power on the farm is such as justifies the use of an engine of some sort. Too often these engines are bought for a particular job. For instance, the wind fails for a few days and a small horsepower engine is bought to pump water. Then an engine is needed to operate the silage cutter. This requires another engine of greater horsepower, and either a second purchase is made or an engine is hired.

Soon the engine investment has reached a point at which a tractor engine could be bought for the same or less money. The tractor, therefore, as a general purpose engine, should be considered. The tractor which will plow the 40 or 50-acre field or even the 100-acre field, is not too large to be economical in supplying the power for other farm jobs. The farm power plant has become a near necessity on all well regulated farms. This plant can be so arranged that the tractor may do the work in the field and when this is done be placed in position under cover where it will perform all the varieties of work it may be called upon to do. This is a phase to be considered in the purchase of the tractor.

There are several thousand farm tractors now owned and used in Kansas in performing all the work of the farm to which they are adapted. We have in the past year corresponded with many of such owners and we have yet to receive the first report indicating disappointment in the use of the tractor gas engine. To be sure, most of these outfits are owned by large farmers, but the percentage owned by comparatively small farmers is rapidly increasing. This increase is but natural, of course, because the proportion of small farmers is greater than of large farmers. The small farmer is compelled by virtue of his circumstances to more depend upon his own labor than is the large farmer. Until there is a greater supply of hired help it will be necessary for the small farmer to each year confine his operations to such lines and to such extent as he can accomplish with his own labor. This is a condition which makes necessary increased power, with larger and more efficient machinery. In this day and age the small farmer must become more and more a power farmer. To increase horse power to the extent needed, to do more and better work and to accomplish that work in season, requires horse power which during a great period of the year is not needed and which thus becomes expensive. Farm management not only involves the proper organization of the farm in the distribution of crops, but also in the utilization of farm labor to the very best possible extent and also in the economical administration of that labor. The farming of today is vastly different from that of fifty years ago and every changed condition calls for a change in the kind of equipment. The farm must be as well equipped as the factory and the same principle of maximum production at minimum cost must apply.



BULL TRACTOR DRAWING GANG PLOW WITH TWO SIXTEEN-INCH BOTTOMS.

## War Effect On Farmer

### Latest Market View Indicates Continued Good Prices

EUROPE'S war is still the most absorbing factor in the markets of America. Business is gradually being restored to normal proportions, but there is still serious dullness in cotton mules and southern horses. On the other hand, wheat is selling at prices 25 cents a bushel higher than the low level on the new crop in July, corn and oats are high, and meat animals show a firm tone.

No important farm commodity has been affected so bullishly by the European war as wheat. And it is probable that no commodity will feel the effect of the appalling war more favorably than that grain. The general trade is beginning to realize that the war will mean a tremendous decrease in the acreage sown to winter wheat in Europe. As a result, it is possible that the world may witness even higher prices for the grain next year than at present. There is danger, of course, that the purchasing power of European consumers will be so reduced that they may be unable to pay extraordinary prices, but there is a general feeling that high, profitable figures will prevail.

Of all the grain crops grown in the United States, it seems safe to predict that none can expect more strength in price as a result of the war than wheat in the next year. Of course, Argentine, Australia and India—great wheat growers—may also increase production on the

prospect of short yields in Europe, but they cannot be expected to add enough acres to offset the decreases indicated for Europe. Therefore, the sowing of wheat in Kansas and other states this fall is at least an unusually, if not exceptionally, promising undertaking, provided the soil is in condition to produce an average crop under normal conditions.

**STOCKER AND FEEDER PROBABILITIES.**  
Naturally, there is great interest now in the market for stocker and feeder cattle. Prices on these animals are high, but there is hardly any prospect of much, if any higher prices. With an abundance of fall pasturage, great supplies of roughage and very cheap cottonseed meal in prospect, the demand for cattle for filling feed lots promises to continue broad. But there is need of conservatism in making purchases. The country is feeling the effect of Europe's war in many commercial lines adversely, and this may reduce consumption of meat in the next year. Still, the head of one of the large banks at the Kansas City stock yards expressed this view:

"It seems to me that there will be a demand at good prices for all the beef the country is capable of producing in the next year. Hogs may reach a record level if European army buying is of the proportions expected."

"Good" prices in markets, however, are not always profitable prices, especially when investments in unfinished

cattle are not made conservatively. No one, however, can say that the market will be profitable or unprofitable. The thing to bear in mind is that this is no time for over-enthusiasm, even though the Kansas City market has a record top of \$10.50 on fed steers to its credit for August. It is said that some of these \$10 to \$10.50 cattle have not been netting profits, although most of them are probably profitable to their finishers.

#### OUTLOOK FOR HOGS AND PORK.

As for hogs, the outlook was never more perplexing. The South is demoralized, owing to the fact that it must carry over most of its cotton, the principal crop of that region. And as the farmers of the South are suffering from Europe's war, so they, their employees and those dependent upon them may buy less pork products in the next year. If Europe does not take enormous quantities of lard, the market may feel bear pressure, as the South may find itself with much cottonseed oil unmarketable in Europe. There is, however, some hope of big orders from Europe's armies, as pork products can be carried over battlefields with little danger of spoiling. The health of hogs over the country is the best in years, and there may be some surprises in the way of large winter runs. Despite the enormous declines in the corn prospect in July and early August, there was almost no liquida-

tion of pigs, indicating that the country is determined to finish its generous pig crop. Most signs indicate that hogs will make feeders more money than cattle.

With Armour and Sulzberger & Sons operating in Argentine and Swift in Australia, it should be remembered that if these packers obtain great orders for meats for European armies, which are not altogether certain, they may go to their foreign sources of supply, especially for canned products.

#### GO SLOW ON LAMB FEEDING.

In the feeding lamb market the best policy at this writing seems to be to go slow in making purchases. Until the war began in Europe, flockmasters of the West were asking very high prices for feeding lambs, a top of \$5.50 being quoted on thin lambs on New Mexico ranges. This price compares with a top of \$5.25 a year ago and is the highest in history. Since the war, however, there has been a cessation of activity among western feeding lambs speculators and there may be larger offerings of lambs than the trade had expected. The West has a large lamb crop, but range conditions are excellent, so an unusually liberal proportion will be fat.

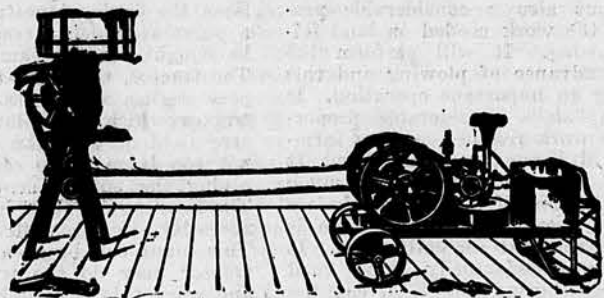
#### HORSE BUYING FOR EUROPE'S ARMIES.

In horses the trade is uncertain. There are rumors of the placing of an order for 15,000 horses for army purposes by the French government with

(Continued on Page Seven.)



## International Harvester Cream Separators



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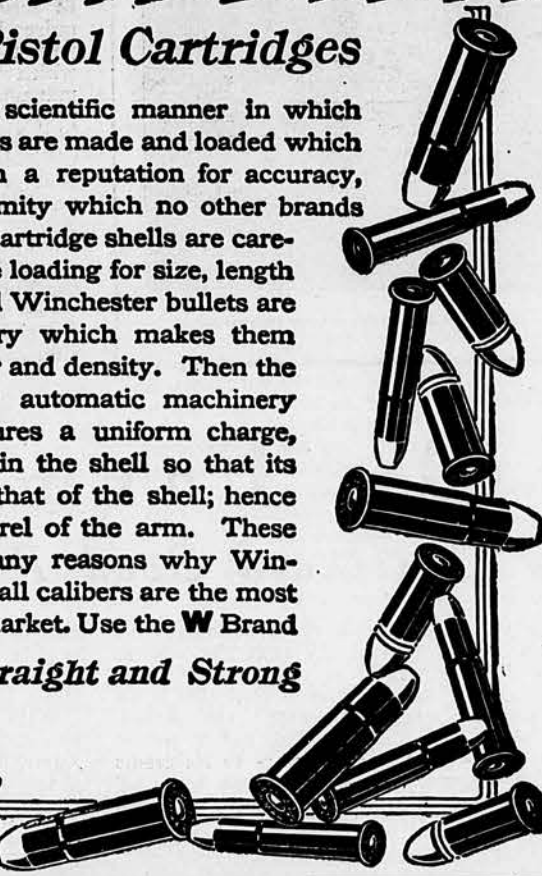


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## DAIRY

Those interested in the breeds of dairy cattle ought to attend the National Dairy Show in Chicago this year. On Monday, October 26, is Holstein day; Tuesday, October 27, Ayrshire day; Wednesday, October 28, Jersey day; and Thursday, October 29, Guernsey day. On these days each of the breeds named will be judged and it will be a most excellent opportunity to inspect the great individuals of each of these breeds and it is certain that the interested dairyman will observe much of value. On these days at the National Dairy Show there is much enthusiasm. Spectators become as enthusiastic over their choice for the breed honors as do people over their favorite candidate for political honors. Speeches, dinners and parades mark the day's work for each breed, and dairy enthusiasm runs high.

The news press has a story to the effect that during an electrical storm on July 27, five barns in the vicinity of Princeton, Wisconsin, were struck by lightning and destroyed. None of these barns was equipped with a lightning rod. The same item reports that a farmer's insurance company which has been in operation a number of years and which insures only farm property, has not been called upon to adjust a loss on a rodged building. It would seem that the view relative to lightning rod is changing as a result of the information given out by insurance companies. Several times in this column have figures been printed showing that the loss of rodged buildings was very small indeed as compared with unrodged. The excuse for writing this item in the dairy column is that a larger proportion of the good barns in Kansas are owned by farmers who milk cows and that dairymen having the best barns ought to exercise every precaution possible against loss by lightning as well as from other causes. A good barn is an essential part of the dairy farm equipment and its loss is a serious thing.

The dairy division of the Federal Department of Agriculture has made some trials in shipping milk to ascertain the rise in temperature from unprotected cans and those protected by wet burlap sacks and also those protected with hair quilt jackets. The cans were hauled thirteen miles in an open truck on a bright sunny day, the average temperature while the milk was in transit being 82.6 degrees. Before starting on the haul the milk was cooled to 50 degrees. The rise in temperature during the haul in the unprotected cans was 28½ degrees, that of the hair quilt jacketed cans 5½ degrees, and that of the cans covered with wet burlap, 8½ degrees. The milk was on the road three hours. These trials show the advantages—in fact the necessity—of protecting milk and cream while in transit. Now that Kansas is buying cream on a grading plan, the result of these trials is important to farm dairymen. It is to be remembered that high temperatures are responsible for souring and bacterial growth and which conditions place much cream in the second grade column on the records of the cream receiving agency. Not a single can of cream in this state should be hauled to market during the summer season without a cover.

"There is a vast difference between air-dried and sunburned hay." This is a statement made by F. L. Allen of Ohio in a most thoughtful article printed in the Rural New Yorker. He adds: "Many farmers burn the life out of their hay and then wonder why their stock do not do well when they have all the hay they can eat." Every well-to-do farmer knows that there is a vast difference in the value of hay or even of cane, kafir or corn fodder which has been well "cured" as compared with that which has been burned dry by the sun. There are hundreds of farmers who make an effort at curing alfalfa in the cock who never think of curing prairie hay or roughages of the coarser character. The man who puts up the best alfalfa hay rakes it into the windrow when it has cured just a little and after curing more in the windrow he puts it in small cocks there to cure until it is ready for stacking. In the case of thickly-sowed kafir or cane which is mowed, common practice is that of leaving it on the ground under the rays of the scorching sun until it is dry enough to cock. Unless such feed can be cut little by little and cured on the ground without severe drying, it would be better to put it in the windrow and there let it cure. There is a wide difference in the feeding value of "cured" and sunburned hay or roughage,

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Think of it—a real, well-made, easy to operate, Portable Elevator, only \$79.50—just about half what others charge. It's the man's biggest saving ever offered. It puts an elevator in everyone's reach. It's no longer a luxury that on account of high prices only a few could afford. Farmers who have seen it wonder how I can make it so good and sell it so cheap. Let me tell you why.



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## CORN

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and it is difficult to place a proper estimate in dollars and cents upon this difference, but the observing feeder will have no trouble in noting that difference in the feeding effect upon his animals.

Thousands of cows throughout Kansas will be freshening from September 1 to October 1. These will be the winter milkers. It will be desirable to feed these cows well from the time of freshening even though the winter feeding season is not on. Here in Kansas so many cows freshen on short pastures that they never reach a maximum milk flow. They are continued on pasture until the grass is destroyed by killing frosts and which is a commonly accepted time for beginning the winter feeding. The fresh cow ought to be well fed from freshening, whether it is time to begin feeding the stock cattle or not. A milk flow which is lost cannot be regained later by heavier feeding. A milk flow once lost is lost for that period of lactation. The fact is that the cow about to freshen ought to have feed in advance of freshening so that at calving time she would be in good flesh and the milk-producing organs active. The results of such handling will show in the milk pail. If there ever is a time when it will pay to feed a cow, it is immediately after she becomes fresh. Should there not be feed enough on the farm to feed the whole herd well and obtain a liberal milk flow during the winter, it would be economy, we think, to use all the feed needed to make a good flow so long as it lasted and when the feed had reached the point at which it was about gone, let the cows "rough" it. This, of course, would result in the loss of the flow, but not until the fullest income possible had been obtained through early liberal feeding. The milk cow requires a certain percentage of feed to maintain her body, and if the amount of feed she receives just approximates what she requires to support her body, there is no surplus for milk. Would it not be better to feed liberally and have her consume as large a surplus of feed over and above her bodily needs as possible while she is giving milk and when the feed runs short leave her to take care of her body only on the short ration? This is a belief born wholly out of our own observation and experience. It is not good policy for a dairyman to be short on feed, but if he must be short, then the little he has should be used to the best advantage possible, and this theory looks reasonable to us. What do you think of it?

A subscriber writes Hoard's Dairyman that he has a dairy of about thirty cows and desires to know if he could afford to borrow money to build a silo. He has plenty of corn to fill the silo. The answer by Hoard's Dairyman is: "With a herd of thirty cows there is no question but that a person can afford to borrow money for the building of a silo. There is no investment that will pay a better return on money invested than a silo. This, of course, means if a person uses silage in the right way and keeps the right kind of dairy stock." The above answer is worthy of note since it comes from the leading exponent of the best dairy practice. Hoard's Dairyman has been printed for forty-eight years. It has seen dairying in Wisconsin grow from nothing to the largest industry in the state and it has helped materially in establishing this industry. It has urged the silo upon dairymen for years and years and thousands have been built in that state and each year more and more are being built. These facts are mentioned as some evidence favorable to the utility of the silo and the satisfaction which the farmers of Wisconsin have found in using them. This should prove a note of encouragement to those Kansans who have built silos and to those thousands of others who are still hesitating as to whether or not they should build. It would have been interesting if Hoard's Dairyman had stated the fewest number of cows for which a farmer could afford to borrow money and build a silo. It is safe to say, however, that a silo is worth while for ten cows. This number of cows producing 150 pounds of butter fat each per year, would not make a silo highly profitable unless it should be, as a result of better feeding through silage, their product would be increased to 200 or more pounds, and this, in our judgment, is easily possible if good silage is properly fed. If the ten-cow owner will build a silo necessary to feed ten cows and their young stock, he will find it one of the best investments he ever made.

A dairy house or milk house is essential to the most convenient and satisfactory handling of milk and cream.

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**The new HUDSON Six-40 holds first place today because Howard E. Coffin designed it.**

He is final authority on motor car engineering. For many years he has led the most important advances. Most men today will concede his supremacy.

This car is his masterpiece. He has worked for four years on it, with 47 other HUDSON engineers. And this latest Six-40 is their final conception of the ideal new-day Six.

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The HUDSON Six-40 is simply the climax of an almost universal trend. It shows the goal which the ablest designers are aiming at today.

Most cars are being built lighter. But the HUDSON Six-40 is the first car of similar passenger and road capacity to reach 2,890 pounds.

All seek lower operative cost. But here—by a new-type motor—we have accomplished economy before unknown. In body beauty we have simply excelled along the lines in vogue. So also in equipment, comfort and convenience. We have added unique attractions.

And HUDSON efficiency has distanced others in the trend toward lower prices. This \$1,550 is a record price on a quality car of this size.

**The End of Excess**

This HUDSON Six-40 marks the end of over-tax—of excess in weight, in price or operative cost. Such excess means crudity. It means wrong materials, or lack of skill, or low efficiency. Such things have no place in modern engineering.

Men have come to Sixes to get continuous power. Now they are coming to lightness, to fuel economy, to artistic lines and perfect equipment. And they are demanding lower prices.

In the HUDSON Six-40 these requirements are met as in no other car of today. They are met in a car built by Howard E. Coffin, which means the last word in a quality car.

These are the reasons why you should see this car. Its perfections will amaze you. No car in this class, in the history of motoring, has ever met such a welcome.


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Six-40

**\$1,550** This Year f.o.b. Detroit

**1915 Model**



This Phaeton body with room for six, \$1,550 f. o. b. Detroit.

A perfect streamline body.  
Disappearing tonneau seats.  
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Five styles of body.

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**HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO., 8213 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.**

The same building should be used as a cream separating room. Properly constructed it will afford the best of protection for the separator in addition to being convenient in the handling of all separator parts and milking utensils. Not long since we inspected a concrete milk house 8 x 10 feet with eaves eight feet and cone of roof fourteen feet from the ground. In each side of the building there was a window except at the end in which the door was built. This end of the building could as well have had light also if a window had been placed in the door. The windmill stood some twenty-five yards from this house, but the water was piped under ground to the milk house. All of the stock water used on this farm was pumped through the milk house tank. The constant pumping of fresh water gave a temperature in the milk house tank less than two degrees warmer than that of the water in the well. The tank in the milk house was also concrete. The building cost \$40. This cost included cash outlay for all material and \$2 a day for all the labor expended thereon. It was built wholly by farm labor.

#### Effect of Manure on Wheat Crop.

A field belonging to Frank Gregg, of Merrick County, Nebraska, had never received any manure. A part of the field was covered in August, 1912, with manure at the rate of fifteen tons per acre, and a part left unmanured. The entire field was plowed, harrowed and seeded to wheat at the same time. The

unmanured part returned a yield of 18 bushels, while the manured part gave 34½ bushels per acre. The results of this manure will be apparent for years in succeeding crops.

#### WAR EFFECT ON FARMER.

(Continued from Page Five.)

Indiana dealers, but this has not been confirmed. The KANSAS FARMER market correspondent can say authoritatively that the Canadian government has inquired of Kansas City dealers as to the supply and prices of horses in this territory suitable for army needs, indicating possible buying, but no actual contracts have been made. Kansas City sold Great Britain thousands of horses and mules in the Boer war and the Canadian inquiry was probably made on instruction from the British war office in London. If big orders are placed, horses will rise in price, of course. If not, they may decline owing to the almost complete absence of buying by the cotton states, which were heavy bidders at this time a year ago. There is only a market for a very few southern horses for use outside the cotton belt now. The demand for draft horses is only moderate.

Mule trade is suffering more than that in horses. Prices of cotton mules are at least \$25 lower than at the opening of the war five weeks ago, but there is practically no demand at the decline. At the opening of September in 1913 the mule dealers of Kansas City were carrying about 1,500 mules. Their stocks

now are only 600 head, and the dealers regret having purchased that number. Unless the South can find a market for its cotton at fair prices, there is danger that it will forego purchases of additional cotton mules from the Kansas City and St. Louis market this season. Dealers at Kansas City have advised shippers to buy no mules for market, as there is no outlet. Again, therefore, the advice to producers is to hold mules for better times.

#### CORN MARKET WEAKENS.

Both of these coarse cereals, corn and oats, have been weak in the last ten days—largely because of the soaking rains over the corn belt. Indications now are that Kansas will have a corn crop of 100 million bushels, against only 18 million in 1913, and 156 million in 1912. The United States will have more corn and far more roughage than last year. It also has more oats. There has been an unusual oats export trade recently to England and France, so that grain is relatively stronger than corn. There is little, if any reason to expect corn to continue at its present level, although the crop is disappointing as compared with the expected yield. The South promises to economize in the use of corn. Besides, the corn belt has learned to get along with less corn than heretofore. Of course, the character of the winter and the course of live stock prices will play an important part in determining prices. At this writing, the immediate corn price outlook is not bullish.



## What users say:

We constantly receive appreciative letters from users of Gargoyle Mobiloils. Below we quote from a few typical letters. Each bears on a different operating problem.

**Low Cost per Mile.**—"I find that the consumption is about one-half as much per mile as any other oil I have used."—From a Ford owner who uses Gargoyle Mobiloil "E."

**Freedom from Carbon.**—"Have run 30,000 miles and never had a valve touched nor carbon cleaned out of cylinders; engine runs perfectly and seems good for 30,000 miles more."—From a Hupmobile owner who uses Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic."

**Overheating Stopped.**—"... We are no longer troubled with overheating; the motors develop more power and run with less noise."—Operator of Kelly-Springfield and Vulcan trucks who uses Gargoyle Mobiloil "A."

**Hard-run Motors.**—"Before we adopted Gargoyle Mobiloil 'Arctic' we made a thorough test of it and found it worth the difference over cheap oils. By this we mean the great mileage obtained with the highest efficiency from our motors and less carbon. This means less wear and tear on our hard-run motors."—Manager of a large taxicab company.

The Lubricating Chart on the right will show which grade to use on your car. A copy of our complete Chart will be sent you on request.

On request we will send a pamphlet on the Construction, Operation and Lubrication of Automobile Engines. This pamphlet describes in detail the common engine troubles and gives their causes and remedies.

**Stationary and Portable Engines and Tractors.** For all types of Gasoline and Oil Engines Water cooled—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in summer; use Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" in winter. Air cooled—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round. Tractors—Use Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" the year 'round.

**Mobilubricant.**—In the new patented Handy Package. The correct grease for compression cups, for power-transmitting parts of automobiles, and for lubricating farm machinery. The spout fits the filling plug opening of the Ford, and all other cars. To expel the grease—turn the key. No dirt—no waste—no trouble. Sold in one and three-pound tins.

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It is safest to buy in original barrels, half-barrels and sealed five and one-gallon cans. See that the red Gargoyle, our mark of manufacture, is on the container.

For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office. The city address will be sufficient.

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

Domestic Branches: Detroit Boston New York Chicago Pittsburgh Philadelphia Indianapolis Minneapolis



Correct Lubrication

**Explanation:** In the schedule, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil that should be used. For example: "A" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil A." "Arctic" means "Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic." For all electric vehicles use Gargoyle Mobiloil "A." The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Model of Car	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Alfa Romeo	A	A	A	A	A
Armstrong	A	A	A	A	A
Avon	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (10 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (14 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (16 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (18 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (20 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (22 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (24 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (26 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (28 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (30 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (32 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (34 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (36 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (38 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (40 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (42 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (44 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (46 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (48 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (50 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (52 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (54 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (56 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (58 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (60 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (62 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (64 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (66 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (68 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (70 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (72 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (74 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (76 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (78 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (80 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (82 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (84 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (86 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (88 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (90 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (92 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (94 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (96 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (98 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avon (100 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A

## FARM ITEMS

### Several Wheat-Growing Methods.

On the college farm at Central City, Neb., in July, 1912, a field of eight acres was plowed four inches deep with the exception of the center two acres, which were plowed eight inches deep. The entire field received the same subsequent care. The wheat was sown on September 12 at the rate of one bushel and one peck per acre. The shallow plowing returned a yield of 21 bushels per acre, while the deep plowing gave 34 bushels per acre.

Will McCullough of Central City plowed a portion of his ground for wheat early in August. The remainder was plowed in the middle of September. The entire field was plowed six inches deep and rolled with a heavy corrugated roller. The early plowing gave 52 bushels, while the late plowing made 35 bushels per acre.

Stanley Joyce of Archer had a field, a part of which had been in alfalfa for four years previously, seeded to wheat and the entire field given identical treatment. The ground which had not been in alfalfa gave a yield of 18 bushels and the alfalfa ground gave 22 bushels per acre.—Extension Bulletin No. 27, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

### Silage and Soil Fertility.

Subscriber C. L. C., Clay County, writes that he would have built a silo this year except for the fact that several of his neighbors advised him that by cutting green corn for silage he would rob his fields of a greater amount of fertility than by permitting the corn to ripen and harvesting it by shocking. He asks if this view expressed by his neighbors is correct.

The cutting of corn green has no effect on the soil different from that resulting from the cutting of ripe corn. We presume the inference in the above-stated belief of the neighbors is that in the ripening of corn there is fertility in the stalk which returns to the soil. There is absolutely no foundation for this belief. The cornstalk gives nothing back to the soil unless it be plowed into the soil and in which case it returns to the soil fertility and humus—two essentials for plant growth and satisfactory soil conditions. Our subscriber would lose no more in the siloing of corn, so far as soil is concerned, than in the case of shocking. The only difference between shocking and siloing and the husking of corn, leaving the stalks on the ground, is in the value of the stalk when plowed into the soil.

It is strange indeed that such ideas should prevail among the farmers of today. The thing which is responsible for the slow progress of better farming methods is old theories and notions which have no foundation in fact and which when given sober consideration are really silly.

### Drainage of Overflow Lands Progressing.

The time is coming when a considerable acreage of Kansas land which is damaged frequently by overflow and failure to drain, will be converted into the most fertile and productive of land within the state. This by virtue of the activity of H. B. Walker, drainage engineer in the extension service of the Kansas Agricultural College. He has just completed the work in a ten thousand acre drained district in Jefferson County. This district follows 39 miles of the Delaware River and involved an expenditure of approximately \$90,000, or \$9 an acre. While the work as planned was expected to give relief only from ordinary overflows, an unusual storm in June with nearly 10 inches of precipitation caused no floods in the lower end of the district where the construction was complete. In some sections of this district we have been told by farmers that one crop in three years was about all that could be expected from much of this overflow land. It is apparent that the \$9 per acre assessment for drainage will soon be earned by the better cropping results.

In Saline County between the Smoky Hill and Solomon rivers is a tract of four or five thousand acres for which drainage plans are now being made. In this area this season two thousand acres of wheat could not be properly harvested because of water. This, like the Jefferson County district, will be drained on a co-operative plan.

### New Chautauqua Feature.

A feature of the Wathena Chautauqua this fall was the exhibit of the Doniphan County Horticultural Society located in a tent adjoining the chautauqua tabernacle. The display made was designed not so much to show the superiority of fruits grown in the Wathena neighbor-

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Cuts, Splints, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

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## Waterproof

Not nearly—not fairly—but dryly waterproof



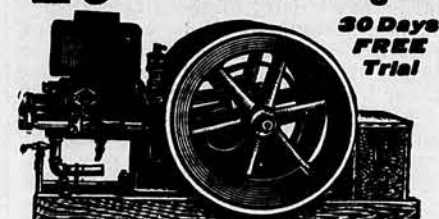
## REFLEX SLICKER

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They are made of the heaviest New England denim, cut extra full and roomy, and made as well as the best Union garment makers can make them. There are twelve deep pockets in every suit. Suspenders are broad, with a good length of real elastic, and don't slip down.

**A PAIR FREE.** To the first man sending us the name of a merchant in a town where Finck's "Detroit Special" Overalls are not now for sale, we will send a pair (size and style desired) of overalls free the moment we get the first order from that merchant.

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**Let me send you an Engine to earn its own cost while you pay for it.**

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Kerosene, Gasoline & Gas. SIZES 2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 AND 22 HP. Stationary, Portable, Special Sewing Styles

2 H-P, \$34.95; 4 H-P, \$49.75; 6 H-P, \$59.35; 8 H-P, \$139.65; 12 H-P, \$219.90; 16 H-P, \$298.90. 22 H-P, \$399.65. Portable Engines Proportionally Low. 60 Days Trial. 5-Year Guaranty.





hood, but to illustrate the different methods employed in fruit growing. The walls of the tent were hung with branches of sprayed fruit. On the tables were plates of good fruit and also specimens of all orchard pests, insects and fungi found in the vicinity. Also were shown photographs illustrating modern orchard practice in all its phases. Visitors were met by one of the gentlemen, several of whom spent their time in the interest of developing horticulture in the vicinity. Among these were J. L. Pelham, secretary of the State Horticultural Society; J. H. Merrill, entomologist of the Kansas State Agricultural College; W. L. Sweet, horticulturist, and D. B. Whelan, entomologist. Present also were: George T. Groh, president of the Doniphan County Horticultural Society and with whom the idea originated, and also E. V. Wakeman, secretary of

or market grain crops. Cost of production records, to be of value, should cover a consecutive term of years, since it is only by this means that an average cost of production can be determined. It is well known that there are but few crops which are not either highly profitable or very unprofitable each year. Most crops have their good and bad years from the standpoint of profit and only by records extending over a term of years can relative profits or losses of the fat and lean years be compared and the average return and cost of production determined. To illustrate this point the Federal Department of Agriculture gives the figures below obtained by complete cost records for five years on a general farm in Western New York. These figures are submitted to demonstrate how necessary a term record is and how without this record the farmer

PROFIT OR LOSS PER ACRE.								
Year	BEANS		WHEAT		CLOVER		ROTATION	
	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss
1909..	\$10.30	.....	\$ 8.73	.....	.....	\$ 1.71	\$ 5.77	.....
1910..	13.85	.....	4.40	.....	1.75	.....	6.77	.....
1911..	.....	\$13.29	.....	\$ 5.08	2.75	.....	.....	\$ 5.21
1912..	3.98	.....	.....	10.38	13.40	.....	2.33	.....
1913..	.....	6.85	12.73	.....	.03	.....	1.97	.....
Ave. .	\$ 1.60	.....	\$ 2.08	.....	\$ 3.24	.....	\$ 2.30	.....

the society, who made arrangements for the tent and exhibit.

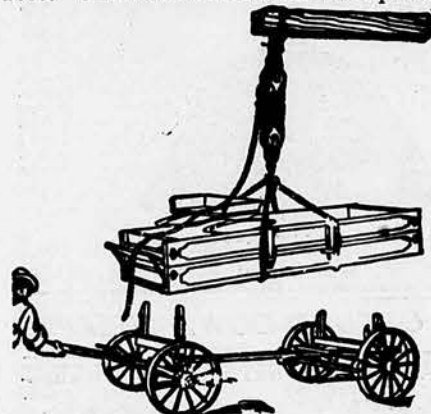
Every interested visitor received a complete lecture on fruit growing from the setting out of a new orchard to the renovating and care of old orchards. It is to be understood that most of the orchards in the Wathena vicinity are about the same age and the problem confronting fruit growers is that of restoring the old orchards to a condition of production and encouraging the setting out of new orchards and seeing that these are decently grown.

The exhibit tent served as headquarters for the members of the society and their friends and the 2,500 visitors attest the popularity of the exhibit and the enterprise shown by the originators.

It occurs to KANSAS FARMER that this is a new and distinctive feature of the local chautauqua which will bear investigation by chautauqua organizers. The Wathena experiment carries out the spirit of the chautauqua, namely that of diffusing useful information. It is worth while to consider this plan in connection with other farm industries. It may be made to apply to general agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, etc., and be made a valuable adjunct to chautauqua work.

#### Ease in Changing Wagon Boxes.

On the small farm on which there is usually only one wagon and it must of necessity be used for hauling loose grain as well as for hauling hay and fodder to the feed lot, the changing of the wagon box for the hay rack is a bugaboo. On the one-man farm it requires



the tugging of the man and his wife to make the change. By the use of the hoist as shown in the accompanying cut, it is easy to arrange for the convenient exchange of wagon beds. A dozen or more applications for the use of the hoist can be made by the ingenious farmer. The same hoist will prove convenient in lifting the pump from the well, in stretching the wire and in butchering, and in fact in other kinds of farm work too numerous to mention.

#### Which Is More Profitable Crop?

When farming is placed on a business basis the farmer will have arrived at accurate figures regarding the cost of production of the several crops grown by him and not until he is able to ascertain such cost will he be able to know whether it pays best to grow feed crops

may be misled as to the probable profitability of a particular crop. The farm for which these figures are given practices a three-year rotation of the crops reported. It is apparent that none of these crops made a profit or caused a loss every year of the five, and it will be seen that no single year's record would have given a safe index of the relative cost and profit of all these crops and of the rotation. The profits shown, by the way, are strictly net, all interest, taxes and general expense of every nature having been apportioned to the productive farm enterprises, including these crops.

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Describes the John Deere full line of farm implements. This book should be on every farm. Tells how to adjust important tools.

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Now every man who buys a car in this class can afford this sturdy car.

See the latest model. See the beautiful lines and finish. Then see the countless hidden ways in which this car excels.

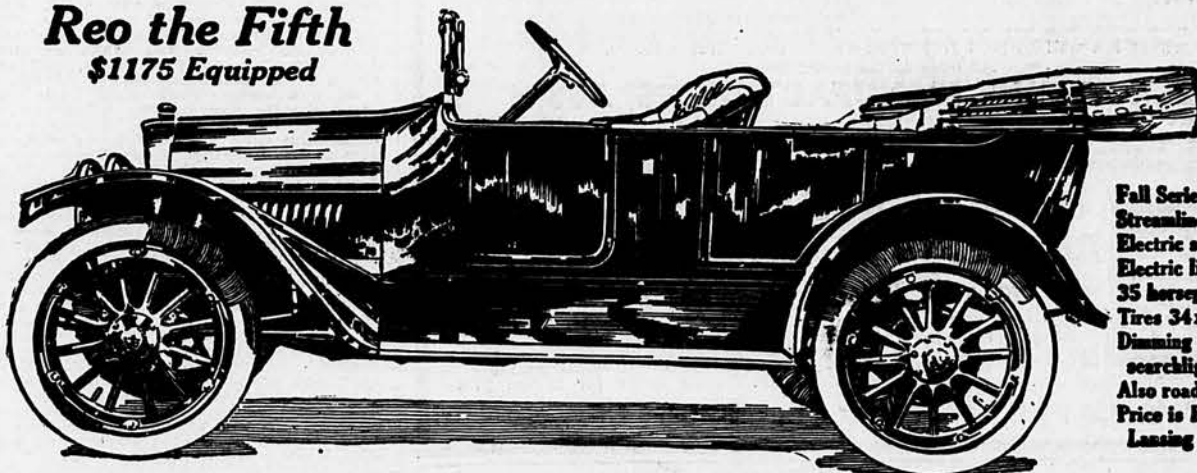
When you do that you will want your new car built as we build this.

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## Reo the Fifth \$1175 Equipped



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Streamline body  
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Equipment includes mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, clear vision ventilating windshield, speedometer, non-skid tires on rear wheels, electric horn, extra rim, improved tire bracket, complete tool and tire outfit, foot and robe rail, etc.





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There's nothing better under the sun that I know of that will accomplish that purpose than the regular feeding of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and the liberal use of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant around the hogpens and wallows. These two scientific preparations of mine will make your hogs practically disease-proof.

## DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

### Makes Hogs Healthy—Expels Worms

This preparation is the result of my lifetime experience as a doctor of veterinary science and doctor of medicine. It contains tonics for toning up the system and enriching the blood, laxatives for regulating the bowels and vermifuges for expelling worms. As a worm expeller, I say emphatically that this preparation has positively no equal, and I'll back this statement up with the strongest guarantee you ever read. Here it is:

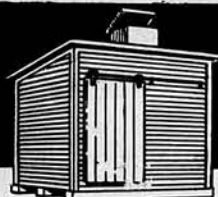
So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock healthy and expel worms that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough tonic for all your stock and, if it does not do all I claim, just return the empty packages and get your money back.

25-lb. pail \$1.60; 100-lb. sack \$5.00, smaller packages as low as 50c. Except in Canada, far West and South. Never sold by peddlers, but only by reputable dealers whom you know. I save you peddler's wagon, team and traveling expenses, as the above prices prove.

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Cut this advertisement out and take it with you—insist on getting SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE. You will not regret it. If he can't supply you, write us. Plan of this wheat bin will be sent free upon application. Write today.

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The best metal grain bin for the price in the world. Defies competition. We make all styles. This is not our highest grade bin, but is splendid value. Keeps grain in perfect condition. Large door and other features. Ask for prices of different kinds and grades, also valuable circular giving opinions of experts on storing grain for higher prices.

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Write today for big free catalog of harness and saddles direct from maker at wholesale prices. We prepay freight charges. H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Dept. 140 St. Joseph, Mo.



## Feeding Hogs in Partnership

Our reader, L. H. P., of Oklahoma, writes us regarding an equitable division of the gross proceeds resulting from feeding out a bunch of hogs in partnership with his land owner. The land owner bought the pigs at ten weeks of age, the price not being stated by our correspondent. These are to be cared for and marketed by the tenant, the land owner and tenant sharing equally in the cost or value of all feed consumed. The tenant pays cash rent on his farm. It is their intention to market these hogs weighing 200 pounds or more.

In this proposition the land owner is risking, on the venture, the amount of money he put into the pigs originally plus one-half the cost of feed necessary to bring them to a marketable condition. The tenant is risking in the venture his labor in caring for the hogs and one-half the feed necessary to finish them.

About the only way to get at an equitable division of the proceeds is to place definite values on the different items entered into the transaction. If these hogs were good healthy shoats they should have weighed in the neighborhood of 75 or 80 pounds at ten weeks of age. In order to bring them up to a weight of 225 pounds, it will ordinarily require about 650 pounds of feed per hog. A value should be placed on the amount of labor which the tenant must put into the feeding and caring for the hogs.

By way of illustration we might assume that ten head of hogs were purchased by the land owner, costing \$50. The total cost or valuation of the feed required to bring these shoats up to 225 pounds weight apiece would be in the neighborhood of \$70, or \$35 for each. An hour's labor daily for the four months of the feeding period should be sufficient to care for the hogs, or a total of 120 hours for the four months, which would probably be necessary to feed and care for the hogs before they are ready for market. At 25 cents an hour this labor would amount to \$30. On this basis the land owner has coming to him \$50, the original cost of the hogs, plus the \$35, representing the cost of the feed, or a total of \$85. The tenant should receive pay for his labor amounting to \$30 plus the \$35 representing his half of the feed expense, or a total of \$65. The pigs averaging 225 pounds at 8 cents would bring a gross return of \$180, leaving a balance of \$30 to be divided between the two partners as profits.

These figures may suggest a method whereby these two partners may be able to figure out a fair settlement in a transaction of this kind. If pasture is used for which the tenant is paying cash rent, a value must be placed on this pasture and this value added to the other feed cost.

In all transactions of this kind, the important thing in reaching a satisfactory settlement is for each party to the transaction to be absolutely fair and square in his dealing with the other party. If either party is endeavoring to make a bargain whereby he is getting the best of the deal, there is bound to be trouble in partnership operations of this kind.

## Don't Forget.

The big sale of W. G. Merritt & Son's entire herd of Holsteins will be held at Great Bend, September 22. They will offer some of the finest registered and high-grade Holsteins ever offered at public sale in Kansas. Farmers and dairymen of Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado should attend this sale, as every animal offered is a profit-maker. They are offering such cows as Royal Maud De Kol Aagie 25413, one of whose daughters was first and grand champion of Kansas and Oklahoma fairs, 1913. Royal Maud freshened January 18 last and to August 1 had a record of 9,516 pounds milk and 342.57 pounds butter fat. She will average 50 pounds of milk per day for August. She is bred to freshen December 9. G. E. Merritt will make an offer of \$100 for her calf if a heifer, delivered at Great Bend when ten weeks of age, if in good condition. They offer Viola Ormsby Mercedes De Kol Aagie, whose full sister took second at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City. Two of her daughters are also in the offering. Lady Verman Jane was purchased by G. E. Merritt in Wisconsin, July 1, 1913. She freshened on July 2, and three days later started on a 1,000-mile trip by freight, which took five days, and in spite of which she produced over 8,000 pounds of milk with an average test of 3.8 per cent butter fat. She is bred to Segis Pontiac Perfection 68500, and is due to freshen October 15. G. E. Merritt also offers \$100 for her calf if a heifer at ten weeks of age, delivered at Great Bend. A daughter of hers fifteen months of age valued at \$400 is also offered. There will be sixteen head of this class, every one of which is a good one and a credit to any herd, or an excellent foundation for a pure-bred herd. For a list of their bulls look at their ad elsewhere in this paper. As for their grade herd, they just cannot be beaten; average over 8,000 pounds milk per year, with average butter fat test of 3.6 per cent. Several cows in the list with records of from 12,000 to 14,000 pounds milk for the year. See their ad in this issue and write them for catalogs, which will be ready for mailing by September 10. Don't forget the name, place and date. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

## Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

For any writing you have to do either out or indoors, Waterman's Ideal will make it easier. The smallest size will write about 20,000 words with one ink filling, and will always start to write the instant the pen touches the paper. The entire pen is strong and safe to carry. One Waterman's Ideal will last for many years. Saves not only time but money and makes better writing. There is also a Safety Type for women.

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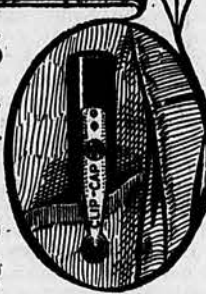
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Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and grind all kinds of small grain and head kaffir.

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Bowser Mills are differently constructed from others. Light running—handy to operate. In 10 sizes from 2 to 25 H. P. Sold with or without elevator. We also make Sweep Grinders. Write today.

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Attaches to Any Type of Wood or Masonry Silo.



### BUCKEYE SELF SUPPORTING SILO ROOF

Cheaper than wood. Will last longer. No need refilling silo; adds 5 feet to height. Quickly and easily erected.

Write for Our Roof Bulletin.

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547 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN RAMS—One, two and three years old, priced right. T. T. BALLEW, Route 2, Columbia, Mo.

OXFORD AND HAMPSHIRE SHEEP, O. I. C. Hogs, Choice Rams, Bred Sows from show stock. Bargain prices. Hogs immunized double treatment. W. W. WATMIRE & SONS, Peculiar, Mo.

## OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

### MAPLE LEAF O.I.C's.

We are offering two fine fall boars, a few good gilts, spring pigs sired by our grand champion boar, Don Ben 2d 3181; can please you in both quality and price.

R. W. GAGE, Mount Ida, Kansas.

### FROST'S O.I.C's

The herd with a record for producing prize winners. Choice breeding stock, both sexes. Priced to sell quick.

S. D. & B. H. FROST, Kingston, Mo.

WALKER'S O. I. C. HOGS.

Write for prices.  
G. A. WALKER, Bogard, Missouri.



## HOME CIRCLE

Save the chicken fat and try using it in cooking in some cases where butter is ordinarily used.

Soiled spots on a whitewashed wall can be easily removed by rubbing each spot gently with a small piece of sand paper.

One of the new and attractive features in connection with the Kansas State Fair Association's exhibition to be held in Topeka September 14-18, is the Better Babies Contest. About 450 babies have been entered and the examination of these will begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning, September 14, and will continue until the judges have passed on all babies entered. This will certainly be an interesting department and undoubtedly many helpful facts can be learned there regarding the development of healthy, robust children.

### International Congress of Farm Women.

The Congress of Farm Women is preparing a good program for its annual meeting, which will be held in October this year at Wichita, Kansas, in connection with the International Dry Farming Congress. Some of the good things promised are: Papers by Mrs. Julian Heath, president of The Housewives' League; Mrs. Widtsoe, of Utah; Miss Inez MacMartin Myers, president of the Louisiana State Federation and many others not yet definitely arranged for. Mrs. Harbert has worked with unflinching zeal to make the Wichita meeting one long to be remembered. Will you try to have your Farmers' Club send a delegate to the meeting to be held in Wichita, October 12-15th? Home Sanitation, Hygiene, Better Schools, Cooking, Good Roads and various subjects bearing upon rural home life will be discussed by notable men and women, and much will be learned about women's work the world over that will be an inspiration to the home club all through the ensuing year.

### Will Pay to See How Manhattan Does It.

It is hard to realize how a day could be more profitably spent than in a visit to the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. It is not to be inferred from this that all the buildings on the campus and the scope of work covered can be carefully inspected in this short time. Indeed, it would require several days and more time and attention than any one member of the faculty of this great institution could spare from his regular duties, to obtain a general knowledge of the work accomplished in all departments. However, one can in a day or even a half day, become greatly enthused over the possibilities and opportunities there offered for the training of the mind and body to take up life's duties—whether those duties are agricultural or mechanical pursuits or the building of a home the environments of which tend to culture, refinement and usefulness.

Every woman in our state should plan to visit the Division of Home Economics of the college. Here she will find many things of interest and of value in her round of every-day duties. The department is certainly well named for the carrying out of its teachings results in economy—of money, of time, and above all, economy of energy and which is so much needed for it has only been in recent years that the burden of the housewife has been considered and lightened. Here the girls are taught cooking in all its phases, and which are many, involving the buying, preparation and serving of food. They are also taught dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, art needlework and many other things which are not only helpful but very necessary at this time when so much is heard of the high cost of living and which cost can be materially reduced as a result of proper training of the mind for household duties. This is a course of study and practical application which every girl needs, whether it be her plan to become a home-builder or take her place in the world of public duty. In the latter case it fits her for a remunerative position as instructor in domestic science or domestic art, as dietitian, or as professional housekeeper.

Much more might be said about the great work attempted and accomplished at the college, but nothing can be here said that will be as helpful or that will give as clear an idea of that work, as will a visit to the college and with those in charge.

### Films Developed Free.

First roll for new customers. We give high grade work at a low price. J. C. WOLCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.—(Adv.)

## All the world's best music is no farther from you than the Victrola

The world's best music, superbly rendered by the world's greatest artists—Caruso, Melba, Tetrassini, Paderewski, Kubelik, Mischa Elman, Sousa, Pryor, Victor Herbert, Harry Lauder, Christie MacDonald, and Blanche Ring are a few of the famous artists intimately associated with the Victrola.

Its exquisite renditions are a source of cheerfulness and inspiration alike in the homes of wealth and prominence, in the homes of discriminating music lovers, in the homes of thousands upon thousands who can hear the best music in no other way.

Your home will be brighter under the charm of the Victrola's beautiful music, and it will be a constant delight to every member of your family.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$10 to \$200, and any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly demonstrate them to you.

Write for the illustrated Victor catalogs.

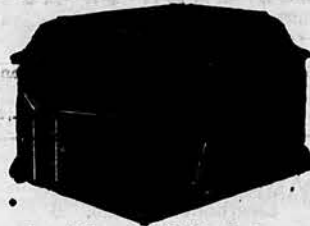
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Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.



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Oak



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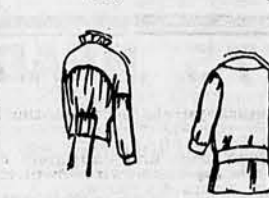
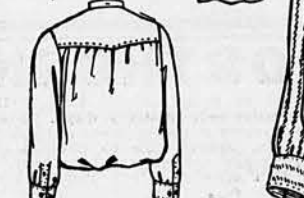
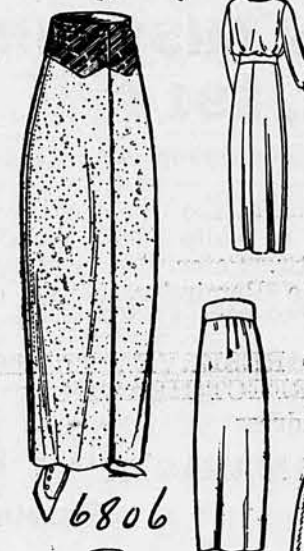
Victrola XVI, \$200  
Mahogany or oak

## FASHION DEPARTMENT

### All Patterns Ten Cents

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

No. 6437—Ladies' Waist: Suitable for either a shirtwaist or a costume waist, this bodice has one of the very deep yokes, made without any seam whatever. It comes down on the arm and the sleeve is gathered where it is inserted as well as at the wrist. The pattern, No. 6437, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. No. 6788—Ladies' Dress: Linen, gingham or percale can be used to make this dress, with the collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting material. The dress closes at the right or at the left side of the front, as preferred. The skirt is cut in four gores. The pattern, No. 6788, is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. No. 6818—Ladies' Waist: Linen or crepe de chine can be used to make this waist. The waist closes at the front and is made with the body and sleeves in one piece. The pattern, No. 6818, is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1 1/2 yards of 54-inch material and 3/4 yard of 24-inch contrasting goods. No. 6806—Ladies' Skirt: This skirt can be used to complete a coat suit or it can be worn with separate shirtwaists. The skirt closes at the front and can be made in either two or three gores. The pattern, No. 6806, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for either the two or three-gored skirt, 1 yard of 6-inch ribbon for a girdle. No. 6362—Boy's Blouse: Linen, gingham, percale or chambray can be used to make this blouse. The blouse is made with a back yoke and with a removable collar. The pattern, No. 6362, is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Age 8 years requires 2 yards of 27-inch material. No. 6355—Children's Dress: Any of the wash materials can be used to make this dress, with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The dress closes in front and the pattern provides for a pair of separate bloomers which are attached to an underwaist. The pattern, No. 6355, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for the dress and bloomers and 1/2 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods for trimming, 3/4 yard of 36-inch goods for the underwaist.





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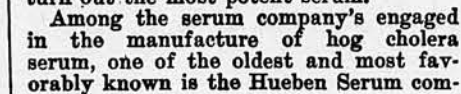
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**BEO. E. LEWIS, President.**

**OTTAWA, KANS.** **CATALOG**  
**FREE**

The ever recurring subject of how to successfully fight and eventually eliminate hog cholera from the corn belt has again been brought to attention by the recent appropriation of half a million dollars by Congress to be divided up among the various states and used to establish experiment stations. Marshall County, Kansas, is to get \$20,000, and it is hoped that with this start it will be possible to demonstrate conclusively to the farmers and hog raisers of Kansas that good, potent hog cholera serum together with a little sanitation is the only absolute preventative for hog cholera.

Consisting of many choice animals carrying the blood of noted sires. Foundation stock purchased from the best breeders. Fifty head now so in next day. Start in the Shortness. All kinds of Shorthorn breeding stock from which to select—cows, heifers and bulls, cows with calf at side, others due to calve soon, grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederic and other noted sires. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody, either Rock Island or Santa Fe depot.

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**GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED.**—Age 21 to 50. Good salary. Write Osmont, 44-F, St. Louis.

**RAILWAY MAIL, CLERK-CARRIERS** and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Osmont, 44-F, St. Louis.

**QUALIFY FOR GOOD POSITION** AT the automobile school of practical experience. Write for free scholarship offer. Lincoln Motor School, 1022 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

**WANTED—MARRIED MAN** FOR 25 to 30 dairy cows, close to small town. Work consists of milking cows, feeding and caring for them and separating milk. Wages, \$50 per month. J. P. Nolan, Garden City, Kan.

**WANTED—FOUR MARRIED MEN** WITH families to work on stock and grain ranch by the month the year around. Separate roomy houses furnished. R. A. McMath, Minneapolis, Minn.

**AGENTS—GET PARTICULARS** OF ONE of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make \$4,000 yearly. Address E. M. Feltman, Sales Mgr., 505 Third St., Cincinnati, O.

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**THOUSANDS OF GOVERNMENT LIFE** jobs now open to men and women. \$65 to \$150 monthly. No layoffs. Summer vacations with full pay. Common education sufficient. Full directions how to get position—free. Write immediately, Franklin Institute, Dept. K-82, Rochester, N. Y.

**FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS** OF about 800,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

**WANTED—A GOOD ALL AROUND LIVE** up to date stockman and farmer to take half interest in all live stock and grain on a good 320-acre well improved farm in Illinois, 2 1/2 miles from a good market. Party must be married and furnish good references. J. N. Harpham, Sterling, Ill.

**MAKE \$100.00 A SEASON** IN SPARE time only and get all your own clothes free. Easy to get orders for men's suits with our beautiful samples and up-to-date styles. Write at once for free book of samples and styles, agents' inside costs and retail prices, full information and our big new offer. It's a wonderful opportunity. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 161, Chicago.

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**960 OR 480 ACRES GOOD SMOOTH** wheat or pasture land, Ford County, such as sells at \$25 to \$30, goes to quick buyer at \$15. Reeves & Sons, Dodge City.

**A GOOD SECTION OF PRAIRIE LAND** and fenced in Gove County, Kansas. Price, \$4,000. Will trade half for beef-bred cows. Henry Hagen, Arapahoe, Colo.

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF LAND** 5 miles south of Cimarron, Gray County, Kansas. A bargain for someone. R. H. Beals, Owner, St. John, Kan.

**LIST YOUR FARMS, RANCHES AND** city property with me for sale or exchange. R. F. Ginder, real estate specialist, 501 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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**1,680 ACRES TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS,** for sale cheap. Well watered and an ideal location for ranch or farm. Address John B. Sneed, Cynthia, Ky., for particulars.

**SECTION OF LAND, UNIMPROVED, ALL** tillable, 4 miles from Oklahoma line. No better wheat land in state. \$7 per acre. Terms on part. Must sell. Geo. M. Perry, Ochiltree, Texas.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—320-ACRE** relinquishment in the heart of the oil and gas belt of the San Luis Valley, Colorado. For further information regarding these lands, address P. E. Benson, Littleton, Iowa.

**137 ACRES, WALLACE COUNTY LAND,** at \$8 per acre. Will take good 5-passenger auto in up to \$500, balance part cash and part time if wanted. John Bygren, Weskan, Kan.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE, IMPROVED 2,560** acres, Taylor Co., Texas, near Abilene; \$14,000 worth stock. Total price, \$54,000. Less than \$5,000 incumbrance. Will sell separate. Consider good city rental property or lands near home. C. B. Amyx, Owner, Chanute, Kan.

**WISCONSIN DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.**—195 acres, all under cultivation; one house, three barns, 40 head of registered Guernseys, crop, stock, machinery. Income, \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. Twenty-nine thousand a year. Terms. O. T. Remington, Elk Mound, Wis.

**DO YOU WANT A FLORIDA FARM** cheap on good terms, that is well adapted to general farming, live stock raising truck and fruit growing? If so, write us at once. We sell direct to the farmer. Dowling-Shands Lumber Co., Land Dept., Green Cove Springs, Clay Co., Fla.

**VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-** tlers; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grain, fruit, etc.; climate like California; ample markets; reduced passages; special excursion next November; free particulars from F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, 687 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Box 34.

## REAL ESTATE.

**OZARK FARMS AND PASTURE LAND** at lowest prices and liberal terms. Write for list. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

**6% MONEY—6% MONEY—6%—LOANS** may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable real estate security; liberal privileges; correspondence solicited. A. C. Agency Company, 758 Gas & Electric bldg., Denver, Colo.; 448 Pierce bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

**SHIELDS RIVER VALLEY IS MON-** tana's best farm lands by actual prize tests. 200 acres, fenced, level, running water, fine meadow, 120 acres plowed for spring planting, \$40 per acre. Hogs, dairying, general farming. Smaller and larger farms, \$18.00 up. Easy terms. Good roads. Close to railroad. Good town. Your opportunity. Act now. John Hefferlin, Owner, Livingston, Montana.

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**SHEPHERD PONIES FOR SALE, FROM** herd of 100. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

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**GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIF-** ers. Arnold & Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

**CARLOAD OF TWO-YEAR-OLD HIGH** grade Jersey heifers. Geo. Ald, Gallatin, Mo.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN** bulls. Smith & Hughes, Route 2, Topeka, Kan.

**HIGH-CLASS JERSEY BULLS AT A** bargain. Two are from great dams and ready. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

**FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD** Polled Durham bulls, cows and heifers, also some high-grade cows and heifers. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

**FOR THE NEXT 90 DAYS WE ARE DIS-** posing of all our Holstein calves, from heavy producing high grade Holstein cows and a very fine registered Holstein sire. The calves are from 4 to 6 weeks old, weaned, beautifully marked, strong and vigorous. Either sex, \$17, crated for shipment to any point. If you wish to get a start with good ones, send your order at once. Whitewater Stock Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

## SHEEP.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE** ewes one and two years old. Also spring lambs, both sexes. Rams ready for service this fall. A chance to get best quality stock. Prices very reasonable. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kan.

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**HAMPSHIRE BOARS, ELIGIBLE TO** registry. Prices right. J. L. Shumaker, Martel, Ohio.

**POLAND CHINA PIGS—THE BIG EASY-** keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Eggs for hatching from pure-bred litters, turkeys and chickens. Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peter, Minn.

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**AUTO WRECKING CO., 13TH AND OAK,** Kansas City, Mo. We tear 'em up and sell the pieces. We save you 50 per cent on repair parts. Also buy old autos, condition no object.

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**WANTED—ALFALFA SEED, SWEET** clover, red clover, etc. Send samples. Hayes Seed House, 524-526 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ALFALFA, SWEET CLO-** ver, red clover, timothy, etc. Samples free. Hayes Seed House, Topeka, Kan.

**TREES FOR FALL PLANTING AT** wholesale prices. Fruit book with special proposition, free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box 1, Wichita, Kan.

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**PATENTS PROCURED OR FEE RE-** funded. Official drawings free. Send sketch for free search. Patent Exchange, Jordans Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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**FOR SALE—FINE LEAF, CHEWING** and smoking tobacco. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks Tobacco Co., Adams, Tenn.

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**VACCINATE AND SAVE YOUR HOGS.** The old pioneer house, The Shier Hog Cholera Serum Co., 1602 West 16th St., will immunize your hogs for life. Testimonials from all over the United States.

## HONEY.

**NEW AMERICAN EXTRACTED HONEY,** two cans of 60 pounds each, \$9. Larger lots, less. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, New Mex.

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**S. C. B. MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1 DURING** September. Mrs. Halgren, Utopia, Kan.

**BUFF WYANDOTTES—THE UTILITY** breed. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

**FORTY-THREE VARIETIES POULTRY,** pigeons. Special prices on young stock. Incubators, supplies. Catalog, 4c. Missouri Squab Co., Dept. D. R., Kirkwood, Mo.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS AND DRAKES,** S. C. Buff Orpingtons, B. Plymouth Rock cockerels. Good stuff at right prices. Geo. Hawes, Wakefield, Kan.

**TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, GUINEAS,** chickens. Leading breeds. Good stock. Reasonable prices. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

**R. C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM** Ingtons, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. These are all from prize winning stock. Eleanor Poultry Ranch, Brighton, Colo.

**PURE-BRED S. C. R. I. RED COCKER-** els from prize-winning stock, hen-hatched and raised, fine ones \$1.50 to \$2 if taken soon. Also fawn and white Indian Runner drakes, fine large ones, \$1.50. Ashe Bros. & Co., Route 5, Ottawa, Kan.

**I DEFY ANY MAN ANYWHERE TO** give you better quality in combined bred-to-lay and exhibition S. C. White Leghorn eggs. They cannot do it. Ninety per cent fertility guaranteed. \$1 per 15; \$6 per 100. Send for my illustrated mating list. Geo. E. Mallory, Box 474, Boulder, Colo.

## DOGS.

**COLLIE PUPPIES, SABLE & WHITE** Stock Farms, Seward, Kan.

**COLLIE PUPPIES CHEAP. LAWNDALE** Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

**SCOTCH COLLIES—WESTERN HOME** Kennels, St. John, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ENGLISH COACH PUPS,** excellent watch dogs. Write O. F. Borden, Esbon, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ENGLISH GREYHOUND** pups. W. F. Bartness, Box 253, Wallace, Neb.

**GREYHOUNDS, STAG HOUNDS, ENG-** lish Fox, Collies. Pups, \$5. Idle-Hour Kennel Co., Gypsum, Okla.

**FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS,** eligible to registry. Females, sable and white, perfectly marked, \$5. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

## CREAM.

**CREAM WANTED.—THE TOPEKA PURE** Milk Company makes butter, lots of it. We pay the highest market price to farmers who ship their cream direct to us. Prompt return of cans and check for cream. We solicit you for a trial shipment. Fourth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kan.

## Bargains in Land

**MR. RENTER, HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.** 160 acres well improved; 60 fine pasture, 20 prairie meadow, balance cultivation; some good alfalfa land. For quick sale, \$3,600. Small payments buys it. Write for description and list of Labette County bargains. D. H. WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

**North Central Kansas—The place where** people come to get well and grow rich. There are no INDIANS in OSBORNE County, they migrated west 45 years ago. Osborne County filled with young men and women from Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and other northern states, who have in their generation built cities, schools, churches, and established themselves and their children on broad acres, with all the conveniences found on farms in the eastern states. Write for my land list. J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.

**14 Quarter Sections, 2 to 6 miles from** Richfield, county seat Morton County. Will sell by quarters, halves or sections to suit purchaser. Price, \$7.50 to \$9 per acre, half cash, balance 5 years at 7%; in shallow water district. Hundreds of bargains in good farms in proven territory. Thos. Darcy, the Land Man, Offerle, Kan.

**CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—Write for** descriptive price list of corn, wheat, clover and bluegrass farms that will prove profitable and satisfactory. 100 improved farms described and priced in Callaway County, the home of the big bluegrass pasture and the banner mule country of the world. HAMILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 5, Fulton, Mo.

**WE SELL OR TRADE ANYTHING, ANYWHERE.** REALTY EXCHANGE CO., NEWTON, KAN.

## ALFALFA AND CORN FARM

**Northeastern Oklahoma—first and second** river bottom; 715 acres 550 cultivated; 40 fine timber; balance meadow; abundance of water; natural gas for house use; finest soil. Great bargain at \$45 per acre. Terms. BEARD LAND CO., Muskogee, Okla.

## A BARGAIN

**147 Acres, 4 miles town of 3,000 people;** 35 acres tame grass, 33 acres alfalfa, 2 acres orchard, 35 acres corn, remainder bluegrass pasture; house of 5 rooms, barn 40x60, corals, two wells and spring, fenced with eight wire fences. All necessary outbuildings. Price, \$60 per acre. Write for particulars. GUY R. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

## 360 ACRES

**Five and a half miles from Allen; 180** acres cultivated, balance pasture and timber; 60 acres bottom; well improved. Price, \$42 per acre. 786-acre Lyon County ranch, 250 a. cult., easy terms. Write for list. G. W. HURLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

## FORTY ACRES NEAR CHANUTE

**Twenty-five acres cult., some alfalfa; 10** a. pasture, orchard, 6-room house, large barn, two wells; 1 mile school. \$700 cash, terms on balance. Price, \$2,000. J. L. TAYLOR, Chanute, Kansas.

## REAL ESTATE BUSINESS PAYS

**BEST.** Study during spare time. SERVICE SYSTEM, 117 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

**Buy or Trade** with us—Exchange book free. Berle Agency, Eldorado, Ka.

**100-ACRE BOTTOM FARM, alfalfa, corn** or wheat land; 7-room house. Big bargain. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

**320 ACRES DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.** Fully equipped for good business, 25 choice cows. Good improvements. Horses, implements. Will sell part or all, one-third cash, terms to suit buyer. Write for particulars. F. D. WEBB, Sterling, Kansas.

**ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks,** hills or swamps, all tillable, general farming and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance 20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures unknown. E. T. TETTER & CO., Little Rock, Ark.

**FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast** Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, bluegrass and corn are the staple crops, at from \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or see The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Ka.

**NOTICE—We are making exchanges** of all kinds of property, no matter where located. Send your description at once and get terms. No fees. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Dept. 6, Hiwerton, Nebraska.

**RENTER'S OPPORTUNITY.** Lyon Co. 80 imp., 60 a. cult., 10 a. alfalfa, \$3,200; mtg. \$1,600. 80 a. unimp., well located, \$2,800; easy terms. Now is your time to own a farm. Other good bargains. List free. FRED J. WEGLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—320 acres of slightly rolling** upland, with part of it low enough that it will raise alfalfa; 4-room frame house, nice little barn for 8 head of horses, granary for 1,000 bushels of grain, splendid well of soft water; 290 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture; 100 acres rented for wheat, one-third to purchaser; 190 acres for spring crops. This farm is so situated that grain and feed crops always command a good price from ranch owners in the Rockville district. A bargain at \$45.00 an acre. Write for list of 100 Central Kansas farms for sale. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kansas.

**FARM OF 640 ACRES FOR SALE** in Morris County, Kansas, within radius of 8 miles having four towns, on three different railroads; fenced all around and cross-fenced hog-tight; 80 acres in splendid corn; 35 acres kafir corn; 35 acres alfalfa; all goes with farm; 190 acres in pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation; wheat made 30 bushels to the acre; will be sold all right; all necessary buildings on place; also new Perfection silo, 185 tons. Write owner, David Goertz, Route 4, Hillsboro, Kansas.

**160 ACRES 1 1/2 miles from good town** on main line of Mo. Pac. Ry.; in the oil and gas belt; farm pays oil royalty of \$15 per month; 60 acres in cultivation, balance in fine blue stem grass; 20 acres in alfalfa. This is a fine creek bottom farm and one of the best stock and grain propositions in the country. Farm fenced and cross fenced; no other improvements; no agents; will sell direct to purchaser on easy terms. Address Lock Box 761, Fredonia, Kansas.

**IRRIGATED ALFALFA LANDS** in the wonderful Pecos Valley of Texas. Most profitable farming in the world; 5 to 7 cuttings annually with average price above \$14 five years past; finest fruit in America; better climate than Kansas; cheapest water; lowest taxation and freight rates; best and cheapest irrigated land anywhere; will sell 20 acres or more on terms to suit, or accept choice city or farm realty in payment. Special inducements to colonies. Write for full particulars. STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

## IRRIGATED ALFALFA FARM

**I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm** of 220 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1,500 gallons water per minute, 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview shallow water district. No junk considered. J. WALTER DAY, OWNER, Plainview, Texas.

## FOR SOON SALE

**120 acres nice smooth land, 60 in cul-** tivation, 30 smooth meadow, balance pasture. This land is rich and productive, crop will show for itself. Good house, cellar and out-buildings, big barn, fruit, fine water, nicely located. Only \$25 per acre. Will carry \$1,500 back on land. If you want this, come at once. F. D. GREENE, Longton, Kansas.

## FOR SALE

**Three lots, 8-room house, good barn, cis-** tern, city water and gas; one-half block of Gage Park line, 20 minutes' walk of High School and Washburn College. Price, \$2,500. One-half cash, easy terms on balance. W. A. Bowles, 715 Morris Ave., Topeka, Kan. Owner.

## FOR SALE

**Eighty Acres of the best bottom land** in Kansas. This land is all in cultivation but unimproved. The land lies due south of Salina on the Ninth Street road, only two miles from the Wesleyan University. We could sell either the north or south 80 and might get the owner's consent to sell the whole quarter. This farm has not changed hands in 45 years, and no other land in that locality is for sale at any price. Notwithstanding these facts, we are in position to offer it at \$50 per acre margin. Here is an opportunity to own the best farm in Kansas. The R. P. CRAVENS AGENCY, Salina, Kan.

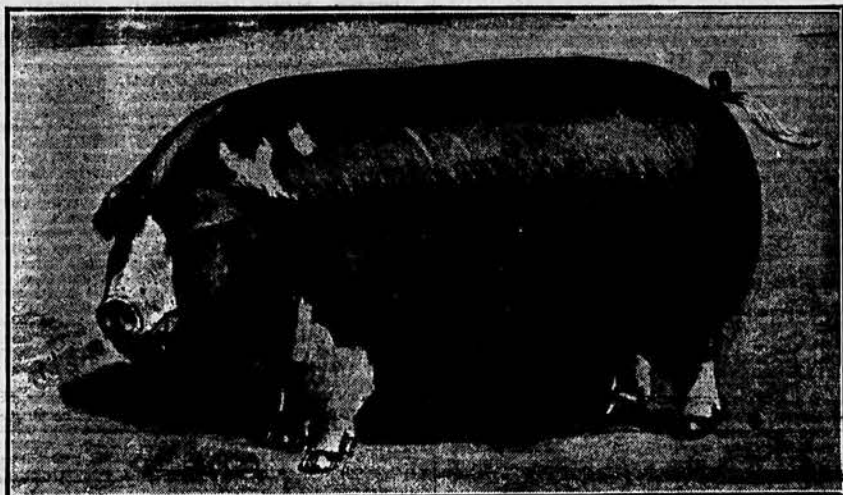
**Well Improved 4,600-Acre New Mexico** Ranch, clear, for sale, \$6 per acre. Would trade for good farm. Nicely improved 160-acre Harvey County, Kansas, farm, \$2,500. COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.

**FARMS in the Ozarks of Southwest Mis-** souri from \$750 to \$100 per acre. Come and let me show you corn now growing that will make from 40 to 70 bushels per acre, or write your wants. CHAS. HIGGINSBOTHAM, Cassville, Mo.

**RICE COUNTY—Fine 159 a. farm, well** imp., adjoins station. For quick sale, \$10,500. \$3,000 cash, bal. 6%. Must sell at once. OWNER, Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

**140 ACRES, 8 miles McAlester, All bot-** tom and second bottom land. No overflow. 100 acres in cultivation. Fair improvements. \$28 per acre. Terms. SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.





MT. VERNON BELL

Remember the Date is September 25th 1914

## Poland China Sale Pilot Grove, Mo., Sept. 25

### Eighty Head of High Class BIG-TYPE POLANDS

Twenty big smooth fall yearling gilts, sired by a son of Long King's Equal; sold open. Forty yearling gilts bred for early October litters. These are sired by Mt. Vernon King and Mt. Vernon Hadley.

Ten sows with fall litters. Four yearling boars, extra large with plenty of quality.

This is the best lot ever sold from this farm. Every one guaranteed as represented. This will be an opportunity to buy the best at very reasonable prices. All will be sired by or bred to my herd boars, Mt. Vernon King and Mt. Vernon Hadley.

If unable to attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, who will buy for you.

**BERT HARRIMAN, PILOT GROVE, MO.**

## PUT YOUR MONEY IN PROFITABLE JERSEYS

And don't fail to take advantage 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, ILLINOIS,**  
(Five Miles North of Jerseyville, on C. & A. R. R.)

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 14, 1914**

Sale is headed by two of the greatest "Champion Butter Blood" 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, test 14 lbs. 14 ozs. butter in seven days (Register of Merit) test. Also sire of Loretta D's Champion's Son, who is the sire of three cows in the Register of Merit. His sire, Merry Maiden's Third Son, grand champion bull at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, sire of nine Register of Merit daughters. 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, she a daughter of Hood Farm Poggis 9th 55552, sire of 70 Register of Merit cows, a son of Hood Farm Poggis 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 JACOBIA IRENE 146443, the CHAMPION "long distance" cow, that made 1,121 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in one year.

THERE WILL BE OVER FIFTY 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, the richest bred "Hood Farm" bull in America today.

Sale is represented with daughters of LORETTA D'S CHAMPION, OONAN'S CHAMPION TORONO, HEBRON'S KING, BLUE BELLE'S BLACK PRINCE, JACOBIA IRENE'S PREMIER, ROSETTE'S GUENON LAD, STOKES POGGIS OF EDGEWOOD, GOLDWORTHY, GOLDSTREAM, THE KING'S GOLDEN INTEREST and other noted sires.

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.

WESTERN BREEDERS are especially invited to attend this sale. Owing to a very severe drought in this particular section and in the middle states, we don't 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. Carload buyers will be able to make good selections in this sale. THERE WILL BE BARGAINS AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE AT ONCE FOR LARGE CATALOG, which will be mailed on request to

**B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, PALMYRA, MISSOURI**

P. S.—Parties attending this sale will have ample time to reach Waterloo in plenty of time for the Shoemaker-Van Pelt-Mayne Co.'s sale on the 16th.

MR. J. F. LEFFLER sells sixty head of HEAVY PRODUCING JERSEYS at Callao, Mo., October 12. Arrange to attend, and go on to PARKERDALE FARM sale on the 16th.

## GRAFF'S FIRST ANNUAL MULEFOOT HOG SALE

At Rosendale, Mo., Thursday, October 1, 1914.

Sixty Head of March and April Boars and Gilts. Seven Yearling Boars. Ten Head of Tried Sows bred to farrow in December and January.

This offering is sired by the famous herd boar, Dodger Chief, and out of champion dams. Dodger Chief will sell on day of sale. Send name for catalog at once.

**ERNEST E. GRAFF --: ROSENDALE, MISSOURI**

### BERKSHIRE HOGS



#### Large English BERKSHIRES

Choice bred sows and gilts; fall farrow. Choice pigs sired by prize winning boars, either sex.

**H. E. CONROY,**  
Nortonville, Kansas.

### ANGUS CATTLE



"BLACK DUSTER" heads our herd of richly bred cows. Choice cows with calves at foot and re-bred. Also young bulls. Berkshires.

**GEORGE McADAM,** Holton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

### DUROC JERSEYS

#### TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Two hundred spring gilts, in lots to suit customer, from one to a carload. Also choice boars. Entire spring crop immunized. Pigs by Tattarrax, G. M.'s Tat Col. and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd.

**Crystal Springs Duroc Jerseys. The Big Prolific Kind.** Boars by Bull Moose Col. by King the Col. From big, well bred sows. Write for descriptions and prices.  
**Arthur A. Patterson,** Ellsworth, Kansas.

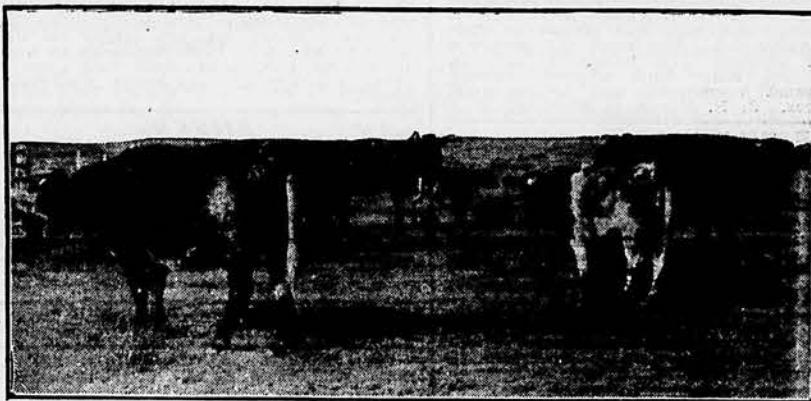
**DUROC JERSEY BOAR PIGS**—Right in breeding and individuality. Write for prices and descriptions.  
**W. J. HARRISON,** Axtell, Kansas.

**MARSH CREEK DUROCS**—Boars for the farmer and stockman. Immured, best of breeding, good individuals. Write for descriptions and price.  
**R. P. WELLS,** Formoso, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

—AT—

**Girard, Kansas, Wednesday, September 23**



### 40--Breeding Cows and Heifers--40 10--Young Bulls of Breeding Age--10

The cows and heifers are bred to the great Scotch herd bull, ORANGE MAJOR, by Orange Viscount (twice an American Royal winner), by Lavender Viscount. ORANGE MAJOR is also a half brother to the great Orange Model bull used by W. A. Bettridge at Pilot Grove, Mo. ORANGE MAJOR is one of the low-down thick-fleshed block-type bulls and has produced a splendid lot of calves. A few of the heifers will be bred to Ingle Lad Jr. by Ingle Lad. They are a good, useful lot of breeding cows and heifers. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one, and come to our sale, September 22, 1914.

Sale at farm near Girard, Kan. Auctioneer, J. W. Sparks.

**ADAM ANDREW,  
FRED COWLEY,**

**Girard, Kansas  
Hallowell, Kansas**

**FANCY DUROC BOARS AND GILTS.**  
Fall boars by Smith's Graduate by J. R.'s Col. by Graduate Col. out of best sows. Choice lot of gilts by J. R.'s Col. bred for June litters to Gold Medal. Priced for quick sale. **J. R. SMITH,** Newton, Kansas.

### Choice Durocs All Ages

Duroc spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, yearling sows to farrow in September and October. A choice offering priced reasonable.

**ENOCH LUNDGREN,** Osage City, Kansas.

### GOOD ENUFF AGAIN KING

The grand champion of Kansas, 1913. Crim-son Wonder 4th, a second prize boar. We have a number of herd boars for sale reasonably.

**W. W. OTEY & SON,** Winfield, Kansas.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS



Attractive prices for a few choice bred sows and bred gilts bred for September and October litters. 200 spring pigs, pairs or trios, reasonable. **F. C. WITTORFF,** Medora, Kansas.

**Registered Hampshire Hogs for Sale**  
Tried sows and gilts of very best breeding and individuality, bred for fall farrow. Prices right. **WM. INGE & COMPANY,** Independence, Kansas.

## Hillwood Hampshires



The prize winning herd —13 big, high-class fall boars—14 big, high-quality fall gilts—130 choice spring pigs. All sired by our great herd boars, out of big, high-class dams. All immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and pedigrees. Both are right.  
**J. Q. EDWARDS,** Smithville, Mo.



**ECLIPSE FARM  
HAMPSHIRE.**  
Bred sows, spring and summer pigs for sale. **A. M. BEAR,** Medora, Kansas.

**BRED** Gilts, serviceable boars, January and February pigs. Best breeding, well marked. Singly, pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices reasonable.  
**S. E. SMITH,** Route 5, Box 18, Lyons, Kan.

### HEREFORD CATTLE



**HEREFORD COWS,** 3 to 7 years. Bull calves, a bargain. Durocs, both sexes. Black registered Percheron yearling stallion, weight 1,300.  
**M. L. GIDEON,** Emmett, Kansas.





## JACKSON COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

A whole community banded together to boost for more and better live stock.

**WATCH FOR THE SIGN OF MEMBERSHIP**  
Every member advertising uses it.

Annual stock show in Holton, Sept. 30-Oct. 2. Correspondence invited.  
Bruce Saunders, Pres., Holton, Kan. Devere Rafter, Sec'y, Holton, Kan.

## LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

250 HEAD IN HERD.

Scotch Herd Bulls—Avondale type and blood.  
Scotch Heifers—Not related—the kind to start with and start right.  
Milking Shorthorn Cows—The farm cow—fresh now.  
Rugged Young Farmer Bulls and Heifers—Good bone and size—one to a carload, either sex, \$75 to \$150 per head.  
Two Heifers and a Bull—Not related—\$250 for the three.  
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLA.

It is a big saving for you to buy at this time of year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition are developing to immense size like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Fast direct trains from Kansas City and St. Joseph.  
FRED CHANDLER, ROUTE 7, CHARITON, IOWA.



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### ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. Few choice young bulls for sale. Mo. Pac. Railway 17 miles southeast of Topeka, Kansas. Farm adjoins town. Inspection invited.  
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas

## POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE

Herd headed by Roan Choice and Matchless Avon. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.  
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

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**RED POLLED CATTLE**  
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.  
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## RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.  
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Twelve extra good young bulls. Some extra fine young stallions, among them first prize and champion of Topeka Fair. Also young cows and heifers.  
GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kansas.

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Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremq Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.  
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

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**CHOICE YEARLING BULL FOR SALE.**  
Also registered bull calves. Write for prices.  
R. C. KRUEGER, Burlington, Kan.

## JERSEY CATTLE

## GLENWELLS FARM

GRANDVIEW, MO.

Western Home of

## RALEIGHS & EMINENTS

Bull Calves, \$35.00 and up, and some Bred Females.

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For Sale—Several young bulls up to 15 months old, sired by Viola's Majesty. Dams American and imported cows of choice breeding and individuality.  
D. LEE SHAWHAN, Lees Summit, Mo.

**ALPHA DELL FARM JERSEYS.**  
Headed by grandson of Golden Fern's Lad out of line-bred Sophie Tormentor dam. Stock for sale at close prices.  
F. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

## MAPLE LAWN DAIRY FARM

Fontain's Valentine heads herd. Unregistered cows for sale.  
W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kansas.

**SUNFLOWER JERSEYS**, headed by Imp. "Castor's Splendid," mated with real working cows. Choice young bulls of serviceable age.  
H. F. ERDLEY, Holton, Kansas.

**TWO JANUARY BULL CALVES.**  
Out of high producing dams; Flying Fox and Golden Fern's Lad breeding; for sale at very low prices.  
D. A. KRAMER, Washington, Kan.

**BULL CALVES** by grandson of famous Oxford Lad and son of Diploma's Fair Maiden, 11,400 lbs. milk, 9 mos. Also females.  
J. B. PORTER & SON, Mayetta, Kan.

**A FEW CHOICE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD** and other noted bulls; young cows will milk FORTY to SIXTY POUNDS per day, out of richly bred large producing dams. Priced reasonably. Must reduce herd.  
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kansas.

**FAIRVIEW JERSEYS.**  
Performance is prime requisite in this herd. Best of breeding. Write for prices and descriptions.  
R. A. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Kan.

**REGISTERED JERSEYS.**  
Butter-bred bull calves from heavy producing cows, priced right.  
MAXWELL JERSEY DAIRY, Topeka, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

### HOLSTEINS and GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Thirty head of large high-grade nicely-marked Holstein heifers, 3 and 3 years old, due to freshen in September and October. A select lot of 40 large fancy-marked light-colored yearling heifers. Also 20 head of registered and high-grade Guernsey heifers 1 and 2 years old.  
T. E. MAURER, Ashland, Ohio.

### M. E. MOORE & CO.

CAMELON, MISSOURI.  
BULL CALVES FROM A. R. O. COWS. Sired by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683. Calves suitable for heading registered herds.

### THE DELLS STOCK FARM.

Holstein cows and calves. Poland China hogs. Percheron stallion colts. Three young jacks. Standard-bred horse. Write for prices and descriptions.  
C. E. BEAN, Garnett, Kansas.



**HOLSTEINS**—Best of breeding and individuality. Registered and unregistered O. I. C. sires of best strains. White Wyandotte chickens.  
J. M. CHESTNUT & SONS, Denison, Kan.

### HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.

For quick sale—car grade Holstein cows and heifers; ten heifer calves; ten grade Guernsey cows and heifers; four registered Holstein bulls ready for service; all tested; priced right.  
HENRY GLISSMAN, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.



Segrist & Stephenson, breeders of registered working high testing Holsteins. Choice young bulls out of record cows for sale. Farm adjoins town. Holton, Kansas.



**SHADY GROVE HERD.** Four choice bred young bulls from high record dams. Also 3-year-old herd bull. Inspection invited.  
G. F. MITCHELL, Holton, Kan.



Choice Young Bulls from record cows. Herd headed by son of Buffalo Aggie Beets, world's second greatest 3-year-old.  
David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kan.

## Butter Bred Holsteins

For Sale—A herd bull, also choice bull calves. Prices very reasonable. Write today. These bargains will not last long.  
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

**SUNFLOWER HERD** offers good young bull sired by son of Pontiac Hengerveld Parthenia (62 A. R. O. daughters) including Agatha Pontiac, 36.9 lbs. butter 7 days. Dam, Lady Jane Eyre, 19.08 lbs. butter 7 days. Ready for light service. Priced right, guaranteed to please.  
F. J. SEARLE, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kan.

TIME to buy your Holstein bull is when he is a calf. CARL SNYDER, Route 7, Topeka, Kansas, has a good one.

**CHOICE YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS**  
Backed by Records. Priced to Sell.  
JOHN RENSINK, Boyden, Iowa.

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

### REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Sired by Imported C H Justice (010035R). Choice rams and priced to sell.  
E. E. LAUGHLIN, Rich Hill, Bates County, Missouri.

### ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRE

Choice two-year-old and yearling rams, sired by imported Buttar ram. Also choice ewes, will be bred to imported ram. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

### Doyle Park Shropshires

Fall is here and so are we with a choice lot of registered Shropshire rams. If you need one, write us for prices.  
DOYLE PARK STOCK FARM, O. A. Homan & Son, Peabody, Kansas.

### SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

150 yearling and two-year-old rams. One imported four-year-old Cooper ram. Ewes any age. Write or visit us. Prices reasonable.  
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

### YEARLING RAMS.

Yearlings, \$20 to \$30. Also registered Scotch Collie pups, \$3 and \$5. Will show at Topeka State Fair, September 14.  
Clarence Lacey, Maple Hill Farm, Meriden, Kansas. Mutual and Independent Phones.

## POLAND CHINAS

**Pioneer Herd Big-Type Poland Chinas.**  
Choice lot of sows and gilts for sale, bred for summer and fall litters to the three times grand champion boar, Smuggler S58913, A173859, and Logan Price. Booking orders for spring pigs in pairs or trios. Prices reasonable.  
OLIVIER & SONS, Danville, Kansas.

**AMCOATS' POLANDS.**  
A's Big Orange March Pigs, both sexes, from sows of big-type breeding. Have lots of stretch and good bone; thrifty condition, will make big ones. All immune.  
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

### PAN LOOK HEADS HERD.

Biggest possible big-type breeding. Fall boars and gilts sired by him for sale. Be your own judge. Out of Expansion bred dams. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

**SPRING PIGS** by Major Jim, Blue Valley Buster, A Jumbo Wonder; out of Gold Metal, Major Jim, Model Look, Big Bone Pete and Whats Ex sows. O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

### RILEY'S THIRD ANNUAL SPOTTED POLAND HOG SALE.

Cainsville, Missouri, October 8, 1914.  
Our herd has blood of Spotted Boy, Billy Sunday, Cainsville Boy, Lucky Judge, Brandywine, Clipper, Lamar Chief, Good Enough, Lineville Chief and Clifton. Send for catalog.  
J. O. RILEY & SON, CAINSVILLE, MO.

## POLAND CHINAS

### POLAND CHINA BARGAINS

**Begin Where I Quit.** Have been breeding Poland Chinas ever since I was large enough to carry a swill pail. You can get the results of my years of experience and efforts at once.

The herd boar is a show hog, in show shape, three years old March 1, 1914. Eight high-class brood sows go, also 60 to 85 head of pigs from 40 to 200 pounds. We have topped the market repeatedly with our culls weighing from 250 to 275 pounds at seven months old. Have sold breeding hogs for twenty years to the same men in Douglas and Osage, our home counties. This shows they are of the right type. Would prefer to sell herd as a whole, but will sell individually. Come and see them. All are immune.  
W. B. VAN HORN, Overbrook, Kansas.

### FRAZIER'S BIG POLANDS

Fifty choice fall boars for farmers and breeders. Will not hold a fall sale. Will offer my best spring boars and a few gilts at very reasonable prices. Can furnish pairs or trios. Herd boars, Frazier's A Wonder and Expansion Hadley. Come and see me.  
E. D. FRAZIER, Drexel, Missouri.

### SPECIAL OFFERING

**Big-Boned Spotted Poland.**  
I must raise \$1,000 in September, and to do so will offer my old original big-boned spotted Poland China spring pigs, either sex, at \$20; bred gilts, \$35. Order at once. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
THE ENNIS FARM, Horine Station, Mo. (Just South of St. Louis.)

**MT. TABOR HERD POLAND CHINAS.**  
Pairs not related, get of four boars. 150 spring pigs by Big Mogul, son of Mogul's Monarch, out of Expansion dams. Bred sows and gilts, four yearling boars. Bargain prices, next sixty days.  
J. D. WILLIAMS, Zeandale, Kansas.

### DODSON'S BIG SMOOTH KIND.

Herd boars Sunny Colossus, Orange Chief, mated to sows with size and quality. Bred sows and spring pigs. Prices right. Description guaranteed.  
WALTER DODSON, Denison, Kan.

### WONDER POLAND CHINA HERD

Headed by Model Wonder, assisted by a son of Blue Valley. Mated to as big sows as can be found. We offer spring gilts by first named boar and bred to the other one at reasonable prices.  
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

### BEN FRANK'S POLANDS

One hundred Poland China spring pigs, the big type or the big medium type. I have the hogs and prices to please you.  
BEN FRANK, Route 3, Jefferson City, Mo.

### BIG-TYPE HERD HEADERS.

Thirty head big-type Poland spring boars by noted sires. Thousand-pound herd header prospects out of big rooky sows sired by Missouri Jumbo, 590 pounds at 16 months, in breeding form. Prices right.  
HENRY KOCH, Edina, Mo.

### WEDD & SONS, BARGAINS

Twenty choice big-type Poland China spring boars at prices that will move them. Also a few spring gilts. Everything guaranteed as represented.  
GEO. WEDD & SONS, Spring Hill, Kansas.

### ROY JOHNSTON'S POLAND CHINAS.

Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big-type breeding. Priced reasonable.  
ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas.

### A ORANGE AGAIN

Heads our Poland Chinas. Choice big fall boars, also 30 spring boars. Prices right.  
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

### CLOVER LEAF HERD POLANDS

Choice spring boars by Blue Valley, Sparks' Giant, and Good Enough. Big one, big type, high quality boars at a low price. Write for prices and description.  
JACOB SPARKS, Pattonsburg, Mo.

### Poland Chinas That Please

Fall and spring boars fit to head herds. Sows of all ages, open or will breed. Prices reasonable. Write your wants.  
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kansas.

### COLEMAN'S BIG SMOOTH POLANDS.

150 in herd. Herd boars, O. K. Lad, Hadley C, Expansion, Price We Know, Mastodon and Mogul sows. Herd has tops from many sales. Choice boar pigs, also Jersey cattle.  
JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kansas.

### Faulkner's Famous Spotted Poland

We are not the originator, but the preserver, of the Old Original Big-Boned Spotted Poland. Write your wants. Address  
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

### POLAND CHINA BOARS.

For Sale—Four extra good fall yearling boars sired by D. Wonder by B. Wonder by Blain's Wonder and out of our best sows. They have size and quality and are priced right. First order gets choice. Write us.  
SULLIVAN BROS., Moran, Kansas.

### MOORE & SON'S POLANDS

Choice male pigs by "Choice Goods," a splendid big-type boar of the great Tecumseh family and out of large, prolific sows of best big-type breeding. Very reasonable.  
F. E. MOORE, Gardner, Kansas.

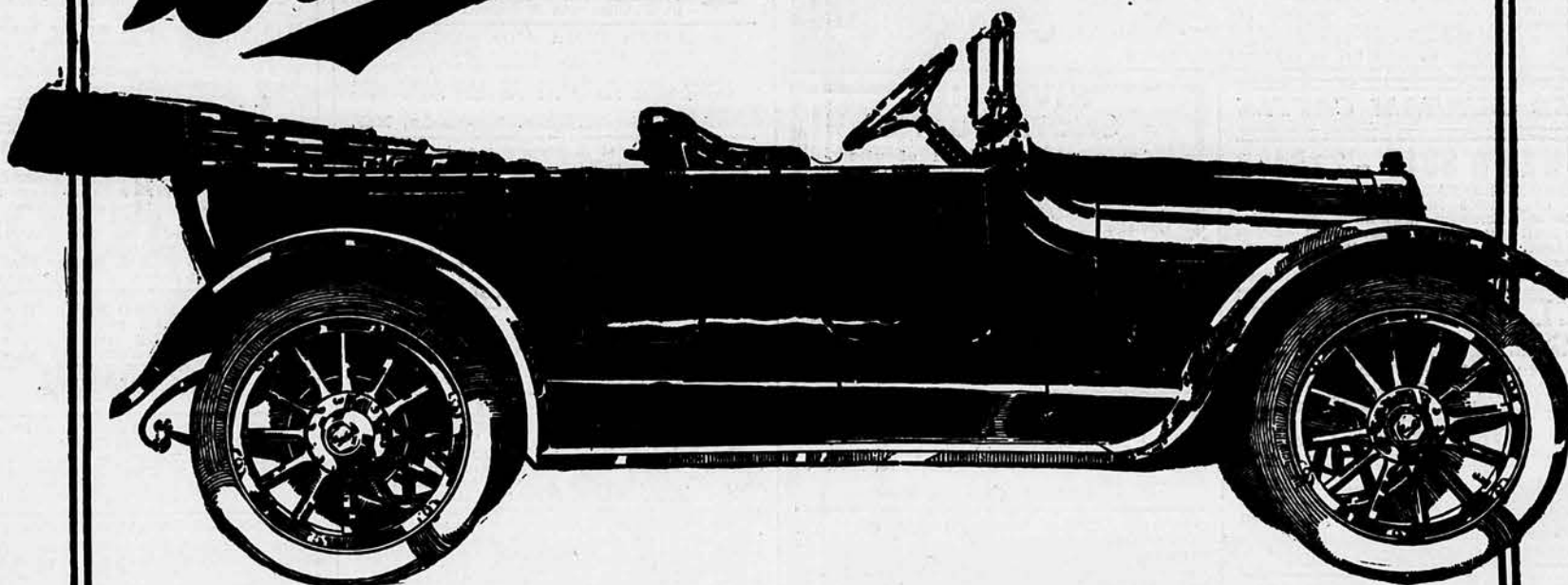
### MAHAN'S BIG POLANDS

Have size and quality. Headed by son of Expansive. Sows of unusual size and smoothness. Pigs, either sex.  
J. D. MAHAN, Whiting, Kansas.



# Overland

**\$1075**  
MODEL 80



## The Latest and Greatest Overland of All

Motor 35 h. p.  
New full stream-line body  
Instrument board in cowl dash  
Individual front seats, high backs  
Tonneau, longer and wider  
Upholstery, deeper and softer  
Windshield, rain vision,  
ventilating type, built-in  
Crowned fenders  
Electric starter  
Electric lights

Again we have made expensive improvements, costly enlargements and incorporated numerous, high-priced refinements.

*But we have not advanced the price.*

The body is brand-new—the full stream-line type, with new crowned fenders, new rounded radiator and new sloping hood.

The electrical equipment is the finest and most reliable we could get.

The rear springs are new—for the 1915 springs are not only improved but are longer and underslung which makes the Overland one of the easiest riding cars in the world.

The luxurious new, softer and deeper cushioned upholstery insures solid comfort at all times.

The tonneau, this year, has all kinds of room being considerably longer and wider.

There is left hand drive and center control.

High-tension magneto  
Thermo-syphon cooling  
Five-bearing crankshaft  
Rear axle, floating type  
Springs, rear, 3-4 elliptic, extra long, underslung  
Wheel base, 114 inches  
Larger tires, 34 inch x 4 inch  
Demountable rims—one extra  
Left-hand drive  
Beautiful Brewster green body finish  
Complete equipment

Larger tires (34" x 4" all around) and the long wheel base of 114 inches mean smooth, jarless riding.

The big, snappy and powerful 35 h. p. Overland motor is regarded and referred to as the world's most highly developed four cylinder power plant.

Demountable rims (with one extra) are another expensive addition.

This car comes complete. Electric starter, electric lights, built-in windshield, mohair top and boot, extra rim, jeweled magnetic speedometer, electric horn, robe rail, foot rest and curtain box.

There does not exist another automobile manufacturer who can give such big value at such a low figure.

If we were not the world's largest producers of this type of car neither could we.

Our dealers are making deliveries now. Get in touch with the nearest one at once. Order your new Overland today.

*Handsome 1915 catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 82*

**The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio**

*Two passenger Roadster \$1050*

*Prices, f. o. b. Toledo, Ohio*