

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THIS is the day of the specialist. "The man who builds a better mousetrap than his competitor will have a beaten path to his house even though he builds in a wilderness."

To attain success the boy must prepare himself for some vocation, then stick to it and work hard. Mere muscular labor unaccompanied by skill or mental training, is the lowest-priced labor on the market.

The trained hand and the trained mind are necessary to the attainment of the greatest success.

The fellow who fails to prepare for some one thing never gets out of the ranks of the common laborer. He drifts from one temporary job to another, never getting ahead, while his trained associate with no greater native ability, leaves him hopelessly behind.

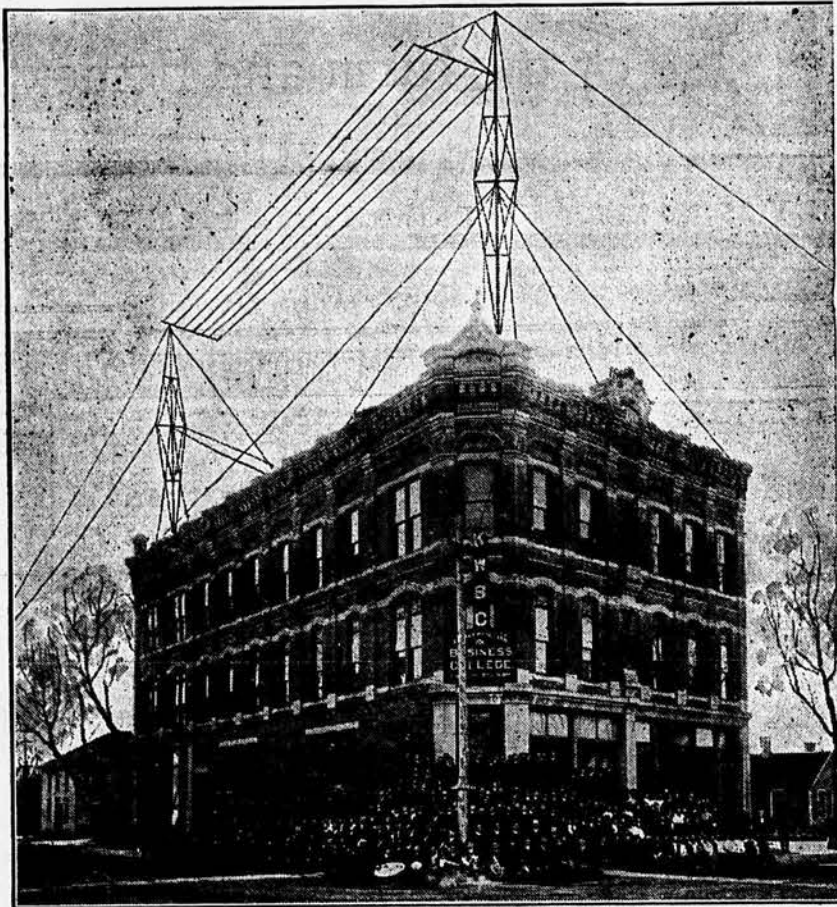


*"Education is the Most Important Part of
Your Equipment in the Stern Game of Life"*

THIS IS THE YEAR and THIS IS THE BUSINESS COLLEGE TO MEET YOUR OPPORTUNITY

Get an Education This Year at Low Cost that will equip you as a Sure Money-Earner for Life

We Teach You How to Make Money and Save It, Too.
Read Every Word of This Important Announcement and
Send for Our Free Illustrated Catalog at Once.



Young Man, Young Woman: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado and her sister western states are blessed with prosperity this year as never before. The sons and daughters of our pioneers are coming into their just rewards for long years of toil and good citizenship. This year's crops will place this territory upon a permanent financial basis so that if crops may fail and labor may slacken, business will go right on. This is the year for you to prepare yourself for business. Place yourself in the SURE MONEY EARNING CLASS so that in years of light crops if you must leave the farm or for any reason wish to change your vocation, YOU CAN BEGIN EARNING MONEY AT ANY TIME—MOST ANY PLACE YOU WANT TO GO with a business education obtained at Kansas Wesleyan Business College, Salina, Kansas.

Already new offices and factories taking care of the floodtide of business are calling for more OFFICE HELP. The demands of growing business concerns that are looking to us for STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TEACHERS, TELEGRAPHERS and graduates of our other courses, to whom we offer POSITIONS PAYING FROM \$50.00 TO \$100.00 PER MONTH, or even more, are greater than we can supply.

THERE NEVER WAS A MORE FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE KIND OF POSITION YOU WANT—AT THE BEST WAGES. ACT NOW WHILE YOU CAN COMPLETE YOUR EDUCATION UNDER SUCH FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES.

We Guarantee a Position to Every Graduate of our Combined Commercial and Shorthand Course and to the Men Graduates of our Telegraph Course.

We invite you to investigate our school and to ask your banker about THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, of Salina, Kansas.

Our twenty-two years' record preparing young men and young women for business work INSURES YOUR SUCCESS.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE OFFERS YOU FOURTEEN COURSES

COMMERCIAL COURSE, fitting you for a position as bookkeeper or accountant.
SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING COURSE, fitting you for a position as stenographer or teacher of shorthand.
PENMANSHIP COURSE, fitting you for a position as teacher of penmanship or for executing special pen art designs and extra fine pieces of penmanship.
COURT REPORTING COURSE, fitting you for a position as a court stenographer.
CIVIL SERVICE COURSE, fitting you for a Government position.
ADVERTISING COURSE, fitting you for a newspaper or advertising position.
BUSINESS COURSE AND TYPEWRITING, fitting you for a position as bookkeeper.
FARM ACCOUNTING COURSE, fitting you to keep a set of books on a farm or ranch.

AND NOW COMES STENOGRAPHY—

Comes to do for Shorthand what the typewriter has done for Writing, and what the adding machine has done for Figures.
The "Machine Way" is always more rapid, more accurate and easier than the hand way.

The Stenotype is something like a typewriter, but weighs only eight pounds.

It writes—PRINTS—in plain English letters, like those on this page. Any stenotypist can read anybody's notes at any time.

Speed—Accuracy—Legibility—these Stenotype points will soon make this machine indispensable wherever human speech is to be recorded.
We teach Stenotyping—of course.

TYPEWRITING COURSE, fitting you to properly write upon a typewriter and care for it.
TELEGRAPHY COURSE, fitting you for a position as a telegraph operator.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY COURSE, fitting you for a position as a wireless telegraph operator.
STENOGRAPHY—The machine way of shorthand.
PREPARATORY COURSE, giving instruction in any line in which anyone may require special instruction.
SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS COURSE, preparing you for a position as a stenographer and bookkeeper.

A SCHOOL THAT STANDS HIGH IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

In selecting a school you should not fail to select one which stands high in the estimation of bankers, railroads, wholesale houses, manufacturers, and others whose demands for office help is large and growing and who pay the best wages. We urge you to investigate The Kansas Wesleyan Business College.

For twenty-two years it has been graduating boys and girls and men and women into splendid paying positions. Our students have come from the farms and city homes of every state in the Union to learn a USEFUL, MONEY-MAKING OCCUPATION and to start on business careers. Many of our graduates have attained brilliant success; scores have become successful bankers, merchants, manufacturers, salesmen and teachers. Our thousands of graduates are making over \$3,025,000 a year at this time, and we have received an almost endless number of voluntary letters of appreciation from these graduates saying how much they value their education and training in Kansas Wesleyan Business College.

These young men and young women were situated just like you are. They had the same advantages and disadvantages. They came to our school, received our instruction, finished their education and went to work. There is more work and wages are better now than a few years ago, so YOU have an advantage some of these others did not have.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College is the only school in Kansas selling a life scholarship at the low price of \$50.00.
No other business college in Kansas gives you so

much for the same amount of money. If you prefer, you can pay your tuition by the month, but the scholarship plan gives you plenty of time to complete the course and you may return to school and review at any time without additional expense.

The Life Scholarship is a paid-up contract for tuition in the course for which it is issued.

Our large faculty of teachers enables us to offer you small classes where the best possible instruction is given.

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College is the Official Telegraph School of the Union Pacific Railway. Every man who graduates is guaranteed a position as soon as the course is completed.

Kansas Wesleyan Business College occupies the entire building shown in the accompanying illustration. It affords plenty of room for over one thousand students. It has modern equipment and office appliances throughout. In the typewriting department alone there are eighty typewriters, all the property of Kansas Wesleyan Business College. These afford ample opportunity for every student in the shorthand or typewriting courses to practice upon.
Splendid Christian influences are thrown around our

young people. Each one is made to feel at home. Daily chapel exercises are held in the college building and a college Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., supervised by the President and Mrs. Tucker, urge the benefit of Christian living. The big Salina City Y. M. C. A., open to all students to join, is only three blocks away. There are no joints, gambling houses or other places in Salina where young men might receive evil influences. In this respect alone Salina stands pre-eminently the best college town in Central or Western Kansas.

FREE LECTURE COURSE.

This year the Kansas Wesleyan Business College offers to all its students, FREE, a splendid lecture course of fifteen numbers by some of Kansas' best known and ablest business men, speakers and lecturers. Among those already engaged are: Hon. H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Lines; Hon. George H. Hodges, Governor of Kansas; Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas; T. A. Borman, Editor Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas; Charles M. Harger, Dean of the Kansas School of Journalism; Charles M. Sawyer, State Bank Commissioner, and many others who will deliver addresses full of valuable information on live topics. The Extension Division of the State Agricultural College has also consented to supply three or four speakers on three or four different dates.

We believe in giving our students instruction in practical, helpful things. All these addresses will be along advanced lines of thought in the speakers' respective fields.

MANY STUDENTS EARN WAY THROUGH SCHOOL

At this time of the year we always have openings for several students who desire to do some work to earn money to pay a part of their expenses through school. We are always glad to help those who may find it necessary to earn a part of their way while going to school. Many have earned their entire way through our college by working in Salina as they went to school. Many others have completed an entire course and paid all expenses with \$100.00, and secured a position.

OUR CATALOG AND PAPER WILL TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT.

For further information, address

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College

L. L. TUCKER, President, SALINA, KANSAS

THE BUSINESS UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

SALINA A COLLEGE AND BUSINESS TOWN

In selecting a school it is important to look at its location. Salina, Kansas, the home of Kansas Wesleyan, is one of the cleanest and most progressive business cities in the United States. It is known from ocean to ocean as a "clean city." Its citizenship is high, exerting a wholesome influence upon the students who come here to school and supporting the school in its principles of discipline and training.

If you are expecting to attend college, do not fail to write for our catalog and copies of our paper, "The New Era." We will take pleasure in answering any and all questions.

FILL OUT, TEAR OFF, AND MAIL TODAY.

L. L. TUCKER, Pres. Kansas Wesleyan Business College,
Salina, Kansas.

DEAR SIR:—Please send me FREE and POSTPAID your 1914 Catalog and a copy of "THE NEW ERA" telling me all about your school and guaranteed positions to graduates.

My Name.....

My Address.....

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\$1.00 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

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30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical or questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon of the week preceding date of publication.



KANSAS FARMER

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.



HOLD WHEAT FOR HIGHER PRICES.

Whether the united effort of railroads, bankers, merchants, agricultural college and farm press has had anything to do with the decision of Kansas wheat growers to hold wheat for better prices, will never be known, but the fact remains that growers are holding. There are numerous evidences of this, but the most convincing is that the movement to date has not reached the point of taxing the railroad facilities offered. This is evidence which comes from all the railroads operating within the state. The transportation companies are not complaining, either, because they will get to haul eventually all the wheat produced along their lines. Other evidence of holding wheat is that given by KANSAS FARMER correspondents located in each county within the state, and who report that from 40 to 60 per cent of the present crop will be held for higher prices. The lower percentage is the average of those correspondents living within the eastern half of the state; the higher percentage is the average of the estimates made by correspondents reporting for the western half. The difference between these percentages is not to be unexpected because it is well known that the western farmer is less able to hold wheat than is the eastern farmer. On the whole, however, these figures speak well for the financial condition of Kansas wheat growers.

Of course, wheat is being threshed as rapidly as the number of machines and the weather will permit. It is essential that this be so, else we would be threshing this year's crop next year at this time. Wheat prices at local shipping points at low—lower, in fact, than expected. There can be no question but that the wheat growers will obtain higher prices for wheat if they will hold it. There is no good reason why such wheat as is not needed to meet the immediate financial press should not be held for better prices. The storage facilities of the farm now provided will, of course, be used, but after such facilities have been exhausted the purchase of such metal grain bins as are necessary to provide the additional facilities will prove an investment which will give tremendous returns. Thousands of such bins have already been bought by growers and are now in use. It is to be understood that these bins are not temporary structures but, on the other hand, are durable and should become permanent farm structures and, which will eventually supply the principal grain storage of many farms. These bins can be had on short notice by telegraph or phone order. They are shipped ready for setting up, and to do this only a few hours are required. It is not necessary to set such bins on a concrete or other foundation which requires any considerable amount of time, labor or expense. These bins are provided with ventilators which have the effect of drying grain which may be wet and because of which improved condition alone will result in better prices. This feature alone is worth 4 to 6 cents per bushel on grain stored therein. It is to be remembered, too, that these grain bins are not adapted only to the storage of wheat but are equally adapted to the storage of oats, corn, kafir, etc., and when not in use for such storage can be used for storing tools, or even for smoking the meat.

The adaptability of the metal grain bin, its comparative inexpensiveness, the ease with which it may be had and set up, are factors which will contribute largely to the holding of wheat for the better prices which are sure to later prevail.

The creameries of Kansas have very properly entered into co-operation with State Dairy Commissioner Hine in his effort to establish a feasible and working cream grading plan. These creameries could not do otherwise. An institution which is not awake to the best interests of those who are its patrons, to the obedience of the law and to the

co-operation with those who are charged with the enforcement of the law in the interest of both producer and consumer, is not the class of institution which deserves the patronage of the people of a state such as is Kansas. It has been hinted to KANSAS FARMER that some of those creameries located outside the state but which buy within the state are not favorable to this movement and will not co-operate. We cannot believe that there are creameries which will stand in the light of their own best interests and that of the producer. If it is worth while to buy cream within this state it is worth while to observe the regulations and the laws of such state. This movement is one of general improvement for the dairy business and those who stand in its way should not only be looked upon with disfavor but should be denied patronage.

EARLY PREPARATION FOR WHEAT.

It is not amiss to again call attention to the advantages and desirability of disking in advance of fall plowing. Early disking may result in the comparatively easy plowing of a larger number of acres than would have been possible had the disking not been done. The disking has the effect of preventing evaporation while the soil is waiting for the plow. The cultivation of the surface soil will result in thoroughly pulverized soil being placed in the furrow bottom and with this condition a well prepared seed bed for wheat will be more easily made than if the disking had not been done.

Early disking following harvest and also early plowing have their benefits in wheat growing which are wholly aside from moisture conservation or seed bed preparation. This benefit lies in the liberation of plant food resulting from the cultivation. It is altogether probable that too much attention has been given early disking and early plowing as a means of moisture conservation, and not enough stress has been placed on the larger amount of available plant food which has resulted from such handling of the soil. At the recent Hays meeting this subject was admirably discussed by Professor Call, agronomist of the Manhattan, Kansas, Agricultural Experiment Station. The figures obtained from the plots under observation indicated that the larger yields following earlier cultivation were due more to the increased nitrates in the soil and available for the plant than to any excess of moisture found in the early plowed field.

Soils high in nitrates give high yields. Because of conditions which resulted in unusual nitrification last year, high yields of wheat were this year obtained. These conditions followed the cultivation of fields nearly all season long but which fields produced lightly and which were sown to wheat in the fall. It does not seem important whether early cultivation be given as a means of conserving moisture or whether it be for the nitrification of the soil, the effects are the same. Nitrification cannot exist without cultivation and if the field is cultivated, moisture will be conserved and that falling on the field will be stored. There seems ample evidence as to the advisability of early disking and plowing for wheat.

NO GAIN WITHOUT EFFORT.

We note from time to time references made in the daily press to the yields of wheat made on fields receiving the most inferior preparation. Several instances have been reported of big yields from volunteer wheat. A man in Oklahoma claims to have harvested an 80-acre field of volunteer wheat which yielded 21 bushels per acre. This field had been saved for spring crops, but the volunteer wheat which had come up looked so good that the owner decided to leave it, with the results reported.

Some are prone to draw the conclusion from occasional results of this kind that slipshod, haphazard methods are just as likely to bring big returns in wheat production as those involving the most care-

ful preparation of the seed bed. These results may happen occasionally, but they are so rare that the very fact that they do sometimes occur makes them favorite newspaper items. The up-to-date farmer who expects to raise a crop every year with a reasonable degree of certainty, will continue to practice the best methods he knows in connection with preparing for his crop. This tendency to throw all the burden possible on nature has caused many a failure in farming. Anyone could raise wheat under the conditions prevailing the past year. Results next year will likely be a different story. The man expecting to raise wheat next year had better plow deep and early.

In an editorial entitled "Kansas and Wall Street," the New York Times recently said, "Everybody knows that Secretary Coburn is responsible for everything agricultural which happens in Kansas," and then proceeded to give him credit for Kansas' big wheat crop. Aside from the facts that Mr. Coburn did not issue any admonition to the farmers to plant this wheat, any word of advice in the cultivation of it, or any instructions about the harvesting or threshing of it, we presume the article is all right.

At the eighth annual conference of the county school superintendents of Kansas held at the Agricultural College at Manhattan last week, President Fairchild of the New Hampshire State College and former State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kansas, stated that in New Hampshire the efficiency of the rural school has been greatly increased through the state's appropriating a sum to any school district employing a teacher with a normal school training. This bonus system, he believes, will prove a solution to most of the ills of the rural schools in all the states. He also spoke strongly in favor of supplementary text books for the schools. Superintendent Annie Crouch, of Wabunsee County, discussed "School credit for home industrial work," a subject which in Kansas is at this time receiving much consideration. Among other things she proposed allowing the pupils school credit for sleeping with the windows open and going to bed before 9 o'clock. Better home sanitation and other community improvements are sought by her through the suggested system of home credits.

That the wheat growers of Kansas who are now marketing their wheat are receiving a price at the local point of five cents per bushel less than the export price seems to warrant, is the belief of Congressman Doolittle. The Fourth District congressman has introduced into Congress resolutions calling for a federal investigation of the wheat marketing system in Kansas City, and asking that Congress appoint a committee of five members to investigate the situation. The facts upon which Doolittle based his resolutions are that export wheat is selling in Kansas City for 82½ cents while the farmer is receiving about 63 cents for No. 2 hard Turkey wheat. It is believed that the margin of 20 cents between the export selling price and the purchase price of the local point is unreasonable and that the wheat growers of Kansas are entitled to such facts as the congressional investigation will bring out.

The school for rural leaders closed at Manhattan last week. This school was regarded as one of the most successful of its kind ever held in the United States. The attendance was good and the interest intense. Preparations have already begun for next season's school. Walter Burr, the director, and whose attention is wholly directed to rural problems, has proven his ability and there is every reason to believe that his work will accomplish great results in solving the rural problems of this day.

THE TOPEKA FAIR.

The management of the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, is to be congratulated upon the progress of its preparations for its 1914 exhibition to be held in Topeka, September 14 to 18, inclusive. Be it remembered that during each of the past four seasons this fair has been rained out, making the financial game difficult. This will be appreciated when it is realized that at the time of opening its gates an indebtedness of practically fifty thousand dollars confronts the association as a result of the premiums and purses offered and the other expenses connected with the operation of a fair of such magnitude. The exhibition of last year was seriously affected by rain, there having been only two days of fair weather during the entire week. In spite of the diminishing effect on gate receipts and other sources of income, the management has paid in full the sum total of premiums earned and all other debts. The citizens of Topeka and Shawnee County have this year placed in the bank the sum of \$15,000 as a protection against the rainy day, or as a guarantee of the payment of the premiums earned and bills incurred this season. This places the association in a better financial condition than it has ever before been and in a better condition than is that of any fair organization within the state.

The progress of arrangements for this year's exhibition is such as to indicate that the coming fair will be bigger and better than ever before. The exhibition of this association has for some years been the largest within the state and has in fact been on a real state fair basis. This position will be held this year. It is a fact unquestioned that the facilities for holding a big fair are unequalled by any other town within the state and these facilities are as good as are offered by many western states which have state-supported fairs backed by liberal appropriations. The large brick and cement cattle and horse barns and arts hall, the modern race horse stables and swine and sheep sheds are not excelled by any similar improvements on fair grounds anywhere. The eighty-six acres of grounds within a five minutes' walk of the State Capitol building and which grounds are covered with a blue-grass sod and native timber, are unequalled in Kansas from the standpoint of convenience and comfort. These grounds are so well lighted that exhibits can be as well seen at night as during the day—a distinction not possessed by any western grounds. This association has a perfect half-mile race track and more than 225 entries have been received for the early closing races.

The evening entertainment will this year include a horse show in which about \$2,500 have been offered for prizes and for which several of the best known contestants in the United States have already been entered. Other entertaining features, clean in character and wholesome in their influence, have been arranged. The premium list is out and will be mailed on receipt of inquiry made of G. E. Clark, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

During the next twelve months meat prices will rise above the record figures of recent years, is the belief of the packers as reported in the daily press. The shortage of cattle, it is claimed, is wholly responsible for this condition. Of course, it is well understood that the feeder shortage is largely due to the dry summer, short pastures and short grain supply of last season. It would seem, in the face of the above statement, that even the packers were not expecting the importation of beef from Argentina or other countries to cut much figure in the value of beef-producing animals grown in this country. In fact it does not seem, upon close analysis, that the reduction in tariff has had much effect in bringing to the consumer, or even to producer, lower prices.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER R. C. M., Rooks County, says he has heard of land being set to buffalo grass and inquires if this is done by sowing the seed.

Buffalo grass produces seed, but there is no way of gathering the seed except by hand. To gather the seed is practically an impossibility and this method should not be considered. This grass, however, can be set by transplanting the sod. We do not know just how practical this is. We have seen lawns set with the sod and which lawns were in every way satisfactory—much more so in the particular localities than through the use of any other grass. Just recently we observed a lawn just being started from buffalo grass at the Hays station. This is the second year of the transplanted sod. Examination indicated that within a couple of years the buffalo grass will have completely covered the ground. This yard had never been cultivated, but in advance of planting the buffalo sod the ground was plowed and thoroughly pulverized. Patches of sod fourteen to sixteen inches square were planted and the spaces between the pieces of sod were about two feet. It is certain that eventually the buffalo grass will occupy the land. It spreads by runners which take root at each joint as do the runners of strawberry and sweet potato plants and bermuda.

Since buffalo grass is the most valuable grass known to the western third or a bit more of the state, it seems worth while to know just what can be expected in setting fields with sod, and KANSAS FARMER would like the opinion of its readers who have had experience or who may have observed the success of such planting.

Storing Cane Roughage for Future.

W. L. H., Franklin County, writes that last spring he accepted the suggestion of KANSAS FARMER and obtained pure seed of early Red Amber cane, planted the same early and thick in drills and cultivated it, with the result that within a week or ten days the crop will be ready to harvest and he desires to know how this roughage can be saved so as to obtain therefrom the highest feeding value.

This roughage will produce more animal growth or flesh if it is put in a silo than if saved by any other means. Our subscriber, it is to be presumed, does not have a silo, else he would not have asked the question. However, if the subscriber has the means with which he can purchase a silo it will pay him to do so. This crop of cane can be placed in the silo and used to just as good advantage in feeding two or three years hence as it can be this fall and winter. We suggest the storing of this crop because the subscriber states that he will have plenty of roughage aside from this and indicates that he desires to so care for this cane crop that it can be safely stored for an indefinite period. There is no means of storing roughage with so little loss and at such a high feeding value as in the silo.

If a silo will not be built, then it becomes a matter of employing the best harvesting means the subscriber can. The cane should be carefully cured and then put into large cocks or, better still, into small stacks, these being as well built as grain stacks and topped so as to turn the water. In this way the cane roughage can be carried over in a very satisfactory condition. However, the success of the holding of such roughage in stacks depends first, upon the quality of the roughage put into the stack and this particularly with reference to the manner in which it is cured, and second, upon stacking in such way as to protect it from the elements. This roughage held in this way will not be nearly so palatable, neither will it be fed with so little waste as if it were converted into silage. As a means of storing roughage the silo is superior to all others.

Poison Bran Mash.

A Missouri subscriber writes that he has this year been eaten out by the army worm, and his neighbors have suffered quite as severely. He is interested in knowing the success of Kansans in combating the army worm with poison bran mash the past season and regarding this phase of the campaign he has been written fully. We have for three or four weeks been receiving inquiries from scattering sections in Kansas asking for the bran mash recipe on account of the existence of grasshoppers. In view of

the interest in and success of the bran mash in the destruction of army worms and grasshoppers, it seems consistent to again print the recipe and instructions for its use.

Mix 20 pounds of dry bran with a pound of Paris green or arsenic. Squeeze the juice of three oranges or lemons into three and one-half gallons of water and cut the pulp and peeling of lemons or oranges into small pieces and add to the water. Pour the water onto the bran and thoroughly mix, when the mash is ready for use.

This amount of mash is sufficient for the treatment of five acres. It should be sown broadcast and not deposited in small piles. If this rule is carefully followed there will be no danger to animals.

It is best to apply the poison mixture early in the morning, since it is eaten most readily while still moist.

The results obtained from the use of this mash in destroying grasshoppers and army worms in Kansas has been remarkable. Neighborhood co-operation is

scribe this head type in words, but before it is time to gather feterita seed this fall the cuts illustrating proper head type will again be printed.

Every person who observed the exhibits at the county fairs in Kansas last fall, noted that there was a wide variation in the type of head, the color of seed and the color of hull of those specimens which were shown as feterita. It will be recalled that many of the exhibits were of a long head, a straw-colored hull and a yellowish or creamy white seed. It is our judgment that this was not feterita—at least not the pure stuff. Such heads resemble white durra which has been grown off and on for years in Kansas under the names of "Egyptian corn," "rice corn" and "Jerusalem corn." The heads of white durra have a tendency to droop, while those of Sudan durra grow erect.

In a conversation with H. N. Vinall of the Federal Department of Agriculture, and who is engaged exclusively in grain sorghum investigation, he agreed

sorghums. The fact is that there are two hundred plants which under these conditions develop prussic acid. However, prussic acid poisoning results only in the pasturing or the feeding of the crop when green. The cut and cured forage has proven in only one case on record as containing sufficient prussic acid to prove fatal to live stock.

The second growth of all sorghums is regarded as more likely to be poisonous than the first growth only because the conditions under which the second growth is made are such as will more likely stunt it and which condition seems conducive to poison development. We would, therefore, exercise the same precaution in pasturing or feeding green second growth feterita as in the case of kafir or cane, and in the feeding of the cured second growth of feterita we would not expect different results from such as are obtained from the second growth of other sorghums.

This subscriber is the first who, to our knowledge, has sown feterita for forage, and we think that in a year of normal rainfall and such as can be expected in Wabaunsee County, would prove a mistake. However, in the off year, like last, the results might warrant sowing for forage. The feterita plant is not leafed to the same extent as is kafir or cane. The stalk does not possess juices of the same kind or to the same extent and besides is more woody and does not make forage equal to kafir or cane. It is certain, too, that in Wabaunsee County either kafir or cane seeded at the same rate as feterita will yield an equal tonnage of forage. Feterita, we think, should be grown—if at all—on the uplands of that county for grain and not for forage.

Bank Stock for Farmers.

Each year more and more farmers are investing in bank stock. Such stocks are safe investments, of certain earning capacity, quick collateral and readily saleable securities. The Southwestern Trust Company, now organizing in Kansas City, will specialize in the handling of farm mortgages along the line of the rural credit plan now before Congress, and to accomplish its plans is offering the sale of its stock to the farmers of Kansas. The idea of the farmer, as an investor, being permitted to make a profit in dividends from the farm mortgage business, is one that has not been followed in this section of the United States. The stock of the company is being distributed only in Kansas, Northern Oklahoma, Southwestern Iowa, Southeastern Nebraska and Western Missouri, covering possibly the most valuable farm loan security in the United States; and the percentage of losses should be none, and the percentage of profits should be large. The company is organized under the Missouri banking laws and will be under the supervision of the bank commissioner of that state.

Harvesting Sweet Clover Seed.

A. T. L., Miami County, asks when he should cut sweet clover for seed.

The time to cut sweet clover for seed is when three-fourths of the pods have become dark brown or dark in color. The crop may be harvested with the ordinary grain binder or header when tall enough. The crop may be cut with the ordinary mower, after which it is raked and stacked. When cut with the binder it is first shocked and stacked. When cut with the header the crop is usually stacked shortly after cutting. Good average yields range from two to six bushels per acre.

Corn Smut Not Dangerous.

B. A. T., Douglass County, writes that his early corn is developing smut and asks if it will be dangerous to live stock if corn is put in the silo.

It is a quite common belief that corn smut is injurious to cattle. Numerous trials have been made to ascertain whether or not this is true. One experimenter started feeding two ounces a day of the smut to each of two cows. Later the amount was increased to eleven pounds. The test lasted forty-nine days, but no serious results were evident. The cows had a normal milk yield at the end of the period.

Other trials have given practically the same results so that it may safely be said that corn smut, either in the field or in the prepared ration, is not poisonous to cattle.

Hessian Fly Can Be Controlled

Intelligent Co-Operation Will Minimize Loss, Thinks Leavenworth County

FOR the Farm Bureau of Leavenworth County, P. H. Ross, county agricultural agent, is sending out a circular containing the matter below:

"Disk the stubble as soon as possible after the harvest—the sooner the better.

"Then as soon as possible after the volunteer wheat has sprouted, plow under deep. This will prevent a great number of the flies that lie in the stubble in the flax seed stage all summer, from ever getting out.

"Immediately after plowing the soil should be firmed and worked into a good seed bed. It should be kept mellow and free from volunteer wheat and weeds.

"Don't sow until October 1, and then crowd the drill to the limit. Try to persuade your neighbors not to sow until that time, as any wheat sown earlier will serve as a breeding place for the flies and keep them in the community. Get everybody in the game and we can whip the fly out in one season.

"The splendid thing about the above program is that every step of it will increase the wheat yield over ordinary methods. Early diskings, early deep plowing, and occasional diskings thereafter are good practices when there are no flies as well as when the flies are abundant."

KANSAS FARMER folks should remember that the fly-free dates for sowing wheat vary, and October 1 applies only to one area. A map showing these dates for the various sections has several times been printed in these columns and will again be printed before seeding time.

Regarding fly control in Leavenworth County, Mr. Ross says: "The Hessian fly was the greatest factor by far operating here this season to cut down the average wheat yield. In every community, however, there were a number of demonstrations clearly setting forth the value of the program that the circular outlines. Naturally, a much larger percentage of the farmers will co-operate with the bureau this year than last.

"I do not intend to infer that the Hessian fly did a tremendous lot of damage in this county this year, but to emphasize the fact that if every farmer in the county had co-operated with the farm bureau the county's total yield would have been increased thousands of bushels. The co-operation will be much easier to get this year and the loss will be correspondingly lessened."

necessary in order that the greatest results and satisfaction be achieved. There are no grasshoppers this year in the counties in which the mash was last year used. These counties lost their crop, however, before they were able to organize their campaign. This summer, however, at the first appearance of grasshoppers in sections which did not last year use the mash, damage was averted. The army work was stopped in its track. It ate the mash more greedily than the hoppers and the mash proved more destructive. If our Missouri neighbors have not heard of the successful use of bran mash, or having heard have not believed in it, they should give it a trial. The accomplishments in fighting grasshoppers and army worms with this poison illustrates the value of the state of a wide-awake entomological department in connection with its agricultural college and such as Kansas has.

What Is Pure Feterita or Sudan Durra?

J. G. M., Pawnee County, who has been reading the editor's book, "Sorghums: Sure Money Crops," asks if feterita or Sudan durra should have a dark brown or near black hull.

We think so. KANSAS FARMER has printed cuts showing typical heads of feterita or Sudan durra. All of the heads which conform to this type have had the bluish white seed and the dark brown or near black hull. It is difficult to de-

with the editor that we had illustrated in our book the true type of feterita or Sudan durra head, but he said that owing to conditions of soil and climate the hull in some sections would be lighter than in others. It seems, therefore, that the type of head is to be more depended upon in the selection of pure feterita or Sudan durra than the color of hull.

It is certain that the head of proper type has larger seed-bearing capacity than the head not of true type and that selection should be based upon head type along, of course, with heads of early maturity, erect stalk, etc. The fact is that thousands of pounds of seed have this season been sold as feterita and which was not feterita, or at least not pure. Whatever the success of this crop in Kansas is will depend upon careful selection of the seed.

Prussic Acid in Feterita.

Subscriber J. L., Wabaunsee County, this spring sowed feterita for forage, expecting, of course, to get a second growth, and inquires if it will be safe to harvest and feed the second crop.

We do not know, and we think it is not known by anyone else, whether or not feterita is less likely to develop prussic acid poisoning under adverse growing conditions than are other sorghums. It is quite generally considered, however, that the stunting and delayed growth owing to adverse weather conditions will develop prussic acid in all

SIDE LIGHTS ON EDUCATION

Some of the Things Worth Noting in Making School Plans—T. A. Borman

A FEW days ago I received a letter from my friend, J. B. Adams, an El Dorado banker, who wrote that it required more brains to run a half section farm than to operate his bank. Some day, when the spirit moves, I will write for KANSAS FARMER folks a little sermon around that thought. But I mention his idea now because this is the season when thousands of boys and girls are thinking about this year's school plans. There are thousands who have already formulated their plans for school and have spent a year or more at school in working out those plans and with which I would not interfere. But in Kansas there are many more who are just now determining upon the kind of education they want—the calling they are to select for life—and it is to give these a few side lights that this article is written. It is quite generally recognized that competition for success is each year keener and keener and that the individual having the best chance for success is he who is best fitted through the proper training. The kind of education depends, of course, upon the vocation selected, but whatever the vocation, education seems to me as essential for the best success—for making the most money.

It is for each individual to determine for himself the vocation he will pursue. Usually most persons early in life express a preference or a like for a particular calling. Fortunate, indeed, is the individual who is surrounded by such circumstances as will permit him to follow that calling which he likes best. Usually the calling is determined by the ability to acquire special training fitting therefor. Life work consequently is more dependent upon environment than upon other things. For example, many a lad who was ambitious in his youth to become a legal light, finds himself on the farm or a day laborer in the city because his early environment seemed to preclude the possibilities of a legal education. Vocations, in fact, are largely the result of chance or accident, the individual drifting into his life calling. The profitability of certain vocations, as may be seen by the individual, is also an important influencing factor in selection. For example, many a boy or girl would choose to remain on the farm if farming were more profitable and many of such who fail in other callings would make top-notch farmers.

There is every reason to believe that education has a money value even on the farm. This education may be general in its character or it may be specialized. In the absence of an education which has specially fitted the individual for the farm, a good general education is the next best. That a general education for the farmer does pay is shown by an agricultural survey of Tompkins County, New York. This survey went carefully into the methods practiced by the farmers of this county and bearing particularly upon the labor income, which could be credited to the ability and effort of the owners or managers of these farms. The group of farm owners under consideration numbered 573, of which number 398 had received a common school education only; 165 had received a high school training, and ten had received training above the high school. The average annual labor income received by the 398 common school educated farmers amounted to \$318 per year; the average annual labor income received by the 165 high school farmers amounted to \$622; the ten farmers whose education was above that of the high school received an average annual labor income of \$847. The \$304 increase in labor income received by the high school farmer would represent 5 per cent interest on more than \$6,000, or in other words it might be said that an ordinary high school education was worth over \$6,000 to each of these farmers. More recently a similar survey was made in three representative areas in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. In the survey of these sections 247 farms operated by tenants were investigated. A study of the results secured by these tenant farmers is interesting. In the group having over \$3,000 in capital, there were forty who had common school educations only. The average labor income of this group of common school farmers amounted up to \$1,086; the average annual labor income of the 23 high school trained farmers amounted to \$2,087; the high school education almost doubled the annual in-

come. Incidentally, it is worthy of note that the labor income is materially larger in the West, even among tenants, than in the East, in which both tenants and farm owners were considered. These surveys indicate the money value of education to the farmer. It is unfortunate that we do not have at our command figures showing the labor income of farmers who have an agricultural education, that the value of such education might be compared with the value of an education not pointed directly toward equipping a farmer for his life service. However, it can in general be put down that whether it be running a furrow, digging a ditch or cutting a stone, the individual whose mind has been developed by education will be able to make a larger income than the individual with the undeveloped mind. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but they are rare. It should be recalled that even though an education be intended to fit the individual for the law, but perchance he engage in farming, the education can be capitalized on the farm. Education, wherever it be used, increases the money earning capacity of the individual.

and tedious course to pursue even in business callings. The business college opens the gateway to a wide range of opportunities in commercial life. The bane of such institutions, however, is the individual who comes to it without sufficient fundamental education to make the best use of the time devoted. For instance, many a boy seeks special training as a bookkeeper or stenographer but who does not understand even the elements of arithmetic or cannot spell the words of an average vocabulary. The business colleges must therefore maintain departments in which arithmetic and spelling are taught. So, to enter these or similar callings for which the business college fits the individual, the ground work education is necessary and must not be neglected, and this education is that which for the most part must be had in the home schools. But, the business college or business course offers the short cut into business. In our own personal acquaintance with the heads of businesses the larger number of managers have risen through the ranks from the beginning as a clerk—a cog in the wheel—than through any

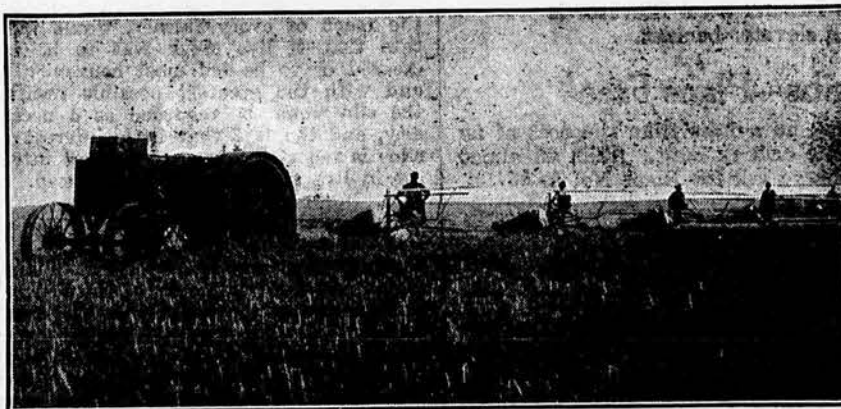
boy or girl who can rise in his business—whom later he can lean upon with a feeling of security. There is daily less room for the poor and disinterested workman.

While the country school supplies the foundation for all education, and it is useless almost to specialize along any line without a good common school education, it does not furnish an adequate foundation. For those who would be best equipped for a successful career—commercial or professional—more schooling is required. This principally for those who seek to make the most of their efforts and whose environments are such as will permit a longer period for preparation. The college or university will provide a broader and more substantial foundation. If degrees are not desired, these institutions permit the selection of studies along the line for which the student wishes to prepare. In this connection the high school must not be overlooked. With most country boys, and girls, attendance upon the high school necessitates the expense of board and tuition, and when this condition prevails it is our opinion that the student can get more for his money by attending a college with better facilities and surrounded by a college "atmosphere," which the ordinary high school does not possess. Kansas and the Middle West has a number of good colleges and universities, besides the public institutions. These are the so-called denominational schools—denominational as far as their support and patronage goes, but maintaining thorough educational systems and a broad, liberal Christian policy. These institutions offer ideal school homes and their growing patronage is evidence that they occupy an important niche in our educational system. The denominational schools, as well as our public institutions, supply the so-called business and vocational courses, as well as classical. The denominational schools realize a high sense of justice and responsibility to the student, and such schools merit a careful consideration by the student.

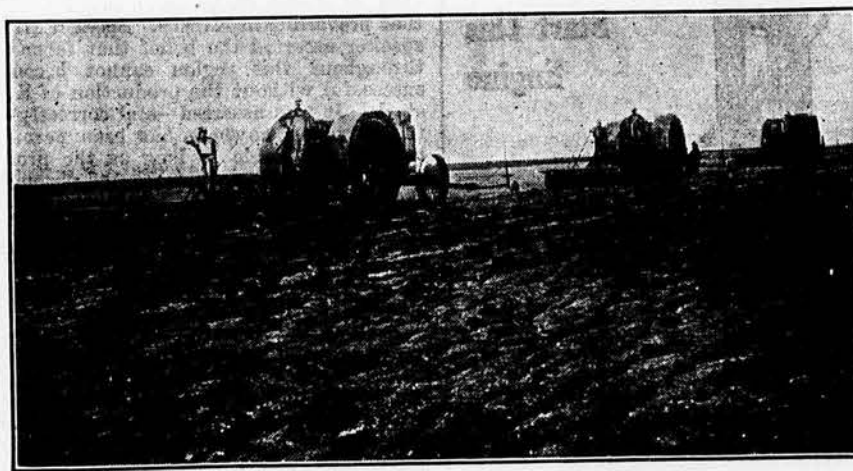
There is one important view of education which must not be overlooked, and that is education for education's sake—pointing to the learning of those things which tend to a well developed and trained mind and the well rounded, accomplished man and woman. These have a place in public and social affairs, the value of which is not measured by dollars and cents. It is this sort of education, too, which in these days of commercialism is frowned upon. But, too many young men are led to believe that college or university courses of some kind or other is all there is to life—forgetting the bread and butter side. The value of an education depends wholly upon the use the individual makes of it. If the right individual has it, the degree is worth while. The acid test of education is what a man can do. The commercial test of a university degree has been made by the Harvard Appointments Office, and the showing, while startling, is certainly far from flattering. According to the statistics available, the average wage of a man who has received a bachelor's degree is at first about \$15 per week. Princeton reports show that its graduates start at an average of \$6 per week. From tables made up from the salaries paid graduates without special training in certain lines of employment the averages are as follows: Brokerage business, \$3 to \$8 per week; manufacturing, \$7 to \$12, and engineering, \$10 to \$15. In all these lines the college graduate does not receive more than the average high school graduate. It must be admitted that the college graduate knows much more and if he is able to capitalize what he has learned, should eventually outrank the high school graduate. The college graduate from general courses should not consider himself as fitted for any particular vocation, unless it be that of teaching what he has learned. To graduate from a general course is not time wasted, provided the individual is not compelled by age or financial condition to crowd himself to the point of making his education earn an income. The general education, though, calls for special training for one's chosen vocation. It can only make the foundation broader and add refinement to both mind and work. So we do not believe the average KANSAS FARMER boy or girl reader

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

Two Uses of the Tractor



THESE FOUR BINDERS WERE OPERATED NIGHT AND DAY UNTIL THE MEADE COUNTY CROP WAS HARVESTED.



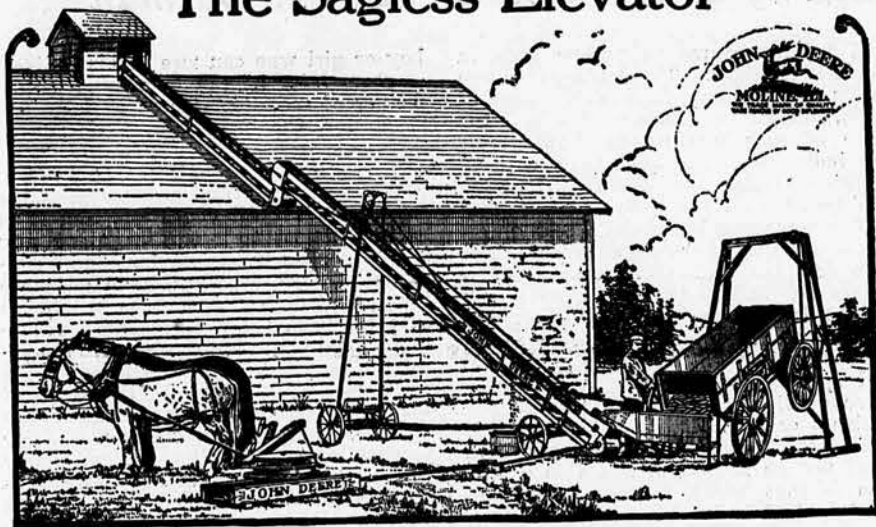
THESE ENGINES MORE THAN PAY FOR THEMSELVES EACH YEAR IN ECONOMY AS COMPARED WITH HORSES AND IN THE INCREASED YIELDS BECAUSE OF EARLY AND THOROUGH PREPARATION OF THE FIELDS.

There are educated fools whose education amounts to naught, but a normal, trained mind will make more money for its possessor than if the mind be untrained. So, for the boy who is to remain on the farm, education is to be commended.

But, there are those young men who do not propose to farm. For such there is ample opportunity in a hundred different lines. But it is to be remembered that adaptability and special training with much hard work count for success in these. The commercial field opens a great number of opportunities at good pay for competency. This field develops chief clerks, superintendents, managers, etc., in the lines of "big business." Such business also demands a long list of specialists. But entry into business requires the mind which has been developed—either as a result of years of application to the problems of the text book or through some other training which has taught application and industry. The untrained mind has a slow

other beginning. It is possible for the stenographer, trained thoroughly in the work of stenography, having the ability and the brains to learn and to do, to make himself or herself so valuable to the "boss" and so much a part of his business that he and the institution would be seriously handicapped should he lose the services of that particular individual. The same condition surrounds the young man or the young woman who, with the right disposition and qualifications, becomes a clerk or a bookkeeper. The business college with the right kind of material on which to work, with the close application of the student, will place the hard-working boy and girl in position to successfully enter business. This presents the generally accepted most successful method of entering business lines. There is a constant and increasing demand for stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and other handy people about the offices of institutions employing such help, but the demand is for the competent, bright, alert individual. The "boss" always wants a

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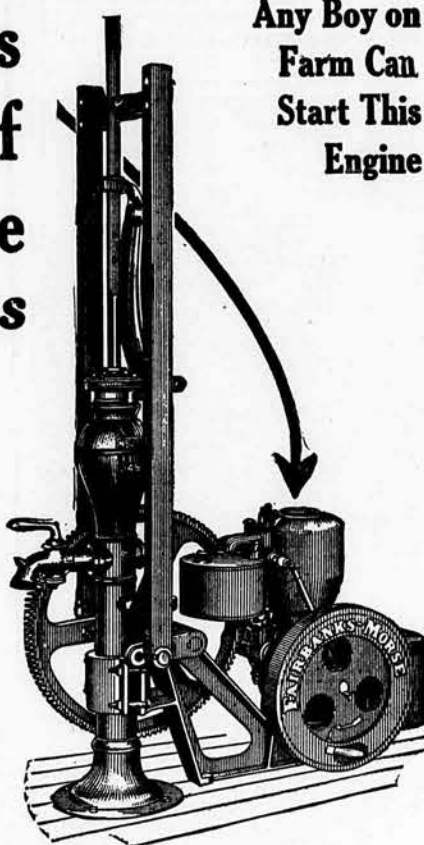
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FARM NOTES

There is no doubt that the idea of mixed farming has been growing on the people of the western third of the state for several years past. Such plan of farming has involved the growing of wheat on a sane basis, the growth of sorghum crops for both forage and grain and the utilization of these by various kinds of live stock. This idea has grown through the uncertainty of the wheat crop. A visit to this section a few weeks ago and conversation with many farmers convinces us that the success of this season's crop has renewed the wheat fever and that the tendency toward any farming plan aside from that in which wheat occupies the foreground has received a set-back. Our correspondents located in the western third of Kansas and which range in number from three to five in each county, report among other things that the wheat acreage in that section will be increased this fall, provided, of course, the ground is in such condition that the seed can be gotten into the soil. Also that there is little interest in silos just now as compared with that of the last winter and the early spring. Correspondents, however, do not definitely state that this lack of interest in silos is due directly to the success of the wheat crop just harvested because of the extremely favorable outlook for all kinds of roughage at the time of reporting. However, well developed sentiment in favor of increased numbers of live stock would not in that section, in our judgment, be side-tracked because of a satisfactory forage outlook. The fact that the major portion of the interest in silos has been directed to the pit silo which is within the reach of every farmer, would indicate that if live stock was to be increased or to be fed most conveniently and with the greatest possible results, the silo would be regarded as a necessity, and the fact that little interest in silos is reported means to us that interest in live stock has been decreased.

Last week we wrote of a meeting at Hays of workers of the agricultural experiment stations of the Great Plains region and field employees of the Federal Department of Agriculture in the same region. The men in attendance came from sections in which the agricultural problems are identical with those of the Western Kansas farmer. These men represented North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Wyoming, and the principle involved in the agriculture of each of these states is identical with that prevailing in Kansas. Speaker after speaker asserted the belief that farming throughout this region cannot become successful without the production of live stock. It was asserted—and correctly—that farming nowhere has been permanent or profitable so long as the products of the farm were marketed through the elevator. In other words, exclusive grain farming has proven a failure. We talked with many of the business men of Hays and this opinion was uniformly held by them and it was also their judgment that this year's crop had delayed live stock development in that section many years in spite of the fact that during the past four or five years there has been quite a decided tendency toward revising the farming plan and giving attention to live stock. In this meeting a man whose work is in the Panhandle of Texas, stated that in forty-nine counties making up that section of the state, there were two years ago less than twenty-five silos and that now there are five hundred and that this year this number will be near doubled. The last few years silos in considerable numbers have been built in Western Kansas, Eastern Colorado and Western Nebraska.

We know that the sentiment favorable for live stock has been developed to this extent and which presents a satisfactory situation for the greater prosperity of the farmer in these sections. The Western Kansas farmer has failed to become permanently prosperous as a result of growing wheat exclusively. His efforts along this line have covered a period sufficient to have well demonstrated this. He cannot make matters worse by at once planning and following live stock farming, which of course means that he must grow grain sorghums to such extent as is necessary to supply his live stock with the required feed. Cattle are particularly adapted to the consumption of the roughage of the western farm. They are adapted to the utilization of the by-products of grain farming. The western farm should not be without its hogs, either. Two or three sows on each farm will prove fully as profitable

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as any other class of live stock. The western farm has the forage for these and also has the grain. Rye, barley and wheat are good hog feed and can be converted into pork at a much greater profit per bushel than if sold on the market. Furthermore, each year there are thousands of bushels of damaged grain in each locality which can be converted into pork at a profit several times as great as that which may be realized through its sale. A Western Nebraska farmer reports that with hogs selling at \$7 he can make 60-cent wheat sell for at least \$1 per bushel and this does not take cognizance of the growth resulting from sorghum, wheat, or other pasturage. Wheat, rye and barley will enter into the ration for the milk cow to the same extent as will corn, and if we grant that the West is a wheat country and being so we must grow wheat, there is still no reason why wheat or other small grains should not be fed on the same or a greater margin of profit than would corn be fed if it were grown. While at Hays we heard of Fred Bremer, Decatur County, who sells twelve to fifteen thousand dollars' worth of hogs a year at a profit of \$4,000 to \$6,000 and has been in the business eleven years. This is the largest exclusive hog farm we have heard of in the West. It evidently requires a lot of capital and a great deal of good business management to conduct a hog farm of such character as this, but the probabilities are that a few hogs could be handled on a larger percentage of profit than can this large number.

It seems that there is ample justification for the western farmer engaging in the milking of a few cows and the sale of a few stock cattle and hogs each year. These certainly can be worked into the general farming scheme with profit and in such way as to add security to the operations. These will not detract one iota from the successful growing of wheat, and with these the loss of a wheat crop will not be so severely felt. It is to be hoped that instead of the western farmer losing interest in live stock because of the success of wheat this year, that his interest therein will be increased. There are thousands of western farmers who as a result of this year's crop will have a surplus of money after taking care of their present financial needs and having this little surplus they cannot invest that to any better advantage than in making a beginning in live stock. The beginning may be small in many cases, and even though it is such as permits a start with only one sow and two or three cows, such beginning is not too small. If these animals and their offspring can be held for a few years the herds will soon have increased to the point at which there will be a surplus for sale. There are too many western farmers now who have their eggs all in one basket. Any reorganization of the farming plan which will diversify their interests cannot help but improve his general condition. There are ample precedents favorable to and which hinge around live stock farming in the western country to establish the advisability of such a farming plan. If the western reader will take a census of his neighborhood he will find that those who have made the greatest progress are those who have consistently maintained a little herd of some kind of stock. It is not taking a long shot to follow in the footsteps of such. With the precedent established as to the farming plan which is the most permanent in the western country, no farmer should have hesitancy in following such plan.

The other day we observed in a newspaper a statement to the effect that the forage crops throughout Kansas were made. We take it that this has reference to corn, kafir, cane, etc. The statement is not correct. However, in a considerable part of Eastern Kansas this is so. The grain crop of these, of course, is not made, but whether grain be made or not, there will be a considerable yield of forage. The early-sowed cane and kafir in this section will make a fair crop of forage without more rain, but this applies particularly to those fields in which the crops have been planted in rows as in corn. In the western half of Kansas the early planted kafir and cane promises to make a satisfactory forage crop if planted in rows. However, all of these row-planted crops will be benefited by cultivation and if your crop has not had as much rain as is required it will pay to give these crops at least one more cultivation. Our observation leads to the belief that these crops generally are not as clean as a year ago and for this reason are not in as good condition to withstand dry weather as last season. There is no question of the utility of cultivation in preventing

The soil's moisture cannot escape from a loose surface as rapidly as from a compact surface. If people would start the cultivators at about the time they begin to think of the need of rain, they would get a larger yield of feed and in fact of grain. Any farmer can grow crops when it rains a-plenty, but it is a good farmer who can grow a fair crop with short rainfall. There are occasional farmers in every community who each year grow fair crops when those of their neighbors are total failures. This illustrates the difference in the quality of farming.

The corn prospect for the eastern half of Kansas has improved during the past week or ten days as a result of the recent rains. The western half of the state did not receive these rains but nevertheless the condition of corn was, on July 4, reported satisfactory. On June 29, when the last report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture was issued, the general average condition for the state was eight points higher than a year ago and nearly ten points higher than two years ago. While rain in the western third of Kansas could have been used to good advantage by corn, kafir and cane, it nevertheless would have interfered with the wheat harvest and KANSAS FARMER correspondents in that section indicates that the condition is quite generally satisfactory, except, of course, that more men and teams could be used to good advantage in the wheat fields.



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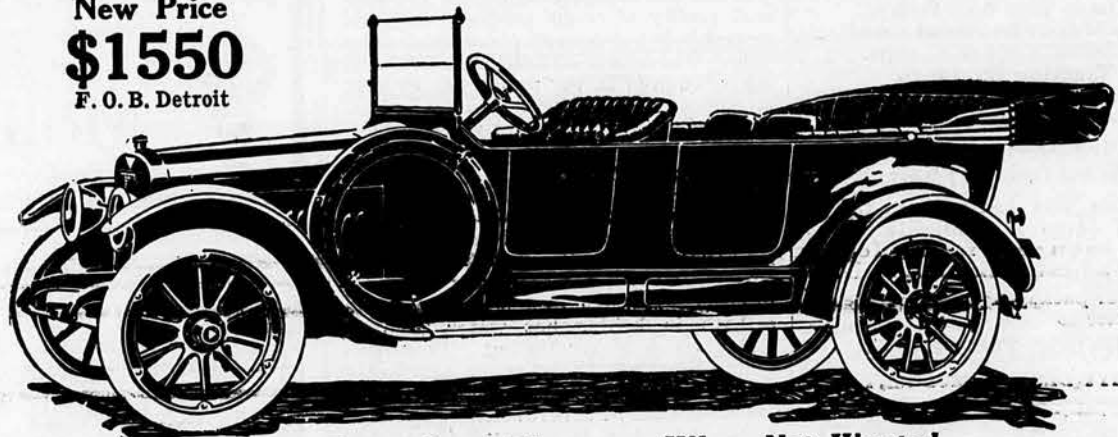
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It is our last season's success plus a year of refinements. It has 31 new features. And the price—due to trebled output—is \$200 less.

Our 48 engineers—headed by Howard E. Coffin—have now devoted four years to this HUDSON Six-40. And they now present it as the finest example of the coming type of car.

Note What It Embodies

You have wanted a Six, but all Sixes were costly. Here is a Six of the finest type for \$1,550.

You have wanted lightness. Here is a Six, with room for seven passengers, weighing 2,890 pounds. We have saved at least 1,000 pounds—the weight of a car-full of people. All through proper materials and better designing, with no sacrifice of strength.

You wanted lower operative cost. Here a new-type motor saves you 30 per cent under former cars of similar capacity.

You wanted beauty. We offer you here one of the handsomest cars in the world—a distinguished car—a thoroughbred.

You wanted every convenience, every comfort, every new idea in equipment. We embody them all in this car.

A New Quality Price

You have felt heretofore that quality cars had to be high-

priced. You have found no low-priced car to compare with them.

But here is a car built to accord with the highest HUDSON standards. It is built by Howard E. Coffin and his famous corps of engineers. Four years have been spent to bring every part to the finest point of refinement. It forms the last word in a quality car. And the price is \$1,550.

Last year's HUDSON Six-40 met an overwhelming welcome. Men ordered 3,000 more than we could build. They offered premiums to get it.

We have met men's wants. Now, to meet their demands, we have trebled our factory output. And the saving effected—\$200 per car—goes to HUDSON buyers.

Other cars will this year offer you many of the HUDSON attractions. These are the lines which the best future cars must follow. But you'll not find elsewhere these attractions combined with the HUDSON price. Go see our new model and prove this.

The HUDSON Six-54

is a larger model of this same-type car. It is big, impressive and powerful—135-inch wheel base. The price is \$2,350.

Hudson dealers everywhere have these new models on show. New catalog on request.

SOME 1915 FEATURES

Distinguished streamline body.
"One-Man" top with quick-adjusting curtains.
Extra tires carried ahead of front door.
Invisible hinges.
Disappearing tonneau seats.
Dimming searchlights.
Simplified starting, lighting and ignition system.
Wiring in conduits.
Better carburetion.
Automatic spark advance.
Lock on ignition and lights.
Gasoline tank in dash.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 8055 Jefferson Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

JOHN DEERE

Wheel
Plows
With Quick
Detachable
Shares



Unscrew One Nut—That's All

THE latest improvement on John Deere Sulky and Gang Plows is John Deere Quick Detachable Shares. Unscrew one nut and the share comes off—slip share on, tighten the one nut and you are ready for work. Shares on or off quick, that's the idea. Here's what it means to you:

1. No trouble to change shares.
2. Eighty percent of time saved.
3. No danger of damaging share.
4. Share is drawn up closer.
5. Share is stronger—not weakened by bolt holes.
6. Resharpened or sprung shares can be drawn into place—no drift punch necessary.
7. No unequal strain on share.
8. No injury to hands in taking share off.

We have beautifully illustrated booklets on the following plows with John Deere Quick Detachable Shares:

New Deere Sulky and Gang.
(High Lift Frame Plows).
John Deere Stag Sulky and Gang.
(Low Lift Frameless Plows).
John Deere Two Way Sulky.
(Side Hill or Irrigated Land).
John Deere Engine Gangs.
(For Traction Engines).

Mention the booklet that you want and ask for our big free book—

"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them."

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

Ask for package P-13 Address your letter to

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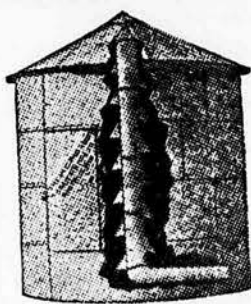
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The "KALAMAZOO" is the silo for you! It answers every question—meets every demand that can be made in use. Your choice of Tile Block or seven kinds of wood. Thousands of satisfied users praise its perfect construction. Special improvements, found in no other silo, make the "KALAMAZOO" the one you need. Investigate now!

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Use Equity Metal Grain Bins. Guaranteed never to burst open. Both bin and roof re-inforced with angle irons. Strongest built and most easily put up bin on the market today. Made with perfectly watertight bottom.

Equipped with U. S. patented Equity Drying and Ventilating System.
WILL DRY YOUR DAMP GRAIN
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WE BUILD CONCRETE SILOS

Walls 6 inches thick and properly reinforced; doors and chute to suit your taste and pocket book; reliable work and reasonable prices. We have twenty outfits and still need about fifty contracts to fill out season. Write us now.

Hopper & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

BINDER

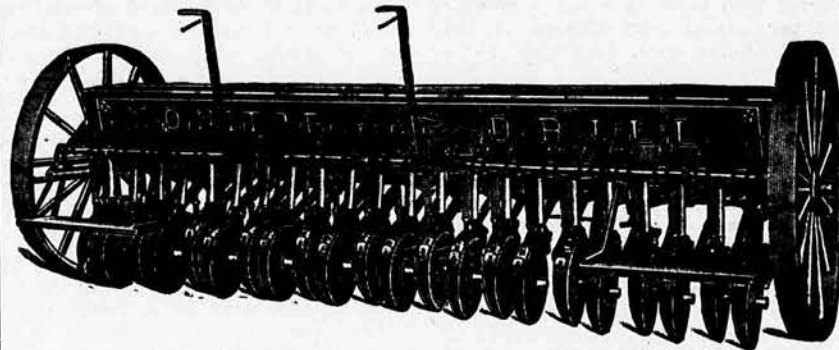
ATTACHMENT with corn harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in windrows. Man and horse cut and shock equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price only \$20.00 with fodder binder. J. D. Borne, Haswell, Colo., writes: "Your corn harvester is all you claim for it; cut, tied and shocked 65 acres milo, cane and corn last year." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Salina, Kansas.

DAIRY

A few weeks ago we mentioned in these columns that State Dairy Commissioner Hine had inaugurated a plan for the purchasing of cream on grade at all creameries and cream receiving stations in Kansas and that the plan was being given a try-out during the month of June 15 to July 14, and after which later date purchase on grade would be effective. The first month of the grading system was to be purely educational, both for patron and station operator. No difference was made during that month in the price, but beginning with July 15 three cents more per pound of butter fat will be paid for first grade cream than for that contained in second grade cream. Third grade cream will not be bought. The producers of cream as well as those of any other commodity recognize the equity of a plan by which payment be made on the basis of the quality of the commodity offered. Quite generally in the sale of farm produce this principle applies. Wheat, hay, corn, cattle, hogs, etc., command prices based on quality, and there is no reason why this should not be true in the case of cream and eggs—two prominent exceptions to the generally accepted rule of purchase. It costs somewhat more in time and labor to produce clean, sweet cream, and this labor deserves compensation. When such labor is not compensated and the careless dairyman producing a poor or indifferent quality of cream is paid the same price for a pound of butter fat as is paid for a pound of fat contained in good cream, then a premium is placed upon carelessness. This is not fair to the producer of the good cream and, what is more, under such plan the general quality of cream produced and sold cannot help but become poorer year after year. The actual difference in time and labor required in the production of good cream as compared with poor, is in fact small. It is in fact not so much a question of additional time and more labor expended as it is in the kind and quality of work done. For instance, it does not require more time to milk a cow in a cleanly manner than in a slovenly manner. Neither does it require more actual expenditure of labor to give the milking utensils and the cream separator parts a bath in boiling hot water than in water which is not boiling. These two points illustrate the principle sufficiently to give the cream producer an understanding that in general little additional time and labor is required to do the things connected with the dairy in the best way as compared with the poorest.

For years it was contended that the best butter could not be made from hand separator cream. Recent years have disproved this statement. There is no reason why clean, sweet hand separator cream cannot be produced and delivered to the cream receiving station in just as good condition as whole milk. Everybody knows that the day of the whole milk creamery is past. Farmers cannot afford to deliver whole milk to skimming stations or to creameries every day, including Sunday, during the summer time, and every other day during the winter, and accept butter prices therefor. There are special markets for milk which will justify such frequent delivery. There are economies in the use of the cream separator which the farmer cannot escape and the farm separator will come into general use in the whole milk states just as it has in the western states. A large percentage of the cream sold in Kansas is produced as a side issue. Milking on most Kansas farms is done because it is easy to care for the cream and easy to market it. Dairying as a general thing in Kansas is pursued because it is easily followed. The creameries of Kansas have been able to make the very best possible use of the quality of cream received. This, because creamery management and factory methods have in Kansas reached a higher degree of perfection than in other states and so have been able to make a better quality of butter from the kind of raw material received than the creameries of other states have been able to produce. There is every reason to believe, however, that the quality of butter produced from hand separator cream in Kansas, as well as in other western states in which the use of the hand separator is common, has year after year been depreciating just a little in quality, and while the demand for this butter is good and in fact it has been impossible to supply the demand for fresh butter, nevertheless it is evident that disaster is not far in the future unless a better quality of raw material is produced. The difference in price between the best creamery butter

MONITOR DOUBLE DISC DRILL



The Drill that Pays for Itself

SAVES SEED—INCREASES YIELD—IMPROVES GRADE

BIGGER PROFITS FROM GRAIN CROPS. You are not making near all the money you can from your grain crops—if you are not using the Monitor Double Disc Drill. For example—with wheat it saves one-fifth the seed and increases the yield 3 to 7 bushels per acre. The increase with other grains is in the same proportion. Can you afford to lose that much on every acre every year.



DEPOSITS SEED AT AN EVEN DEPTH. The Monitor Double Disc sows in front of the bearing—other drills sow behind the bearing. This particular feature of the Monitor gives it a very great advantage. The downward turn of the discs carries the grain into the ground and deposits it at the bottom of a clean, wide furrow, in two rows, about an inch apart. Every grain is covered uniformly with moist soil.

EVERY GRAIN GROWS. None of the seed is dragged to the surface to shrivel in the sun, or to be eaten by the birds. Every seed germinates. Sow one-fifth less and still get a better stand than with the old style drills.

ALL COMES UP AT THE SAME TIME. The proper placing of seed and uniform covering with moist soil causes the grain to come up and ripen evenly—increases the yield and improves the grade.

Write for Free Booklet containing Valuable Information on Small Grain Crops and Monitor Drills.
SEE YOUR FLYING DUTCHMAN DEALER.

Moline Plow Co.

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Get Your Canadian Home from the Canadian Pacific

BUY an irrigated farm where you have insurance against drought and where you have just the moisture you need when you need it. You know the value of controlling the watering of your crops. In sunny Southern Alberta you are master of the moisture. The Canadian Pacific's great Irrigation Works insure your yield whenever rainfall is insufficient. Irrigation is not always a necessity—but it is yours at command. It means dependable crops, and wonderful crops every year. The Eastern section of the Canadian Pacific Irrigation Block East of Calgary is now open. Virgin soil of famous fertility—alfalfa, timothy and other fodders—raises all the grain and root crops, fine climate—great cattle country—good markets—unexcelled transportation.

We want the alert enterprising farmers who see this magnificent opportunity. So we make the most liberal terms. Take 20 years to pay. Call on us for long time loan of \$2000 for farm improvements if you want it. Investigate now. This block will soon be the most densely populated and intensely cultivated district in the west.

You Can Have 20 Years to Pay

We will sell you this rich, irrigated, Canadian land for \$35 to \$75 an acre. You need pay only one-twentieth down. Think of it—only one-twentieth down, and then the balance in 19 equal annual payments. Long before your final payment comes due, your farm will have paid for itself over and over again. Many good farmers in Western Canada have paid for their farms with one crop. Here are some of the startling features of the most remarkable land offer you have ever read:

We Lend You \$2,000 for Farm Improvements in for farm development only, with no other security than the land itself, and shows our confidence in the fertility of the soil and in your ability to make it produce prosperity for you and traffic for our lines. This loan will help you in providing buildings, fencing, sinking well and breaking, and you are given twenty years in which to fully repay this loan. While enjoying the use of this money, you pay interest at only 6%.

Advance Live Stock on Loan Basis and purchaser who is in a position and has the ability to take care of his stock, will advance cattle, sheep and hogs up to the value of \$1,000 on the basis of the settler's note with interest at eight per cent, to enable him to develop more rapidly, on the right basis of mixed farming.

Farm Made Ready by Experts if Desired If you want a place already established, select one which our Department of Agricultural Experts has developed. On our improved farms, house and other buildings are up, well is dug, farm fenced, fields cultivated and in crop. All waiting for those who want an immediate start and quick results—all planned and completed by men who know—our own agricultural experts. Take twenty years to pay if you want to. We give free service—expert service—the valuable assistance of great demonstration farms, in charge of agricultural specialists employed by the Canadian Pacific for its own farms. This service is yours—free.

Water Rental Will Not Exceed \$1.25 per Acre Each water Agreement will have approval of Dominion Government. Lands are located on or near established lines of railway. First payment of irrigated land is 1-20th of purchase price. At end of first year no payment is due on principal or water rental, only payment of interest is required. At end of second year, no payment of principal is required, but purchaser will be required to pay interest and water rental. At end of third year, the second payment of principal, interest and water rental will be required. Here is where your opportunity lies. Don't delay. Mail coupon at once. Best Land will be taken first—time is precious to you.

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Canadian Pacific Railway, Colonization
Department, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago
Please send me your book of information on
Irrigation Farming in Sunny Alberta.
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State



MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

HELP BOOST WHEAT PRICES

By Not Glutting the Market.

The unusually large crop is going to make wheat low.

Store your wheat and get the extra profit, by being able to sell at right time.

Congested traffic is going to cause trouble and delay in getting cars at threshing time.



BUTLER Grain Bin

METAL Corrugated. Can't Cave In.

Rat-Proof. Fire-Proof.

Can be used for store house. Capacity in-

creased by additional

sections. Keeps grain

perfectly. Large door

removable shoveling board.

Ask for prices and descriptive Booklet Show-

ing Letters From Satisfied Users.

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Your Vote Will Help



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OF ELLSWORTH
CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC
NOMINATION FOR ATTORNEY
GENERAL.

A NATIVE KANSAN.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

KANSAS.

A GRADUATE OF THE K. U. LAW

SCHOOL.

CITY ATTORNEY OF ELLSWORTH FOUR

YEARS.

COUNTY ATTORNEY OF ELLSWORTH

COUNTY FOUR YEARS.

"An excellent record for law enforce-

ment."—Ellsworth Messenger.

"As county attorney at Ellsworth he has

made a brilliant record."—Salina Daily

Union.

"His fine record as county attorney starts

him as a strong man in the race."—Russell

Reformer.

"His fearlessness in enforcing the law has

attracted state-wide attention."—Lincoln

Sentinel.

"Mr. Bartlett is a keen, shrewd young

man, and is thoroughly competent to look

after the duties of the important office of

attorney general."—Phillips County Post.

"He is one of the brightest young lawyers

of the state, clean and square, and would

make Kansas an excellent attorney general."

—Republican County Democrat.

"Bartlett is a polished speaker, a thor-

ough student of the law, and a splendid

representative of progressive democracy."

—Atwood Citizen-Patriot.

"Mr. Bartlett is a brilliant, competent

young man, as we sometimes style it 'an

enforcement of the law' man."—Colby Tri-

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POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



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Democratic Candidate for the Nomina-
tion for Lieutenant Governor of
Kansas.

I kindly ask your support in the August
primaries. I hope to hear from you all per-
sonally. I stand squarely with the agricul-
tural interests of Kansas and am a native
Kansan.

Headquarters

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tion KANSAS FARMER.

and that of the lower grades is each
year greater. This, because of the de-
creasing production of the best and the
increasing production of that which is
not the best. This difference in selling
price is naturally reflected in the pur-
chase of the raw material. Better cream
will produce better butter. Better but-
ter will sell at a better price, and better
prices received for butter will result in
higher prices to the producer of the raw
material. Thus, an increased profit in
dairying will come through the produc-
tion of a better raw material and a
cream grading system which will permit
the payment of a higher price per pound
of butter fat to the farm dairyman who
will produce a good quality of cream, is
equitable and should receive the support
of every painstaking dairyman, of every
creameryman and of every cream station
operator.

The enforcing of a cream grading plan
will require a tremendous educational
work among cream station operators.
There are some thirty-five hundred
cream buyers in Kansas. There are at
least fifteen hundred more than there
should be. The multiplicity of cream
buyers has permitted a lot of fellows to
engage in the buying of cream who have
absolutely no qualifications therefor and
many of whom do not have the intelli-
gence necessary to learn the grading of
cream. There are many more who can-
not afford to learn how to grade cream,
and this is because the returns from the
small quantity of cream they receive will
not justify the expenditure of time and
labor necessary to learn how to handle
cream under a grading plan. It is rarely
that in any line of business there is
too much competition for the good of
that business, but, strange as it may
seem, this is a condition which prevails
in the buying of cream. There are many
points in Kansas in which the receipts
of cream do not justify more than one
buyer, and even he must have some other
line of business from which his income
is augmented and that he may be able
to make a living. There are no points
within the state recalled by us which
justify the existence of more than two
buyers. There ought to be buyers
enough to maintain competition, but at
the points of small receipts this compe-
tition can be had as a result of the
competition between points rather than
competition between men at the buying
point. The reduction in the number of
cream buyers would materially improve
the class of men engaged in the buying
of cream and would also improve the
facilities for handling cream. A cream-
ery which has a fair to a good business
in a point is warranted in providing the
equipment necessary to handle cream
properly. If the buying of cream on
grade is successful to the extent it
should be, that success will automatic-
ally and properly reduce the number of
buyers and this would prove a good thing
for the business.

According to the rules laid down by
State Dairy Commissioner Hine in his
effort to inaugurate the purchase of
cream on grade, the several grades shall
be as follows:

First grade cream shall consist of
cream that is clean, smooth, free from
all undesirable odors, clean to the taste
and sweet or only slightly sour.

Second grade cream shall consist of
cream that is too sour to grade as first;
that contains undesirable flavors or odors
in a moderate degree; that is foamy,
yeasty, or slightly stale; or that is too
old to pass as first grade cream.

Third grade cream shall consist of
cream that is very old, rancid, moldy,
dirty or curdy, and such cream will not
be accepted by the creamery companies.

The dairy commissioner calls attention
to Section 8 of the Kansas Dairy Law
and which pertains to the delivery of
cream. If cream is delivered in accord-
ance with the provisions of the law and
is given reasonable care, every farmer
can deliver cream of first quality. The
law reads:

"Cream to be used in the manufacture
of butter that is not delivered to point
of shipment within twenty-four hours
after milking, must contain not less
than 25 per cent of butter fat and shall
be delivered in wholesome condition.

"No part of any shipment of cream
to be used in the manufacture of food
products shall be more than three days
old when delivered to the point of ship-
ment during the months of May to Oc-
tober, inclusive, and four days old dur-
ing November to April, inclusive.

"Such cream must not be delivered at
the point of shipment more than one
hour before the schedule time of the
train on which it is to be shipped, unless
kept in a protected, cool, and sanitary
place free from four odors."



HOT WEATHER the ideal time to use a DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

THERE IS NO TIME WHEN
the use of the De Laval Cream
Separator is so indispensable to
the profitable production of
cream or butter as during the
hot weather of midsummer.

THE USE OF THE SEPARATOR
at this season usually means
the difference between a profit
and a loss in dairying. It ac-
complishes a great saving of
butter-fat that goes to waste
with any other method of sep-
aration and enables the produc-
tion of a higher quality of cream
than is otherwise possible.

MOREOVER WITH A DE LAVAL
the advantages over other cream
separators are greatest at this

season because the separation is
more complete and the cream
heavier and more even in tex-
ture. De Laval machines turn
more easily and the capacity is
greater, doing the work more
quickly.

IF YOU HAVEN'T A SEPARA-
tor you can scarcely afford to
put off any longer the purchase
of a De Laval, or if you have a
separator which is not doing
satisfactory work there is no
better time to discard it in favor
of a De Laval, first trying the
machines side by side for your
own satisfaction, which every
De Laval agent will be glad to
give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest De Laval agent AT ONCE, or if you do not know
him write direct to nearest office below for any desired information.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York
29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

5,918,098
gallons Polarine sold last year
1,536,232 gallons more than in 1912

These figures form indisputable evidence
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For all makes and types of motor cars,
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Maintains the correct lubricating body at
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Polarine

FRICITION REDUCING MOTOR OIL

POLARINE remains liquid at zero. POLAR-
INE differs from all other motor oils, in that
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PLAN
YOUR
BARN

A Loudon-Planned Barn is a Modern Barn
—a barn that accommodates the most stock;
houses the most hay, grain and implements,
and does it in the most economical manner.

Write us giving size and kind of barn needed,
number of cows and other stock to provide for,
and we'll send sketches and suggestions FREE!

Loudon Barn Equipment will make your barn more
sanitary, save half the labor, prevents waste, and pay you
Bigger Profits on the investment. Ask for free catalogs:

Stalls and Stanchions — Calf, Cow, Bull and Pig Pens
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Window Ventilators — Barn Door Hangers — Power Hoists

LOUDON MACHINERY COMPANY
101 Briggs Ave. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa

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WAIT FOR CONSEQUENT HIGHER PRICES!

A COLUMBIAN PORTABLE STEEL GRANARY is the safest, most durable, practical and economical means of storing your grain. You can haul it out to your field and thresh directly into it, saving the cost of teams and shovels. When prices go up you can market your grain at your leisure and save for yourself that profit which others usually get. When empty a Columbian bin makes an excellent store house.

A GALVANIZED STEEL GRAIN BIN DRIES OUT YOUR WHEAT AND MAKES IT WORTH 4 TO 6 CENTS MORE THAN DAMP WHEAT.

Our facilities enable us to make a bin in four minutes, which insures PROMPT SERVICE and LOWEST PRICES. Orders that we receive before noon are filled and started on the road to you the same day.

Write us for particulars and low prices, or better still, WIRE US AT OUR EXPENSE. State size wanted. PAY NO MONEY TILL YOU GET THE BIN.

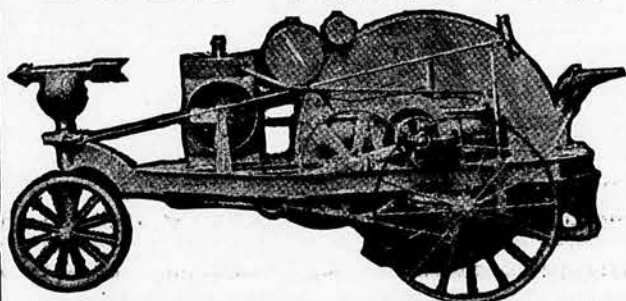
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STEEL TANK COMPANY**

Makers of "Tanks for the World"
1601 W. Twelfth St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Also Makers of the
Columbian Metal Silo



BULL TRACTOR \$335

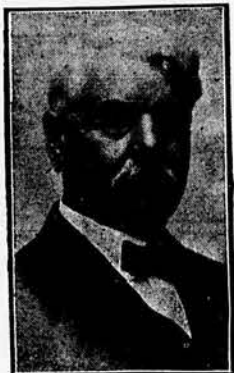


F. O. B. Minneapolis.
\$370.00 F. O. B. Kansas City.

Pulls two 14-inch plows. Costs less than good team. Plows 10 acres a day. Simplest, best, most economical tractor made. A proven success. Write today for catalog or come for demonstration.

HALL BROTHERS & REEVES Southwestern Distributors,
1830 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



Clark A. Smith, of Cawker City, is a candidate for renomination to the Supreme Court and solicits of each man and woman voter at the primary one of the three votes each is entitled to cast for Supreme Court candidates.

Experience is a great teacher. The people of Kansas and other states have learned by long experience that their Supreme Court judges are enabled to solve the difficult questions presented to them more promptly and accurately and hence should be retained as long as they are efficient. Our Chief Justice, for instance, is serving his thirtieth year in that position. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has served one year longer. I am in my tenth year of service.

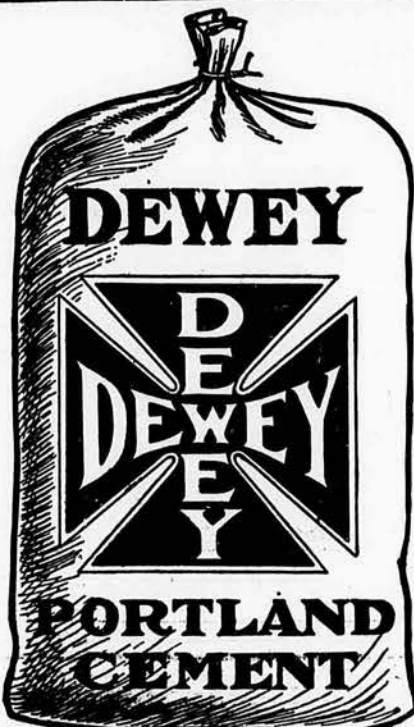
I was reared on a farm and on my arrival in this state became a homesteader. I have ever since been directly interested in farming and am familiar with all the labors and difficulties involved in that business. After graduating from the college and law school of the University of Wisconsin, I came to Kansas, was county attorney and for two terms was district judge in Mitchell, Jewell, Smith and Osborne counties.

The name of Charles W. Smith of Stockton will also be upon the non-partisan judicial ballot at the primary. If, as I hope, you are willing to give me one of your three votes, please do not confuse the names. Very respectfully yours,

CLARK A. SMITH.

Angus and Shorthorn Consignment Sales.

We are this week claiming January 15, 1915, as the date for a consignment sale of Shorthorn cattle at Manhattan, Kan., and January 21 as the date for an Aberdeen Angus consignment sale. L. R. Brady, the well known live stock auctioneer of Manhattan, Kan., is manager of these two consignment sales. There is no better place in the state to hold a sale of pure-bred stock than Manhattan. Both sales will be held in the steam heated college judging pavilion. These sales will be splendid opportunities for the breeder to sell some of his surplus to good advantage. Mr. Brady would like to hear from breeders wishing to make consignments as soon as possible.



Sold by Leading Dealers Everywhere.

LEARN TO PLAY THE VIOLIN

WONDERFUL BARGAIN—BEGINNERS' COMPLETE OUTFIT.



Fine Violin, good Brazil bow, tuning pipe, rosin, instructor, lessons, set strings etc. ALL FOR.....\$6.25 This outfit regularly retails from \$10 to \$20. We sell direct and specialize on musical outfits. Write for catalog. **WHERRY SPECIALTY OUTFIT CO., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.**



\$35 For a Galvanized Windmill and Tower Complete. Guaranteed five years. The best that money and skilled labor can produce. We make all sizes of mills and towers. Write for catalog. **SHUPP & IRVING, Successors to The Clipper Windmill & Pump Co. TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

LIVE STOCK

Beef Prices Tend Upward.

The steady upward climb of the market for finished beef furnishes some encouragement to the cattlemen. It has seemed for some time that with the great shortage which existed over the country prices were not responding with an upward trend as strongly as they should. The general depression in industrial conditions has had much to do with this. With a general revival of business conditions the demand for beef should be such as to hold the price up. From the present indications we will see top beef cattle bringing \$10 on the Chicago market before the end of this month.

Army Buys American Beef.

American cattlemen quite seriously criticized the policy of the War Department in advertising for quotations on foreign beef, as was recently done. Our beef producers felt that this was a distinct slap at the home product. The Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, which has always been alive to matters concerning the beef industry in this country, took up the matter with the War Department, demanding that a reason be assigned for this discrimination. The assistant secretary of war has now stated in a letter to this cattle association that exceptional conditions had to be met and that it was not the intention to again advertise for "Argentine beef preferred."

The quality of the domestic product is without doubt superior to the imported beef. Cattle men of this country certainly are justified in raising this question, as was officially done by the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association.

Pasture Conditions Good.

Cattlemen in the pasture sections of Kansas are in especially good spirits at the present time. There has been an abundance of rain all through the pasture country and it seems hard to realize now that only last July there was a perfect stampede of cattle to the central markets. During this month a year ago 177,500 cattle were received at the Kansas City market alone.

The pastures were somewhat injured by the dry spell of last season, but in practically every instance provision was made for this injury through the pasture sections of the state by requiring more acres to the animal than in years past.

A shortage of water was more serious in most instances than the feed shortage, and many a man as a result of his experience last year has made better provision for a dependable water supply. This is a most important consideration in the live stock business and is one of the first things to be considered in connection with handling live stock.

A year ago we were urging those having stock to make late plantings of various forage crops in order to grow feed to carry as much as possible of the stock through the winter. The same admonition may not seem quite so urgent this season, but the man with live stock on the farm may well consider every year the proposition of putting out some late forage crops in order to be sure of plenty of feed. The land might just as well be growing feed as weeds. It is far better to have a little surplus of feed than to suffer from a shortage. The live stock farmer with an abundance of feed stored in a far more independent position than the one who is short on feed. This is especially true of rough feed.

Compulsory Recording of Transfers.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club at its last meeting adopted a rule making it compulsory for breeders who sell animals to have them transferred promptly to the purchasers. This is a progressive move for a record association to take. All record associations require that animals purchased must be transferred on the books before their progeny are eligible to record. The buyer who has purchased animals and has not received promptly the transfer certificates is in a rather unpleasant position.

As a rule breeders of pure-bred live stock are honest and straightforward in their dealings, although occasionally there may be a breeder so unprincipled as to ignore the buyer when once he has secured his money; of course, such a breeder cannot last long. The great proportion of misunderstandings arising concerning the transfer of animals is due to lack of promptness on the part of the breeder. This is usually simply a matter of carelessness with no intention to do other than the right thing.

Since record associations require that transfers be properly made the association is not going outside of its province



It Takes The Bain To Stand The Strain

WE built our first farm wagon over sixty years ago—and we built it from the farmer's point of view. He wanted a wagon that would endure the strains of rough, rutty roads. And he got it!

Today we are building The Bain Wagon from the same view-point—for better and longer service—to give greater wagon value. Toughest oak and hickory—carefully seasoned—go into every Bain. Axles and wheels are extra large. Gearing is heavily braced and ironed. The Bain is built for maximum strength—yet there's no excessive weight. It is remarkably light of draft.

Ask your dealer to show you why The Bain is better. Ask him about the Bain Warranty which backs up Bain Wagon Quality. Or, write for Catalog.

THE BAIN WAGON CO.
203 Main St. KENOSHA, WIS.



35 BUSHELS PER ACRE
was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRES IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 35 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land, in 1913 had a crop of 200 acres which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre. Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada. Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

Geo. A. Cook, 125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

This is the 60-ton **BONITA FARM SILO**

In actual use now and for past four years on our farm. You can put one on your farm for **\$75** No Foundation. No Scaffolding. This is the Original Flooring Silo. Don't be humbugged by false claims. No other flooring silo on the market has been tested one day. Don't hold the bag. Write us for the facts.

BONITA FARM
Raymore, Missouri.

Practical Education

Young men and women who wish to succeed in any line of endeavor in these days should possess a good business education. This school offers superior advantages. Tuition reasonable. Work for board. Write for free catalog. Address **Nebraska School of Business**
110 South 14th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Strickler's

26 years of continued success
Topeka Business College,
Graduates in every state in the U. S. Most up-to-date school in the West. We get you the position. Write today for catalog.
111-113-115-117 E. 8th St., Topeka, Kansas

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

P.E. Laughlin
Marysville
The Farmer and Banker
**Candidate For
State Treasurer**

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in **KANSAS FARMER.**



HERE'S the low down spreader with the big drive wheels. The beater and all driving parts are on the rear axle. That means no clutches to give trouble, no chains to break or to get out of line; it means less than half the parts heretofore used on the simplest spreader.

Only hip high to the top. Easy to load. You see where to place each forkful. The result is an even load that spreads uniformly.

Light draft because the beater runs on roller bearings and the center of the load is comparatively near the team. Staunch, strong and easy to operate.

See the John Deere, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle. Sold by John Deere dealers everywhere. Send for beautiful booklet, also for

"Farm Manures and Fertilizers" FREE

A Book by Dr. W. E. Taylor, soil expert. It tells the value of manure, how it should be stored, and how applied to the land to get the most out of it. You can get both books free when you write about John Deere Spreaders by asking for package No. Y 13

JOHN DEERE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



I am a candidate for re-election as a Justice of the Supreme Court, a position I have now held for nearly twelve years. I hope my services have been sufficiently acceptable, so that I will not be "recalled," either at the primary or at the election. I ask your help in trying to prevent that (to me) very disagreeable result, and shall be grateful for all assistance given me.

HENRY F. MASON.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

JOHN MARSHALL

Attorney at law, of Topeka, for thirty years engaged in the practice of law in Kansas, asks your favorable consideration of his candidacy for Justice of the Supreme Court. He is the general attorney for the Kansas State Temperance Union, and has been Assistant Attorney General and attorney for the Public Utilities Commission. He is the author of several law books in general use among lawyers in Kansas.

to make rulings which shall bind those registering pure-bred stock to transfer animals promptly when sold. The Guernsey Club proposes to make breeders recording cattle live up to these regulations and it would save a lot of trouble if other record associations would pass similar rules and compel the breeders to observe them to the letter. Men who persistently refuse to comply with the regulations would soon be sifted out of the ranks of breeders. Honesty and fair dealing are most important considerations in connection with breeding and selling pure-bred live stock, and anything that tends to raise the standard of those engaged in the business will be to the best interests of all concerned.

Importance of Pure-Bred Sires.

The farmers most in need of better live stock seem to find it the hardest to realize the importance of the pure-bred sire in connection with the improvement of farm animals. By far the larger portion of farmers keeping live stock are content to handle grade or scrub stock and use grade sires for breeding purposes. A comparatively small number raise pure-breds to a certain extent, while only a few are actually handling nothing but pure-bred animals. In this latter class are to be found the men who make a business of breeding pure-bred stock for the purpose of supplying the demand for such stock upon the general farms.

There is good money in this pure-bred stock business for some, but it is not a wise plan for the average man to rush into the business headlong. There is more or less risk attached to it and the man who would succeed must have considerable capital invested, since it may take him some time to make sufficient reputation so that he may begin to sell off his surplus at profitable prices. The business itself is such that it requires long years of training and experience to make a man highly successful.

There is one piece of advice, however, that should be accepted and practiced by every man raising live stock on the farm. If this advice should be followed by that large class who are handling almost entirely scrub and grade stock, millions in value would be added to the live stock industry. This rule or advice is, briefly stated, to use pure-bred sires—good, pure-bred sires—and never stop using pure-bred sires. The following out faithfully of this rule would mean that every animal produced on the farm would have a greater value when grown out than under the present system of using scrub animals for breeding purposes.

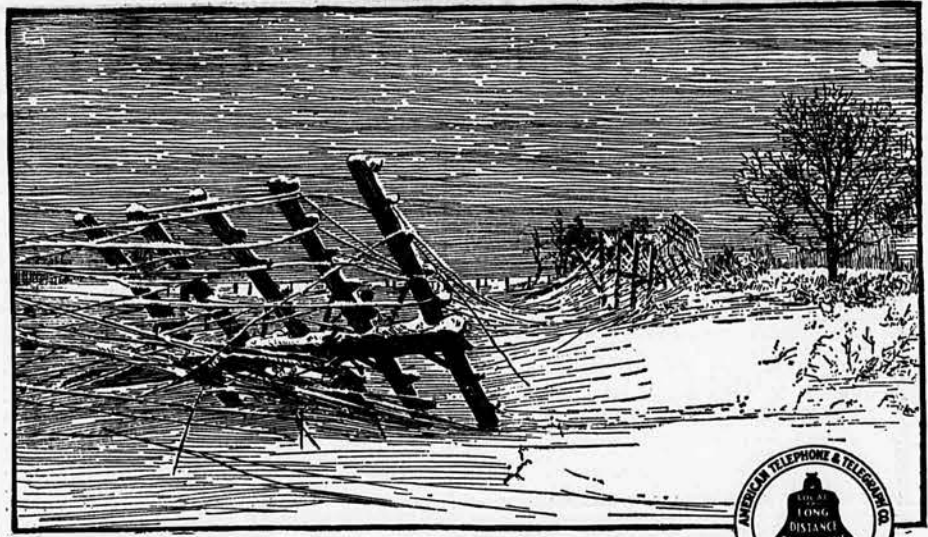
In some classes of stock the use of the pure-bred sire has been much more generally followed than in others. The most noticeable departure from the rule is in connection with the raising of cattle. The average man with a small herd of cows feels that he cannot afford to purchase a pure-bred sire costing from \$100 to \$150; as a matter of fact, he can hardly afford to use any other kind of a sire than such a one as would cost such a price. Five dollars would easily be added to the selling prices of every calf produced as a result of using a sire of this kind. The increased value of one crop of calves would more than pay for the whole cost of the sire. It should not be forgotten, either, that a first class beef bull, for instance, after being kept for a few years, has a market value as beef, oftentimes amounting to a hundred dollars.

The man who thinks he has too small a herd of cows to maintain a high class sire by himself should by all means co-operate with some of his neighbors in similar condition. This method has been practiced in many counties with the greatest of success.

SIDE LIGHTS ON EDUCATION.

(Continued from Page Five.)

is justified in spending six to eight years in school before entering upon the study of those things bearing directly upon the vocation chosen. For instance, if the young man desires to become a mechanical engineer, he is not justified in spending years at Latin, Greek, botany, chemistry, zoology, etc. He should get a good hold on the English language that he may be able to write and speak it well, and then get into his mathematics, physics, and mechanics, and such other studies as are required in an engineering course, and when through with these get to hard work. In general, this outlines the idea I have in mind regarding the education of the boy or girl who must work for a living and get that education as soon as possible. Be it understood that I believe in all the education one can get, but, assuming that most of you are situated as was myself and must get to work early in life, I believe in obtaining the fundamentals and at once entering upon the special training.



The Telephone Emergency

THE stoutest telephone line cannot stand against such a storm as that which swept the Middle Atlantic coast early in the year. Poles were broken off like wooden toothpicks, and wires were left useless in a tangled skein.

It cost the telephone company over a million dollars to repair that damage, an item to be remembered when we talk about how cheaply telephone service may be given.

More than half of the wire mileage of the Bell System is underground out of the way of storms. The expense of underground conduits and cables is warranted for the important trunk lines with numerous wires and for the lines in the congested districts which serve a large number of people.

But for the suburban and rural lines reaching a scattered population and doing a small business in a large area, it is impracticable to dig trenches, build conduits and lay cables in order that each individual wire may be underground.

More important is the problem of service. Overhead wires are necessary for talking a very long distance. It is impossible to talk more than a limited distance underground, although Bell engineers are making a world's record for underground communication.

Parallel to the underground there must also be overhead wires for the long haul, in order that the Bell System may give service universally between distant parts of the country.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

One Policy

One System

Universal Service.

DON'T WASTE YOUR GRAIN IN HAULING

The Grain Saver at Work. Notice the patent hooks and close fit to wagon bed. Easy to operate.

Do you realize when hauling your grain to the elevator that you are losing on an average of one bushel per load. Say you make four trips in ten hours—that means four bushels of grain lost in one day, or four dollars in gold.

THE S. R. GRAIN SAVER

will pay for itself in a day. Just hooks on any wagon bed—old or new. No matter how large the cracks, it will stop the leaks. An investment that will pay large dividends. Grain Saver complete, only \$6.50. Send for one now. Write for interesting folder giving complete information.

The Gate City Tent and Awning Company
314 South 12th Street, Omaha, Neb.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

GEORGE MCGILL

WICHITA, KANSAS,

Candidate for

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Solicits your support at the primary and election. Four years experience as Deputy County Attorney and four years experience as County Attorney of Sedgwick County. At the 1912 election he overcame a normal Republican majority in Sedgwick County of 1,200 by receiving a majority of over 2,800.

If nominated and elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Primary August 4. Look for his name on the Democratic ballot.



On Wednesday, August 26, W. W. Otey & Son at Winfield, Kan., will sell a draft of their famous Duroc Jersey swine. The catalogs are ready to mail out and all breeders and farmers are asked to send for this catalog. It is brim full of valuable information about breeding and feeding hogs for our fairs and shows. Otey & Sons are successful breeders, and they have a good offering. Send today for the sale catalog, then arrange to attend the sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Corn Harvester.

Has given universal satisfaction in every

state in the Union. A most practical corn harvester is made by the Process Manufacturing Co., of Salina, Kan. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do and costs only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the Union, and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years. If you will write them, mentioning Kansas Farmer, they will send you full particulars.

BARGAINS IN LAND

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

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

FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY or Northeast
Kansas farms, any size, where alfalfa, blue-
grass and corn are the staple crops, at from
\$60 to \$100 per acre. Write or see.
The Harman Farm Agency, Valley Falls, Ka.

ANY SIZED Arkansas farm, no rocks,
hills or swamps, all tillable, general farm-
ing and fruit, \$1.50 per acre down, balance
20 years, 6 per cent. Crop failures un-
known. E. T. Teter & Co., Little Rock, Ark.

BUTLER CO., KAN., SNAP—80 ACRES—
All second bottom alfalfa land; well im-
proved and fenced, 4 1/2 ml. to town; only
\$60 an acre. Write for full description of
this and other snaps.
THOMPSON & AKEMAN, Whitewater, Kan.

THREE-FOURTHS SECTION—Must be
sold in 30 days to settle estate. Immediate
possession. Ten-room residence, large barn,
granary; 300 in cultivation, 180 pasture, not
one acre bad land. All smooth.
Thos. Darcy, The Land Man, Offerle, Kan.

80 A. near Chanute, 3 1/2 ml. to market; 5 1/2
a. cult. bar pasture and lot; 4-r. dwelling;
barn, granary, cellar, cistern, plenty fruit,
1 1/2 ml. school; one-third crop goes. Price,
\$3,000; easy terms. Half can run at 5 1/2 %.
Write J. L. TAYLOR, Chanute, Kansas.
FOR SALE.

270 acres, two miles from station, 18
miles from Emporia; well improved; ex-
cellent water; \$40 per acre. List describ-
ing farms and ranches mailed on applica-
tion. G. W. HURLEY, Emporia, Kansas.

SPECIAL SNAP.
Eighty acres, improved, well located, in
Southeastern Kansas. Terms, \$800 cash,
balance in small payments from 2 to 10
years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big
crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Ad-
dress,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,
Iola, Kansas.

BREWSTER SHIPPED 220,000 bu. of 1912
wheat; 110,000 of 1913, and will ship 350,000
of 1914. Over \$17,000 worth of 1913 cream,
and will ship \$30,000 worth in 1914.

LISTEN!
We have two 640-acre farms close in; 960-
acre farm 10 ml. out. In fact, all sizes of
farms and distances from this prosperous
town, for sale

CHEAP
BEFORE BIG CROP brings prices up. Get
prices and description from
E. W. ALBRIGHT, Brewster, Kan.

WISCONSIN

Official publications concerning the soils,
rainfall and crops of Wisconsin may be had
free by writing Wisconsin State Board of
Immigration, Madison, Wis. State Capitol
555.

Ideal Combination Wheat
And Stock Ranch

480 acres, 225 in cultivation; good wheat
land; 9 miles to county seat; good road; on
mail route; good shade; running creek fed
by springs; never goes dry; good grass;
could farm more. Price, \$10 per acre;
good terms. Plenty of alfalfa and wheat
farms for sale; also good cattle ranches.
Send for our lists or come and see us soon.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER,
The Comanche Land Men, Coldwater, Kan.

ARKANSAS

I have for sale, FERTILE ARKANSAS
FARMS; small and large; improved and un-
improved; slope and valley land; mountain
and river bottom land; virgin timber land;
no irrigation. For particulars write
W. KNIGHT, Bigelow, Perry Co., Arkansas.

WRITE FOR LIST

Good farms and pastures, located where
soil is productive and rainfall ample. Im-
proved farms, \$20 to \$30 per acre.
SOUTHERN REALTY CO., McAlester, Okla.

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 ac-
cept choice city or farm realty in payment.
Special inducements to colonies. Write for
full particulars.
STRATTON LAND CO., Wichita, Kansas.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS—Write for
descriptive price list of corn, wheat, clover
and bluegrass farms that will prove profit-
able 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. HAM-
ILTON & CRENSHAW, Box 5, Fulton, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 Acres. If on the lookout for a land
deal, write us about it. We have a lot of
bargains for cash. Send for list.
KIRWAN LAND CO.
West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

NOTICE.
If you have property to exchange or sell,
it will pay you to write for particulars of
our systematic services and guarantee. De-
scribe property in first letter.
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Dept. 6, Riverton, Neb.

BEST BARGAIN IN EASTERN KANSAS.
Beautiful 114-acre farm near Topeka, only
\$55 per acre. Can fit you out in any size
farm desired. Address
J. E. THOMPSON (The Farmer Land Man)
Tecumseh, Kansas.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A HOME—
where we have pure domestic water, a sur-
plus of water for irrigation, never a crop
failure, alfalfa, grain, vegetables and fruit
grow to perfection—excellent climate, no
hail, windstorms or cyclones—see Paoia,
Colorado. For particulars write
C. C. HAWKINS, Paoia, Colorado.

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.

NORTH Central Kansas; 360-acre farm;
nicely improved; 5 miles out; good grain and
stock farm; party who owns wants good
drug stock in Northern Kansas; price, \$35
per acre. J. F. BAUM, Niekoma, Kansas.

TWO BARGAINS TWO MILES FROM HERE.
Eighty fine valley land, fair improvements,
30 bushels wheat, 60 bushels oats this year,
free gas, handy to school; only \$4,350. 160
good limestone soil nearly all tillable, lays
well, good six-room house, fenced and cross-
fenced. Big deal. \$5,600. terms. D. H.
Wallingford, Mound Valley, Labette Co., Ka.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.



HUGH FARRELLY

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE
UNITED STATES SENATE
WHO SHOULD BE REWARDED.

25 YEARS A RESIDENT OF KANSAS.
25 YEARS AN ACTIVE WORKING DEMO-
CRAT.

No Kansas man has traveled more miles
or made greater sacrifices for the Demo-
cratic party, and none is better equipped for
U. S. Senator.

Ever active in support of Progressive Dem-
ocracy, with a legislative record equal to
the best.

In the primary election of 1912 Hugh Far-
relly had three opponents and polled 1,690
more votes than any of them, but under the
unjust law at that time he did not receive
the nomination. The popular vote decides
the nominee this year. We bespeak for
him the support of all women and men who
desire faithful representation for Kansas in
the Senate by a man of experience.

Mr. Farrelly has always been a devoted
supporter of William J. Bryan and is now
an enthusiastic supporter of the Wilson ad-
ministration. Finally passed and enacted
of the foremost Progressive Democrats in
the party in Kansas and if elected Senator will
do all in his power to enact laws in har-
mony with Democratic doctrines and the
Kansas spirit.

He is making a most energetic campaign
now and has been for nearly eight weeks.
He desires and urges all his friends to work
and vote for him.

As a member of the State Senate in 1897,
Mr. Farrelly introduced and secured the en-
actment of the Breidenbach Banking Law
which has been recognized for years as one
of the best banking laws ever enacted and
has been copied by many states. In the
session of 1899 he introduced the Breiden-
bach Bank Guaranty Law and secured its
passage in the Senate.

In the sessions of 1897 and 1898 he worked
diligently for a law fixing a tax on gross
incomes of insurance companies. The exist-
ing law was finally passed and yields a
revenue to the state of over \$250,000 annu-
ally. As a member of the Senate in 1897
he voted for and assisted in procuring the
passage of a resolution providing for the
Initiative and Referendum.

In the sessions of 1897, 1898 and 1899 he
took an active part in the enactment of
many good laws, always co-operating with
the then fusion majority in the Senate.

In 1897, as a member of the State Senate,
Mr. Farrelly prepared, introduced and se-
cured the enactment of the existing "Kan-
sas Anti-Trust Law."

Ladies and Gentlemen: Believing that he
is the best qualified and most deserving
candidate, we earnestly urge your support
of this loyal Progressive Kansas Democrat
at the August primaries.

Respectfully submitted,
THE FARRELLY-FOR-SENATOR CLUB.
W. D. Kahn, Pres., Emporia, Kan.
J. T. Leonard, Treas., Girard, Kan.
Max J. Kennedy, Secy., Fredonia, Kan.

DAISY FLY KILLER



HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DO YOU READ the
Small Ads in the
Classified Section?

Many of these "Want"
Ads contain informa-
tion that will prove
valuable and profitable
to you. You ought to
read them every issue.

HOME CIRCLE



Before placing a fresh cake on a plate,
sprinkle a little sugar on the plate and
it can be removed easily, without its
sticking.

A blackboard eraser is an excellent
thing to use in cleaning the stove. The
dirt and grease can be wiped off easily
and the hands don't suffer as when an
ordinary cloth is used.

To economize in fuel on a gas, oil or
gasoline stove, get a piece of sheet iron
or heavy tin wide enough and long
enough to cover two burners, and by
lighting one burner and using this sim-
ple contrivance you will have sufficient
heat to cook two things at the same
time. The heat is evenly distributed
and you use just half the amount of
fuel. This is also a great saving on
ironing days, as this will keep a number
of irons hot with only one burner in
use.

A Kansas Comeback.

Merle Thorpe, who is at the head of
the Department of Journalism in the
University of Kansas, presents this as
his idea of the quick-as-a-flash come-
back.

An oldtime Kansas editor was sitting
in a restaurant eating a pickled pig's foot
—or a pig's pickled foot, as the case
may be. A tramp printer came in, saw
the editor, and screamed:

"Git out of the way, you! I'm the
old wild boar from Fort Scott!"

"Yes," commented the editor genially;
"and I'm eating one of your paws!"—
Saturday Evening Post.

Medical Value of Spices.

The spices are a very interesting
group of substances; they are the founda-
tion of a considerable industry, they
have their medical uses, and finally are
of especial importance in dietetics.

Their value resides in their richness in
aromatic substances and essential oils;
strictly speaking, they are not foods, but
often enough they are essential elements
in the diet.

Spices have been the subject of classic
research, as for example, in the clever
and important investigation which Far-
low undertook as to the psychic influ-
ences of food and as to the value of zest
in nutrition.

Spices were shown to arouse appetite
and to promote the secretion of the
gastric juice, and the role they play
therefore in dietetics is a very impor-
tant one. The medicinal action of some
of them is further of value.

Allspice, for example, is used as an
aromatic, and has been successfully ad-
ministered for flatulency or for overcom-
ing griping due to purgatives, and occa-
sionally it is reported that the oil gives
relief in rheumatism and neuralgia.

The medical uses of cinnamon are well
known. Cardamoms are used in the
form of a tincture as aromatic and
stomachic, and they are also employed
as a flavoring agent in curry-powder,
cakes and liquors.

The application of capsicum and the
peppers generally are well known. Cloves
are aromatic, carminative and stimulant,
and have been used in dyspepsia, gastric
irritation and in cases of vomiting.

Oil of cloves is also a popular reme-
dy for toothache. It has also its uses
in microscopy as a preservative, and for
clearing sections.

The uses of nutmeg are wide, vanilla
has an enormous application as a flavor-
ing agent, while tumeric enjoys a simi-
lar patronage on account of its bright
yellow color and pleasant musky flavor.

Window Curtains.

A room is often made most unpleasant
by over elaborate, poorly hung window
curtains. A curtain should serve its
purpose as a protection for the interior
of the house from the prying gaze of the
outsider, and so should be of a close
woven material and arranged in straight
hung lines. If more light and air is
desired than this method of hanging
seems to give, the curtains may be
pushed back or temporary cords of wash-
able material may be used. Heavy silk
or velvet cords or the ribbon arrange-
ment are not suitable in the small home
and serve only as dust collectors. The
easily moving curtain is a better solu-
tion of the problem. The casing in
which the rod runs should be wide

enough to prevent sticking and should
be well made to prevent sagging. The
proper length for a curtain is just below
the window sill. The length of the cur-
tains of a room should be uniform.
Elaborate or expensive lace or silk win-
dow hangings are unnecessary. Simple,
well hung curtains of muslin, net, scrim,
voile, swiss or soft cheesecloth, finished
with a plain hem or a narrow lace edg-
ing, will give the house a well balanced,
suitable appearance within and a simple,
dignified atmosphere without. Besides
the desirability of these features the sav-
ing of time in their care and laundry
and in the initial cost will appeal to
every one. The curtains for a simple
house should average not more than a
dollar for each window.

Planning Your Day's Work.

"Man works from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

Where is there a housewife who does
her own work who has not repeated this
old, old saying, in connection with her
own never-ending duties. But I wonder
if this same housewife has ever thought
about the lost moments and wasted en-
ergy owing to poor management and
false moves. If you haven't thought
about this, it would be time saved to
sit down and figure out a working sys-
tem, just as every successful business
man spends time and money in locating
and overcoming as far as possible leak-
ages of time or false moves.

The excuse for not doing things which
is most commonly given by housekeep-
ers is that they haven't time, but these
same ones will frequently make several
trips up or down stairs to get things
which could have all been brought at one
time, thereby saving not only the time
required for the trips, but the bodily
exertion as well.

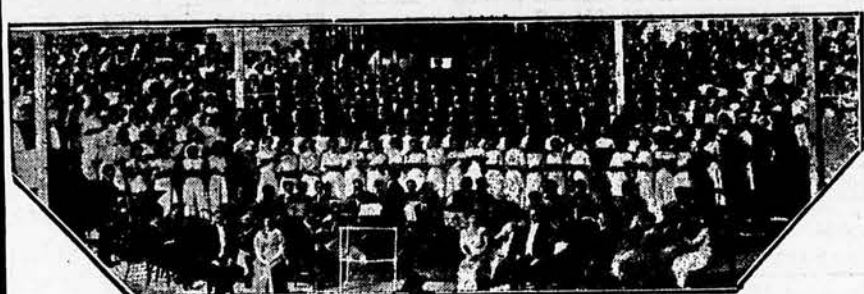
Before you begin the day's work, plan
ahead as far as you can, then when it
is necessary to make a trip into the
basement, take with you as many of the
things that are to go there, and on the
return trip bring back the things you
are going to need during the day. And
if the journey is upstairs, plan for that
in the same way.

In your cooking and baking, plan the
same way, so that things move along
together without delay and you don't
have to wait in the kitchen for one
thing to finish cooking after everything
else is out of the way. Attend first to
the things that require the longest time
for cooking, and after these are under
way work in the other things. It is a
good plan to leave the dishes until after
the various things are prepared, and then
all the working utensils can be washed
up with the breakfast dishes, thus sav-
ing the work of a second dish washing.

Again one can save by preparing as
many of the things for the evening meal
as possible, in the morning. Cold boiled
potatoes can be fixed up in so many
appetizing ways and it will take much
less time than to peel and boil them for
each meal separately. Biscuits also can
be mixed and baked in the morning and
reheated in the evening without much
effort, or they can be mixed, cut out
and put in the pan ready for baking
and then put in the ice box until time
to bake them for the evening meal. In
fact, some think this method adds much
to the quality of the biscuits.

Carry this same idea through all your
work—sweeping, dusting, marketing, and
whatever else you have to do. Mass
your work and make the waits between
tasks as few and short as you can.
Your time is your own to divide over
your work as you see fit. By making
the various tasks overlap each other you
can shorten the working hours very ma-
terially, and five or ten minutes saved
on several different tasks when put to-
gether in the afternoon will give you
the extra time that you have so wished
for to do the little things that you never
had time for before. An hour or even
a half hour all together is so much more
worth while than five or ten minutes
snatched here and there throughout the
day.

But don't carry your systematizing
too far, so that you are annoyed when
things come up occasionally to upset
well arranged plans, as is liable to hap-
pen in all households, and over which
we have no control. Dominate your
plans, don't allow them to dominate you.

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COUNTY CLERK, HAMILTON COUNTY, Kansas. Taken Up—On the 8th day of June, 1914, by A. Perkins, one colt, 4 feet 6 inches, bay, 2 years old, bald face, white forefoot left side, also white hind foot same side; wire cut left forearm. No brands.

LEE OLDHAM, COUNTY CLERK, WICHITA County. Taken Up—By J. M. Pritchard, Leoti, Kan., on April 20, 1914, one mule, male, 15 1/2 hands, dark brown, 6 years old. Harness marks. Appraised value, \$150.

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ROAN HERO 3613 - 229963

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FOR SALE TEN HERD BULLS
sired by Roan Choice, the junior champion of 1911. Prices reasonable. Come and see my herd.
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KAN.

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GUERNSEYS.
Registered bull calves and heifers for sale.
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Guarantees his work.

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J. A. MORINE, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.
Pure-bred Live Stock a Specialty.
Box 155, Lindsborg, Kansas.

Col. C. M. Scott Live Stock and General Auctioneer
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COL. J. E. MARKLEY
Fine Stock and General Auctioneer
Powhattan, Kansas.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

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

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL STAND-ard acetylene lighting plants. The successful farm home light. Write Acetylene Factory, Wichita, Kan.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED—SELL YOUR property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO WORK ON farm. One who will enjoy good surroundings and appreciate good treatment. Everything furnished. Small salary. Address A. W. S., care Kansas Farmer.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR woman \$12.50 to distribute 100 free packages Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends; no money required. Ward Company, 214 Institute Place, Chicago.

LADY AGENTS WANTED EVERY-where; excellent opportunity on well paying proposition; write at once; good money for your spare time. The Chaswalk Co., 201 West 6th St., Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS OF about 300,000 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.

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

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EXPERIENCED FARMER WANTED—For general farm work. Strong middle aged married man. House, garden, fruit, etc. Excellent opportunity for man who will appreciate a good position. Write stating ability, name of last employer and salary expected. Allen Sells, Tecumseh, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE.

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

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.

MONTANA PUBLIC LANDS AND PROP-erty. Send 50 cents for information, booklets and colored map. Montana Information Bureau, L. Lewistown, Mont.

WANTED—TO HEAR OF GOOD FARM or unimproved land for sale; send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

EIGHTY-ACRE FRUIT AND DAIRY farm, three miles from State House, Topeka, half from street car line. W. R. Hazen, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALL OF MY FARM LANDS in Lyon and Woodson Counties, Kansas, consisting of 2,208 acres. All well improved and under cultivation. On ten years' time at 5 per cent interest. M. M. Mason. Call Room 11 or 12 over Kress, or phone 1267, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT 70 ACRES, two miles west of Neal, Greenwood County, Kansas. Forty acres pasture; 30 acres under cultivation; springs. \$18 per acre. \$600 down, 5% on remainder. Address Annie Doering, Utopia, Kansas.

160 ACRES LITTLE RIVER COUNTRY valley lands; 60 a. cult.; bal. timbered; 130 under hog tight fence; house; orchard; 4 mi. Ry. town; white community; \$20 a. terms. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS PROPERTY, 150x50 feet, corner Fifth and Troost Ave., must be sold to settle an estate. A rare bargain in the fastest growing city in the West. Address K. C. Property, care of Kansas Farmer.

RANCH—A SNAP FOR SALE—10,000 acres. Good grass; number of springs; fine valleys; all fenced; no other improvements. Located in the Panhandle of Texas, the home of fine cattle. A very cheap price has been put on this ranch, which will turn it quickly. The cash payment will be \$15,000. No trade considered. Write at once for price and full particulars. J. Walter Day, Plainview, Texas.

VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA WANTS SET-tlers; special inducements; government land; railways; free schools; cheap irrigation; 31 years to pay for farms adapted to alfalfa, corn, grains, 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.

A NEW HOME READY FOR YOU. \$320 down, \$280 a year, four per cent annual interest, for 160 acres first class land, ready for plow, with buildings, windmill, silo and fences. Small cash payment, low interest—you have most of your money to operate farm. This was Mr. C. W. Post's idea of settling his land in Garza County, which is being carried out by his executors. Farmers there now making money. A fine general farming and stock-raising country, noted for its health. Water pure and plentiful. C. W. Post Home Farms, Post, Texas.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 A., FOUR MILES FROM town in Saline County, for \$7,200. G. Yordy, Brookville, Kan.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOUND—320-ACRE HOMESTEAD IN settled neighborhood; fine farm land; not sand hills. Cost you \$200 filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Kimball, Neb.

FOR SALE—3,440 ACRES; 2,400 IRRIG-ated. \$25 per acre, one-fourth down. 500 cattle, 30 horses at market price. H. P. Franklin, Melville, Montana.

TEXAS LAND OPENING.—LAND ON ten years' time that will grow crops netting \$250 per acre. Only 25 miles from Houston in prosperous farming community; fertile soil, well drained, no irrigation, near railroads. Geo. W. Martin, 314 First National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

EAST TEXAS FARMS ON TEN YEARS' time. Productive lands located convenient to railroad station in famous East Texas cotton, corn and fruit belt. Mild two crop climate. Excellent drainage, ample rainfall, never failing supply of pure water. Potatoes, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries and all kinds of fruits and vegetables that bring enormous profits. Excellent hog, dairy and poultry country. Most liberal opportunity for the man of small means to get excellent start on his own land. Write at once for map and full information to Geo. L. Wilson, Owner, 634 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

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

POLLED HEREFORDS—ONE GOOD bull, seven 2-year-old heifers, two cows; write me at once. Ben Anderson, Rt. No. 1, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, extra good ones. Bargain if taken at once. B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES; BEAUTIFULLY marked; 3 to 5 weeks old; 15 sixteenets pure; \$17.50; crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

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.

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CHOICE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$7.50 per bushel. Samples free. F. J. Bartel, Route 8, Topeka, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS SEED.—I HAVE FOR sale, early delivery, strictly high grade Sudan grass seed at \$1 per pound. If you are interested, write quick, as the supply this year will be limited. Chas. A. Felker, College Station, Texas.

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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—FULL BLOOD BULL PUPS. H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, CHEAP. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES CHEAP as dirt. R. A. Fullerton, Skiddy, Kan.

FOR SALE—NICE COLLIE PUPPY, \$5.00 Fine Poland China pigs. Exchange male pig for one as good. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

RABBIT, FOX, COON, OPOSSUM, SKUNK, Deer, Boar Hounds; Setters, Pointers, Newfoundland, Pet Dogs; Ferrets, Mexican Parrots, Guinea Pigs. Forty-page catalog, 10c. List free. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW CYCO BICYCLES, COMPLETE with coaster brake. \$21.50. J. C. Harding Co., Topeka, Kan.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR sale; good business and location. Sam Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

MY BRAN BREAD CURES CONSTIP-ation. Get the recipe and eight others, all for 50 cents. The Special Recipes, Clinton, Iowa.

FOR SALE ANY OLD WAY—GOOD smooth quarter section, Cherokee County, Kansas. Well improved, near good markets. Interurban line. Paul Morris, 1906 S. 18th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 10c, ANY SIZE. Prints or post cards, 3c each. Ansco films at list price sent postpaid. One of the largest finishers in the country. Ritchie Bros., Dept. 3, Centralia, Ill.

Breeders' Directory

The following classified list contains the names of many of the reliable breeders of pure-bred live stock. They will gladly answer your inquiries. Nine dollars (\$9.00) pays for your name and address in this list, and Kansas Farmer for one year.

ANGUS CATTLE.
R. Blickensdorfer, Lebanon, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kan.
Judah Bros., Hiattville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
H. V. Baldeck, Wellington, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
S. E. Ross, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Wm. Griffen, Mitchellville, Iowa.
Henry Koch, Edina, Mo.
W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.
J. H. Walker, Lathrop, Mo.

SHORTHORNS.

G. A. Laude & Sons, Rose, Kan.
C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Locust Lawn Farm, Oakland, Ill.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

At private sale. Six or nine months' time if desired. Young heifers and bulls, \$100 and up. Two heifers and bull, not related, \$225 for the three. Others higher. High-class herd bulls close to imported Scotch dams, sired by such sires as Lavendar Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Young bulls, the farmer's kind. Cows with calf at foot and rebred. Great variety of prize-winning blood. If you want breeding stock, do not miss this opportunity. My foundation Shorthorns carry the blood of the best families and most noted sires of breed. Over 200 head from which to select. If you cannot come, write.
H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Blain County, Oklahoma.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS

Two good young bulls; one 18 months, the other 13 months old; both red; wish to dispose of them soon. Prices reduced to \$90 and \$80.
E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kansas.

OXFORD HERD SHORTHORN CATTLE. For Sale—Young bulls and females at farmers' prices, for dual purpose cattle. Come and see me. Farm on Strang line near Overland Park.
DR. W. C. HARKEY, Lenexa, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

For Sale—A choice lot of cows, bulls and heifers, all registered, with good quality.
AULD BROS., Frankfort, Kansas.

COBURN HERD RED POLLED CATTLE AND PERCHERON HORSES

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.

RILEY COUNTY BREEDING FARM. Red Polls headed by the last son of Cremona. Bulls all sold. Percherons headed by son of Casino. Visit herd.
ED NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

OILS.

KEROSENE, \$3.75; GASOLINE, \$6.35; Crude Dip, \$5.00 per 52-gallon barrel. \$1.50 rebate allowed for the empties returned prepaid to Coffeyville, Kan. Automobile Oil, 24c; Steam Cylinder, 24c; Castor Machine, 19c; Graphite Harvester, 15c per gallon, etc. Axle Grease, \$1.00; Transmission, \$1.75; Cup, \$1.75 per 25-pound pail. Prompt shipments, satisfaction or money back. Try us if you never have. Neosho Valley Oil Co., Station E, Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN, ALSO Houdan eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Circular free. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, THE KIND that lay eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 17; \$5 per 100. Write J. L. Shaner, Route 1, Maple Hill, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE, ALSO PURE White Indian Runners. Pekin Ducks, White Guineas, Geese, Chickens. Stock only. 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.

BUSINESS SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horns. We breed for egg production. Eggs and chicks very reasonable. Satisfaction or your money back. R. W. Gage, Mont Ida, Kansas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE-bred ducks, turkeys and chickens. Poland China pigs, the big easy-keeping kind, \$8 each, \$15 a pair (not related). Mrs. Maggie Rieff, St. Peters, Minn.

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 476, Boulder, Colo.

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HONEY FOR SALE—GUARANTEED strictly pure extracted honey for sale in 60-pound cans. The Arkansas Valley Apiculturists, Cheek & Wallinger, Props., Las Animas, Colo.

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TWO SHROPSHIRE RAMS, REGIS-tered, one year old. Extra good ones. \$10 each if taken soon. C. B. Palmer, Uniontown, Kan.

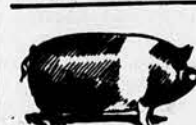
SHORTHORN CATTLE



HAMPSHIRE HOGS



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



ATTRACTIVE PRICES. Some extra nice gilts bred for August litters and a few choice 200-pound boars; also one tried sow bred for June. F. C. WITTOREFF, Medora, Kan.

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

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Hampshire pigs, both sexes, May and April farrow, nicely belted. Buy them young and make money in the growth. Save on express. Priced right. Your patronage solicited. S. E. ROSS, Route 4, Creston, Iowa.

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.



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TATARRAX HERD DUROCS

Buy one of our spring boars now and get him used to your herd. Some choice individuals by Tattarrax, G. M.'s Tat. Col., and Kansas Col. by Cherry Col. and Tippy Col. Come and see our herd.
BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kansas.

Duroc Jerseys

May pigs, both sexes, \$10.00
Bred gilts, \$25.00
Tried sows reasonable.
H. R. PARDEE - MERRIAM, KANSAS.

Boars---Good Boars---Durocs

Of September and October farrow last. Open gilts; bred sows; spring pigs either sex; most popular blood lines.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

Tattarrax and Ohio Chief

TATARRAX AND OHIO CHIEF Tried sows and fall gilts, bred for fall farrow to son of B. & C's Colonel. Eligible to registry.
JOHN BARTHOLD, JR., Partridge, Kan.

BELLAIRE DUROC JERSEY HERD. Fall boars and gilts; immunized, double treatment; best of breeding; good individuality; spring pigs, both sex. Write for prices.
N. D. SIMPSON, Bellaire, 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.

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.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS. Twenty spring boars, tops of entire crop. Sired by Dreamland Col. and River Bend Col., out of big mature sows. Priced to sell.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

Good Enuff Again King 35203, the sensational grand champion of Kansas State Fair, 1913, heads our great herd. Forty sows and gilts for sale.

THE MEN WITH THE GU'ANTEE. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Weanling Pigs and Brood Sows. Immune Duroc pigs, \$15 each during June; pairs and trios not related; Superba, Defender, B. & C's Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines; choice gilts and sows bred to order; individuality guaranteed.
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Geo. E. Dougherty

President of Dougherty's Business College,
Topeka, Kansas.

Author of "Dougherty's Shorthand," Dougherty's
Touch Typewriting System.

SUCCESS

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Miss Eunice Casey in a \$2,500 civil service position as private secretary to the vice-governor and superintendent of public instruction of the Philippine Islands, within two years after leaving Dougherty's Business College. She reads her shorthand like print.

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Harry Dixon entered the employ of the Grier Eating House Company as a stenographer in the Kansas City office, and within two years and a half was manager of the Chicago office, with several times the salary he started with. He says the training at Dougherty's did it—and he reads Dougherty's Shorthand like print.

Mrs. Annie E. Perkins, now sales manager of a large manufacturing establishment—a man's job with a man's pay—within six months after leaving Dougherty's Business College was superintendent over a dozen other stenographers—because she was a better stenographer than the most experienced of them. And her employers said she read her shorthand like print.

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Geo. P. Beck—stenographer with the Santa Fe—chief clerk—clerk with American Express Company, general offices, New York—private secretary to the president—cashier—chief of one of the two

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Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me a trial lesson and tell me why I can earn more money if I learn Dougherty's Shorthand (THE Shorthand for EVERYBODY) than I can with any other Shorthand.

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general departments. Dougherty's Shorthand was a great factor in his success—and he reads it like print.

Charles A. Brown, one of the very best court reporters in Kansas City, learned Dougherty's Shorthand from the book, without any help—and he succeeded because he reads it like print.

C. D. Wellman, official reporter District Court, Topeka, is conceded to be the best shorthand writer in Topeka. Of course he writes Dougherty's Shorthand and reads it like print.

H. A. Ault earned his way through Columbia University Law School, New York, with Dougherty's Shorthand, and a large concern for which he worked said he was the best stenographer they had ever had or known of. Of course he reads his shorthand like print.

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And we might mention Paul Barnhart of the Methodist Publishing House in Callao, Peru; Burton Sheppard, private secretary to Bishop Hartzell of Africa; Miss Clara Stunz, private secretary to Bishop Stuntz of South America; Miss Frances Gillis, office secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. work in China; and hundreds of others, at home as well as abroad.

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And control of Dougherty's Business College. Men whose names are well known in all parts of Kansas have a part in its management.

This means close co-operation between the school and the business community. It keeps its training in line with the needs of the employer, and is an immense advantage to our graduates in securing positions.

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Why Topeka?

Go to school in Topeka, because it is a clean, live, progressive city, an ideal home place—schools the best—churches numerous—conditions wholesome and uplifting. There are more and better positions here for trained young people: The central offices of the great Santa Fe Railway—the offices of the State—state and local headquarters of numerous, thriving, expanding industries, make a call upon us for graduates that we cannot fill. In a big, active business center, our school has, and uses, abundant means for actual business training during the course; schools in smaller towns cannot do this, other schools in large cities do not do it. Topeka affords unusual opportunities for earning expenses while in school; we have found hundreds of such places—in fact for all who have wanted them, and then had scores more places than were needed. Write us for other reasons.

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It gives training under the personal direction of the Author. Vastly more actual business training and experience while in school. Eight hours instruction daily instead of five or six. More teachers in proportion to students.

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DOUGHERTY'S TOUCH TYPEWRITING

Copyrighted method of relearning the keyboard in from five to fifteen minutes—simple, unique, effective plan for keeping the hands in position—helps to writing without sight—forming the right habits from the very start—all combine to make it the best. Adopted by the French Government for use in all the commercial schools of France; placed on the approved list by the Board of Education of New York City.

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Successful because—like Dougherty's Shorthand—it can be read. Because of the machine feature, many find Stenotypy more fascinating—and therefore more successful for them—than shorthand. The machine is small, noiseless, and puts the writing in plain letters. Send for a sample lesson.

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I realize I need a business training, and I am determined to have it. I want to see your catalog, and if you will send me a copy I will write you at least once after looking it over, if only to acknowledge its receipt.

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(Address)

(Date)

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Geo. E. Dougherty, President,
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me a trial lesson in Stenotypy, "the machine way of Shorthand," and full particulars.

(Signed)

(Address)

(Date)