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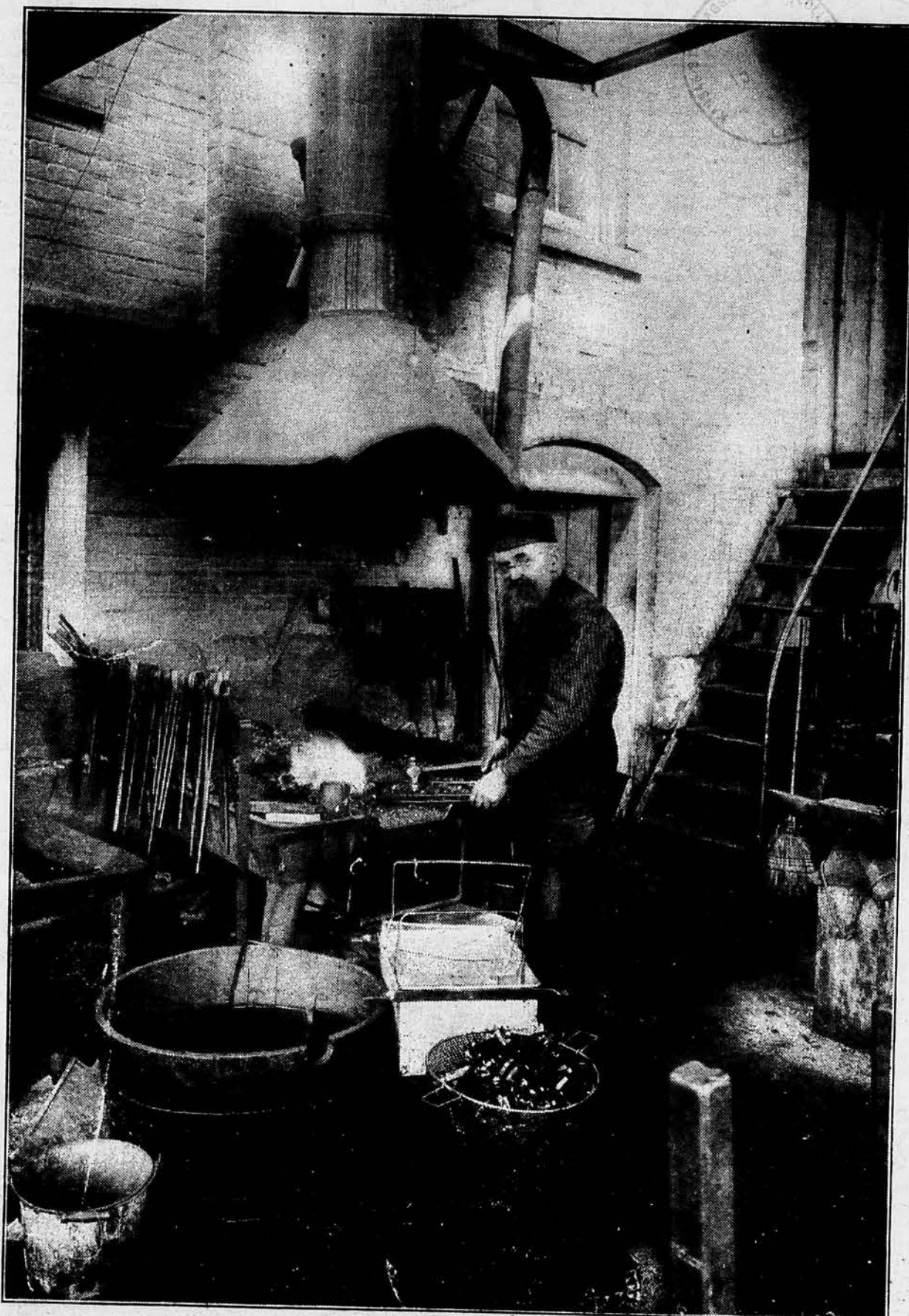
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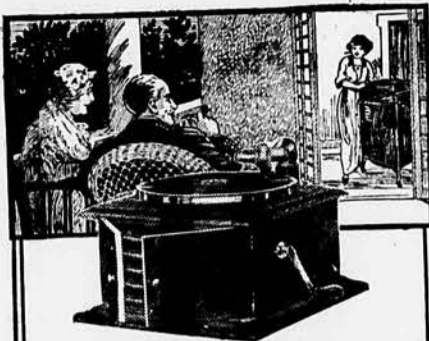
Vol. 44.

August 8, 1914

No. 32.



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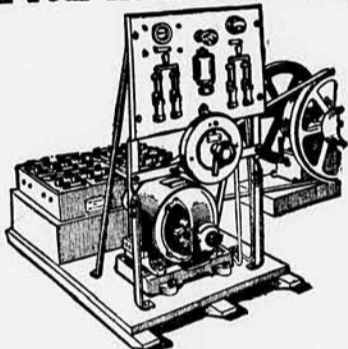
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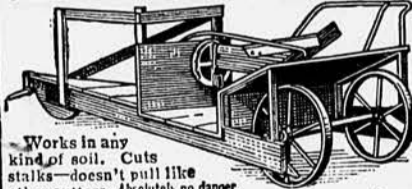
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The Corn Crop Needs Rain

Nothing Alarming in the Situation, But a Little Moisture Would Be Mighty Welcome—The Reports

Farmers who have alfalfa for sale should send their names and prices to J. H. Miller, Kansas Agricultural College. Dean Miller has a hurry-up call for alfalfa in Missouri, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois.

RAIN was needed everywhere in the Middle West, according to advices received from crop correspondents of the Farmers Mail and Breeze up to the time of going to press. Corn was reported suffering for moisture in many counties. Threshing is progressing satisfactorily. Much wheat is being held for war prices. Here are the reports:

KANSAS.

Greeley County—No rain yet and crops need it badly. Farmers all busy putting up millet hay and Russian thistles. Eggs 13c; butter fat first grade 21c; second grade butter fat 18c.—F. C. Wood, August 1.

Hodgeman County—Harvest is over and threshing has begun. Wheat is making 25 to 38 bushels to the acre. The corn is the best in years. Stock looking well. Wheat 70c; eggs 11c.—E. N. Wyatt, July 28.

Finney County—Have had a few local showers but need rain badly. The alfalfa crop and all crops under irrigation are very good. Considerable wheat will be sowed if we get any moisture.—F. S. Coen, August 1.

Grant County—Crops look fine but rain is needed. Some corn is in roasting ears. Watermelons are beginning to ripen. Butter fat 22c; milo 90c bushel.—J. L. Hippe, July 31.

Washington County—Local showers in this part of the county the last 10 days, and the corn is greatly benefited. Need rain in some places yet. Farmers plowing since the rain delayed threshing.—Mrs. Birdsley, August 1.

Russell County—Weather very hot and dry. A few local showers. Threshing is in progress. Wheat running from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Wheat 70c; butter fat 21c; eggs 13c; potatoes \$1.—Mrs. Fred Clausen, August 1.

Pottawatomie County—Threshing is in progress. Wheat averages 25 to 35 bushels and oats 25 to 40. Local showers last night but we need a good rain for the corn. Third crop of alfalfa has hardly started to grow.—S. L. Knapp, July 31.

Trego County—Ground is getting hard and dry. Grasshoppers are taking green feed. The corn crop will be short. Wheat threshing in progress. Wheat making from 18 to 30 bushels. Wheat 68c to 70c; eggs 14c.—Wm. Claycamp, August 1.

Barber County—Still hot and dry. It looks as if the corn would be a failure but the fodder is better as a rule than last year. Threshing will stop soon if the market stays the way it is at present. Stock water scarce.—G. H. Reynolds, August 1.

Crawford County—Dry hot weather is cutting the corn and pastures short. Stock water becoming scarce. Threshing progressing nicely and a good yield is reported. Second cutting of alfalfa short on account of lack of moisture.—H. F. Painter, August 1.

Ness County—Very warm weather and it is getting dry in some localities. Corn and feed still in good condition. Threshers running full time and wheat is averaging more than 20 bushels. Oats and barley not so good. Stock doing fine.—C. D. Foster, August 1.

Barton County—Weather very hot and dry. Corn damaged some but if we had a good rain there would be some corn left. Pastures getting dry. Stock doing fairly well. Threshing is in progress. Considerable wheat is being marketed. Wheat 71c.—J. A. Johnson, August 1.

Pawnee County—Hot dry weather and the corn is badly damaged. Threshers are making slow progress. Farm sales numerous but the crowds are small on account of the rush of farm work. Very little plowing done. Cattle and hogs high and scarce. Wheat 76c; corn 81c.—C. E. Chesterman, August 1.

Rooks County—Very hot and dry. Not much plowing done so far on account of the dry weather. Threshing progressing nicely and the average yield of wheat is about 18 bushels. We need a good rain to finish the corn. Wheat 68c, corn 80c; oats 50c; eggs 13c; butter fat 20c.—C. O. Thomas, July 30.

Morris County—Crop prospects good but corn needs rain now. Kafir is beginning to head. Cane and millet have made big growth. Some millet put up. Pastures and meadows have improved greatly in the last 30 days. Cattle doing fine. Wheat averages 20 bushels to the acre.—J. R. Henry, August 1.

Lane County—Threshing in progress and wheat is yielding from 19 to 40 bushels to the acre. Quality of wheat is good. Some preparations being made for putting in another crop of wheat. It is getting dry for corn but there is plenty of feed in sight. Stock doing well but water is scarce.—F. W. Perrigo, August 1.

Ottawa County—Very little rain since the middle of July. Corn is past making a crop in the north two-thirds of the county but with rain the corn in the south will make a crop. Ground too dry to plow. Some sales being held. Cattle selling high but horses cheap. Eggs 15c; butter fat 23c; wheat 70c.—W. S. Wakefield, August 1.

Republic County—Weather warm and dry. Only a few scattered showers since June. Corn crop will be light. Shock threshing about finished. Wheat making from 15 to 34 bushels to the acre. Oats making from

30 to 70 bushels. Fall plowing is well started though the ground is rather dry. Wheat 70c; oats 30c.—E. Erickson, August 1.

Sumner County—Hot dry weather prevails here. Very little fall plowing done. Cutting corn and filling silos began last week. Corn will make much better silage than last year. Shock threshing about all done. Kafir still looks green but it can't hold out much longer without rain. Wheat 75c; corn 80c; oats 30c; butter fat 23c; eggs 13c.—E. L. Stockings, August 1.

Harper County—Very dry. Not much listing of plowing done for wheat. Corn needs rain badly. It will not make over a half crop without rain soon. Kafir is all right yet. Threshing progressing nicely. No market for grain on account of strike and war scare. There will not be more than two-thirds as much wheat sown this year as last. Wheat 65c.—H. E. Henderson, August 1.

OKLAHOMA.

McClain County—Exceedingly hot and dry weather. No moisture since June 1. Corn will make from nothing to 20 bushels to the acre. Cotton and feedstuffs need rain badly. Pastures dried up and corn fodder is being fed. Eggs 15c; spuds \$1.—Floyd Harman, July 28.

Cleveland County—Dry weather continues and it is too dry for fall plowing. Silo filling being rushed to save the corn, which is drying up. Feterita and kafir still green and growing. Threshing about done. Fair yields of both wheat and oats. Pastures very dry. Not much grain going to market. Third cutting of alfalfa fine.—H. J. Dietrick, August 1.

Payne County—Weather very hot and dry. No rain since July 4. Threshing about all done. Corn crop will be light. Kafir in bad condition and it will not make anything if it doesn't rain. Feterita will make a good yield but the acreage is small. Cotton in good condition yet. Oats 30c; wheat 75c; corn 70c; kafir 65c; butter fat 20c.—F. F. Leith, August 1.

Harmon County—We have gotten the best of the weeds. Most of the crops look fine. Milo and feterita are filling out. Corn is good. There is a strip from the northwest to the southeast part of the county that has had no rain for a month and the crops are burning badly. Wheat nearly all threshed and it made from 7 to 25 bushels to the acre. Cotton doing well. Wheat 60c.—I. E. Grant, July 28.

Hay Yields are Low

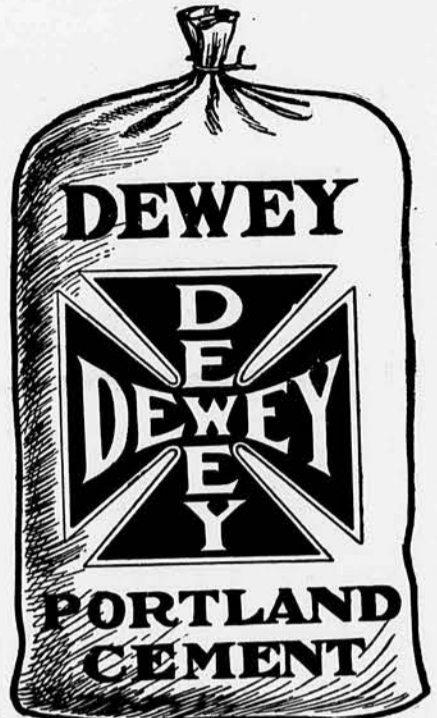
The yields in the prairie baling section of southeastern Kansas are not up to normal this year. The tendency has been for the yields to get lower in that section for several years, and the drought of last year did much to injure the roots, and to lower the yields still more. The golden days of prairie hay baling in Kansas have gone; southeastern Kansas never will make the progress it should until it quits extensive prairie hay shipping, and uses the feed for farm animals.

More money could be made in the prairie hay section of Kansas, take Woodson county as an example, if more of the grass were fed to cattle, instead of being shipped on the market. This hay business is a delusion and a snare all the way along the line. Some of the large operators who handle many thousands of tons make fair profits sometimes, but the average worker does not do so well; he usually does not make so much money as he would if he should spend the time on his farm that he uses in working in the hay camps.

It is true that a man who is working with a hay baling crew can make fair wages while the outfit is running—the trouble comes in the outfit not running enough. More than this a farmer is encouraged to leave his corn in the first part of July, right at a time when he ought to be working it. Thus the hay baling tends to lower corn yields.

A system of hay farming is not permanent; it can lead only to soil exhaustion. Most of the land from which the hay is baled is not naturally very fertile; much of it is formed largely from the decay of sandstone and shale. If the grass is used in the production of livestock, however, and if all the manure is carefully returned to the soil, soil exhaustion will come much more slowly. With the system many hay producers in Kansas are using, the soil on much of the grass land is getting in a distressful condition; the lowered yields are an indication of this. More livestock and less prairie hay shipping is badly needed in Kansas.

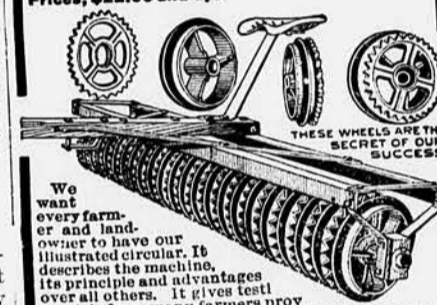
Alfalfa cured too long in the sun sheds its leaves and with them a good share of its food value.



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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 33

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 8, 1914

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Study Aids in Farming

Here is the Life History of the Career of a Graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor



THIS is the story of an agricultural college graduate who went back to the farm. It is an attempt to record the failures and successes which have gone to make up his life. We have reached the point in the development of agricultural college training here in Kansas when we should be certain of what the college farmers are doing. What are they doing? What have the college men who have gone back to Kansas farms done?

The farmer mentioned in this story was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural college in the eighties. He now owns about a hundred acres of the richest bottom land in eastern Kansas, and he has used a system of soil management on this place that allows a high production almost every season—the yields were fairly good even last year. He married a college girl, and the oldest boy and the oldest girl of the six children in the family are students in the Kansas Agricultural college. And, by the way, they are making a very good record there.

When this farmer—let us call him Burton, although that is not his name—left the Kansas Agricultural college he was in debt. He had worked his way through college, and he had not been able to earn all of his expenses. He realized, therefore, that the first thing was for him to get a job that would allow him to pay off this debt as soon as possible. He therefore taught school for two years, for he could make more money at teaching than he could in working as a hired man on a farm. He did not do this teaching because he especially liked the work; he wished to get the debt paid just as soon as possible and to get a little money with which to start to farming.

And let me here pause to add that much of this caustic comment about agricultural college graduates not returning to the farm has but little foundation in reason. Many graduates who do take up other work do so because they wish to get started in farming for themselves just as soon as possible, and they usually can make more money in teaching or in some commercial work than they can at working on a farm. You can't expect a young man to take a job at \$25 a month on a farm when he can get \$100 or more a month at work related to farming.

But Burton did not take especially kindly to teaching; all the time there was in his dreams the thoughts of a home of his own out on a real farm with the blue-eyed college girl who had promised to be his wife. And so they were married when the "start" they had was mighty small; it consisted mostly of health, ambition and intelligence—but then that is about as good capital as any young couple could wish for.

The financial progress was not at all rapid the first few years; which by the way, is usually the rule with young men in farming and most other lines. Burton was on thin upland ground anyway, and the fertility on the rented upland farms had been mostly mined out by other tenants, so the crop yields were

not especially high, although they were well above the average for that section, for Burton did not try to farm more land than he could get over well.

Burton did do two fundamentally sound things, however, that too many young farmers neglect; he got started into livestock in a small way and he made every effort to help his college bride to establish a real home. Too many young farmers neglect both on a plea of lack of money, but both the young man and young woman proved that intelligence is needed more than money in making a real home.

The start in livestock was slow, of course, for capital was not readily available. It was mostly a case of saving the increase from the farm animals, and keeping them as the foundation stock for the larger herds that were to come. If you start into

ready to fall down, and the soil had been farmed for many years by careless tenants who had allowed an amazing increase in the weeds and an equally amazing decrease in crop yields. The fences had fallen down, and the place had the typical run-down appearance of the average Kansas

rented farm that has stood much grief from renters.

But there was one thing that Burton did recognize, which the agent who sold the farm did not see, and that was that the soil had possibilities if it were farmed right. Most of it was of a deep, fertile river formation that would stand cropping for many years if handled carefully; on a soil of this kind the crop yields can be materially increased if a good rotation is adopted and if the crops are fed on the farm. The phosphorus and potash are so abundant that it will take a long, long time to lower the supply of these elements to the crop-limiting point, and the content of nitrogen can be kept up in good shape by growing legumes—on this farm the leading legume has been alfalfa.

No effort was made at the start to put on improvements that would cost much real money. Burton realized that the most important thing was to get the debt decreased to the point where he could easily see over the top of it, and he started to work on this task with all the energy he had. But there is a great deal that one can do on a farm to keep it looking as if a real farmer lives there that does not take much money. His first improvement was to fix up the fence around the hog lot and to extend it around the little patch of alfalfa, for he realized that the hogs would have to play a big part in paying off that debt.

The roofs of the house and barn then were patched, and the jungle of weeds and brush off to the west of the house was cleared up for a garden. The house was painted as soon as time could be found, and then after the yard was fixed up it began to look once more as if a real farmer had moved on the old bottom farm that had been the disgrace of the neighborhood for years. The hedges were cut and the weeds were mowed along the roadsides.

A rotation was adopted that would conserve the soil fertility and provide for an increase in the contents of humus and nitrogen. This rotation consisted of alfalfa five years, corn two years and wheat one year. Sometimes oats was grown between the corn and wheat, but when this was not the case the wheat was sown after the corn had been cut. While it is true that wheat will not usually do so well when it is sown after corn in this way, it also is true that it frequently is possible to get the seedbed fairly well prepared on the deep, rich river bottoms.

Enough cattle and hogs were kept to

(Continued on Page 18.)



Hogs Helped a Great Deal in Paying For the Farm

farming with one mare, a cow, a sow and a few chickens you will become quite a livestock farmer in time if the increase from these animals is properly saved and cared for.

In a few years the available capital was increased by the livestock to the point where the first small payment could be made on a bottom farm that had possibilities, but it was in a rather bad shape at that time. The house and barn were old and almost



A Man Does Not Move to the City When He Feels the Lure of the Country

<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols Farm Doling.....Harley Hatch Markets.....C. W. Metaker</p>	<p>The Farmers Mail and Breeze Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations. Published Weekly at 8th and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.</p>	<p>DEPARTMENT EDITORS Women's Pages.....Mabel Graves Dairying.....A. G. Kittell Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey Manager Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard</p>
<p>Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.</p>	<p>ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor. CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS and A. G. KITTELL, Associate Editors. E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.</p>	<p>No liquor nor medical advertising accepted. By medical advertising is understood the offer of medicine for internal human use.</p>
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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

8814 The Folly of Standing Armies

As this is written all Europe is on the verge of the greatest war that has ever shaken earthly thrones or drenched wide-spreading lands with blood. For an ostensible reason that seems trivial, vast armies will march and countermarch; peaceful industry will be suspended; fields that should laugh with the harvest will be trampled by the feet of marching regiments. Instead of the hum of spindles and the potential song of productive industry the air will be filled with the crash of musketry, the boom of cannon and the groans of wounded and dying men. Instead of wholesome clouds dropping sweet rain on fruitful fields the sun of Europe will be obscured by the dun colored clouds of war, and instead of the crash of heaven's artillery the earth will tremble with the roar of death-dealing guns. Instead of obeying the command to love one another unreasoning passion and causeless hate will take possession of men and make them the murderers of their fellowmen. Before the present war is ended a million men will have been killed in battle, died of disease or been disabled by wounds. Hundreds of thousands of humble homes will be left desolate; widows and orphans will sit in the twilight waiting and weeping for husbands and fathers who will never return. Oh, the folly of it all and the wickedness of it all! But there is no evil without some compensating benefit. This war will demonstrate what common sense ought to have made evident long ago, and that is, that the theory that vast standing armies and navies insure peace is a fallacy. Standing armies instead of being a guarantee of peace have always been a menace to peace and a frightful burden on the productive energy of the nations. If there had been no standing armies in Europe there would not be a general war impending now. A man does not shoot unless he has a gun, and nations do not deliberately go to war unless they think they are prepared. For more than a generation the burden of militarism in Europe has been constantly growing heavier. All Europe has become an armed camp. Vaster and vaster battleships have been built. More and greater guns have been cast for purposes of slaughter. And now comes the logical result of such a policy. When a nation gets to the place where it believes it is ready at a moment's notice to put a bigger and better armed and drilled army in the field than any of its neighbor nations, it is in constant danger of war. Every army officer strutting about camp dreams of conquest and military glory. He wears of the monotony of the camp, the empty maneuvers of sham battles, and longs to try his training in actual warfare. So the pressure for war becomes stronger and the danger of conflict greater. This awful war is the beginning of the end of militarism. Strange that people will not learn except through pain and suffering and slaughter, but it seems that they will not. Advocates of arbitration held their annual meetings and scattered tons of literature showing the horrors and folly of war, but most of the appeals fell on unheeding ears. While peace congresses were in session the various governments were adding to their military forces, buying higher powered guns and building bigger battleships. The present war will be fought until some or all of the nations engaged are exhausted. Then some outsider will suggest that the representatives of the warring powers get together and agree on a basis of settlement, and the excitement of war having abated and the gloss of it having been worn off the representatives will get together and arrive at a settlement which might have been arrived at just as well before the fighting commenced. And then more and more people will demand that the standing armies be disbanded and the warships be dismantled, until finally this supreme folly will be done away with. However, let it not be forgotten that the people themselves are in large part to blame for present conditions. In some cases it can be said that the people are too ignorant to understand what militarism means, but this cannot be said of the people of Germany. They are an intelligent, progressive people. Probably the average standard of education is higher in Germany than in any other country, barring possibly Denmark. It is a very rare thing indeed to find a man or woman who has grown up in Germany who cannot read and write and write well. But if reports are to be credited these same German people are for the most part enthusiastic for war. Why they should be so God only knows. There is nothing in war for the common citizen but sor-

row, perhaps death or disabling wounds and an increased burden of taxation. War curtails his opportunities, depletes his purse, demands his time and perhaps his life and makes him an involuntary murderer of his fellowmen. The reason for this state of mind is, the people of a generation that has not experienced actual war do not realize its horrors. They are thrilled with the blare and sweep of martial music and attracted by the sight of marching regiments. There is something thrilling in the show of human power that goes with vast bodies of armed and uniformed men marching in perfect order and keeping step to the strains of martial music. The unsophisticated boy hears the blare of horns and the rhythmic beat of drums. He sees the waving banners, the uniformed ranks marching proudly and in perfect time and is filled with a longing to march with them, to wear a uniform, to carry a gun. He finds out the horror and pain after the fighting has begun. Then his enthusiasm wanes, but it is too late. **Hard Question to Answer** A subscriber over in the eastern part of the state writes me as follows: "I am asking your advice through the Breeze. I am a farmer, and have worked hard for thirty-five years. Own my own farm and am reasonably well equipped with teams and all farm tools. Have good horse and buggy. Am out of debt and have just money enough in the bank to buy a car. Would have nothing left to pay running expenses until I can turn off some of my crops unless I go to the bank and borrow money and pay 8 per cent interest like some of my neighbors who have cars. "The people down here are car crazy. My wife and girls are with the bunch. Now can I afford to pay out my last cent, or can I afford to stand out against my family? My wife thinks the Passing Comment can't be beaten and for that reason wants to have your opinion through the Breeze. My case is similar to a few others I know of. As for myself, no car now." It occurs to me that here is a case where no matter what advice I give I will add to my popularity about in the same ratio as a judge at a baby show. If I advise the getting of the car I lose my standing with the head of the household. If I advise against it I will be in bad with the wife and daughters of the family. —An automobile is, of course, largely a luxury and yet this is not altogether true on the farm. Having been raised on a farm I know what an advantage it would have been to turn the tired horses out in the pasture and take the machine to town to transact some business or get the mail. Of course, at that time there were no automobiles and no rural free delivery, but an automobile would have been a great convenience. It is a great convenience to a farmer now and cannot be classed as a mere luxury. Harmony and contentment in the family also are worth considering. I would not advise any man to go in debt for an automobile unless he has a reasonable assurance that he can pay the debt within a reasonably short time. Take this case, for example. If this farmer has, we will say, some fat cattle to turn off within the next few months or some other kind of stock that will be ready to sell in the course of two or three months, and out of that sale he will be able to spare enough to pay for the machine, I should say that he would be justified in going in debt for that length of time. He would not in all probability have any interest to pay as the auto salesman, if they are as keen for business as they are here, would be very glad to take his note without interest for sixty or ninety days if they knew it was good, as I imagine it would be in this case. That would give him the use of the car for ninety days for nothing. So the whole question resolves itself into this: Can you within two, three or four months have the money to spare to pay for the car? If so, buy it now. I do not know how it is in this case, but I do know that in many cases the farmer's wife is entitled to as much credit for what the farmer has as he is and has as much right to say what shall be done with the money they both have toiled to earn as he has. I am aware that a good many men consider that the wife has no right to say how the property shall be managed nor do they consider that she has any property rights. It is true that some women are merely a financial liability; an addition to the expense and no addition to the revenue—but that is not true generally of Kansas farmers' wives. So if this subscriber's wife

has lived with him for thirty-five years and been a faithful helpmeet all this time, she has helped him to accumulate what he has and has a right to some say as to what shall be done with it. It is hardly likely that after all her toil and saving she has suddenly become reckless and extravagant. Thirty-five years is a good while, old man, and if by making a little sacrifice you can add to the happiness of the wife who has stayed by you and helped you and nursed your children, isn't it worth while? I should not advise you to assume a burden of debt that you do not know how you can pay, but if you know where the money is coming from in two, three or four months to pay for that auto, better get it and the chances are that within two weeks after you get the car you will be as car crazy as any of your neighbors. **Not Satisfied With Mail Service** Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Having read recently in the Mail and Breeze the statement of President Ripley that the Postal system is a failure and also having long nursed a grudge against the management of the mail service I would like to have space for my kick: Surely it should be conceded from Mr. Ripley's standpoint that it has been a glittering success, for like most of our institutions, public and private, it has been a rank discrimination against the farmer and laborer. The rates of postage have always been low, but have been reduced when at the same time large appropriations had to be made year after year to make up the deficit. Every institution of graft and especially Mr. Ripley's interests have had very large use of the mails, while the laborer, farmer and mechanic buy very few stamps. They have been taxed to pay the postage for the large concerns by large appropriations by congress of the people's money. Now that the postal service is said to be paying its way another reduction in rates is urged. There never should be any deficit and every one should have to pay for service he receives. Another thing: The farmers and laborers would be better off if they never received nine-tenths of the stuff sent them by mail. This fact makes a stronger reason why their money should not be used to pay postage on stuff that is hurtful to them rather than a benefit. **HI. HOPKINS.** Cimarron, Kan. **Does Not Agree With Me** Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I take much interest in your Passing Comment, but there is one subject on which I cannot agree with you and that is concerning chickens. Being a farmer I have had much experience with chickens. You say that it is impossible to fence against chickens. That is an error. A poultry netting fence 3 feet high will turn ninety out of every 100 chickens. I have a fence around my garden which is but 2 feet high and I seldom find a hen in the garden. Of course, if chickens are put in a small pen and starved they will try to get out the same as cattle, and I think men would do the same thing under like circumstances. In a recent comment you said that it would be unreasonable to think that a farmer should allow his neighbor's chickens to destroy his crop, therefore he has a right to forbid the coming of the chickens. Would it be reasonable for that farmer to stand every day and herd his chickens or to dispose of them all and not keep any? According to your comment any vicious land owner could say to his poor neighbor, "If you keep any chickens I will have you arrested, I don't allow anybody to trespass on my land," and the law would stand back of that command and say that it is a crime for a man to keep chickens. If that were law, then the rich farmer would keep many chickens and would not allow any poor tenant or neighbor to keep a single hen. I don't believe Kansas has such laws and if it has they need revision. The law should guarantee equal rights to all. If any farmer does not want any chickens on his land let him fence against them. **C. D. B.** Kansas. And suppose the poor man has land and no chickens while his rich neighbor has chickens—would it be justice to permit the rich man to range his chickens on his poor neighbor's land? Is it not rather in accord with justice to compel the man who raises chickens to fence them in rather than to compel the man who does not raise chickens to fence them out? Now the fact is that the laws of Kansas do not compel any man to fence against chickens. The statute plainly describes a lawful fence. If a farmer complies with that law he has done all that is required of him in the way of fence building and yet a perfectly lawful fence would be no barrier at all to a chicken or turkey. Who is supposed to make the profit on the chickens? Is it not the owner? If so, is it reasonable that he should be permitted to let his chickens run at large and compel his neighbor who owns no chickens to go to the expense of fencing against them? It may be that a 3 foot fence is sufficient to restrain the chickens. C. D. B. is familiar with, but I have a very distinct recollection of the hens on my father's farm that could fly over a barn. But re-

ardless of whether the low fence is sufficient or not, the fact is that no farmer in Kansas is compelled to fence against his neighbor's chickens and if they trespass on his premises he has a right to forbid such trespass and to sue for damages. The amount of his recovery will depend on the amount of damage he is able to prove.

The Farm Adviser Question

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I always read with considerable interest and I believe profit, your Passing Comment. I believe it serves in a splendid way to get real live questions before the people for their consideration. Now what about the county adviser proposition? Would be glad if you would take this question up, give us your views on it and invite a general discussion. For myself, I believe it is a step in the right direction and its adoption will mean progress all along the line of farm operation.

I think Mr. Fisher's article and your comment on it in this week's issue argue strongly for a county agent. I am satisfied that if the farmers could be induced to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture at Washington through a county agent, within a few years many of our insect pests could be overcome and the average yield of wheat and other grain greatly increased.

Another line of work in which a county agent might be of great assistance to the farmer would be in fighting the ravages of hog cholera and other diseases of livestock. In making a fight against insect pests or contagious diseases of stock it is apparent that there should be perfect co-operation between the farmers of a given district working out a well defined plan through a thorough organization headed by an expert such as a county adviser should be.

But it is not enough to make two bushels of wheat grow where one grew before. What we are also intensely interested in right now is how to get this wheat on the market at a price that will exceed the cost of production. Here, again, I am satisfied that organization and intelligent co-operation will bring the desired results. But as President Wilson expressed it during the Mexican crisis, we need all the brains we have got and all we can borrow. Mr. Wilson should know, however, that brains can't be borrowed. They must be paid for, and if farmers want the counsel and advice of an expert they will have to go down in their pockets and at least help to pay for it. X. Winkler, Kan.

I suppress the name of the writer at his request although I can think of no reason why the author of so sensible a letter should suppress his name. In regard to a county adviser or county agent, his value will depend on two things; first, his own ability to give practical instruction, and second, on the co-operation of the farmers themselves.

If the adviser is a mere impractical theorist or if he lacks judgment and tact, then the farmers will be better off without him. If on the other hand, he is really an expert, a practical expert, and if he has the good sense to adapt himself to the needs of the farmers of the locality in which he is located he will be worth many times his salary.

Of course, X is right about the benefit of co-operation. The farmers ought to have an organization at the producing and selling end of the line. A thoroughly intelligent and wide-awake county agent could render great service by keeping posted right up to the minute on the markets and in hunting up new markets for the productions of the farmers of the organization he represented, so that the productions could always be sold to the best advantage. There are a hundred ways in which a real practical expert could be of great advantage.

Of course, if an adviser has only theory without practical experience he will probably be of very little, if any, value.

The Small Farm Again

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the Mail and Breeze of July 25 there was an article in which you said that a man should make between two and three thousand dollars annually upon forty acres. We have a forty acre farm in central Kansas and although our crops are above the average we cannot clear one thousand dollars a year. About ten acres is in alfalfa while the rest is in wheat. We would be much obliged if you would give your theory by which we could improve our gains. R. L. TYSON, Geneseo, Kan.

I did not say that a man should make between two and three thousand dollars annually upon forty acres. What I did say was this:

My own opinion is that if by proper cultivation of, say forty acres a man with the help of his minor children can make a net income of from twenty-five hundred to three thousand dollars per annum it is better for him and better for the country generally than that he should worry himself trying to cultivate a great big farm and not half cultivate it because he has neither the time himself nor can he get efficient help necessary to cultivate it.

Of course, the ten acre farm was, as I stated, particularly favorably located. If the farmer is located far from market he could not get along very well with so small a tract of ground, but my judgment still is that forty acres scientifically cultivated can be made to produce full as much as the average hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Tyson will notice that I do not pretend to say what can be made on forty acres. I said that my judgment is that as much can be made on forty acres scientifically cultivated as is made on the average one hundred and sixty acres. What can be made on any tract of ground depends, of course, on a number of contingencies such as the location of the land, the character of it and the business ability and industry of its owner.

The editorial referred to mentioned the fact that a man near Kansas City has cleared up from \$2,500 to \$3,000 on ten acres. With a reasonably good location and reasonably good land a good farmer ought to make as much on forty acres as this man did on his ten, but it does not follow that a man could do that well anywhere with forty acres of land. The average farmer does not make that much on 160 acres unless he has a very favorable location with reference to market. I doubt whether the aver-

age farmer in Kansas even with fairly good land makes one thousand dollars net per annum on one hundred and sixty acres. If Mr. Tyson is making one thousand dollars per annum on forty acres away out in Rice county he is already doing as well I think, as the average farmer with one hundred and sixty acres.

I am told by those who are familiar with the country, having been raised there, that the land in Germany and Denmark is not naturally as fertile as the land in Kansas. I am speaking now of the average farm land in those countries and the average farm land in Kansas. There was a time when the farm land over there produced poor crops. By a scientific system of cultivation the production of that land in Germany and Denmark and some other European countries has been increased until the average yield is from three to four times as great as the average yield in Kansas. Certainly what has been done there can be done here.

Now in regard to how Mr. Tyson can increase his income from his farm, I would not presume to make any definite statement, not knowing the character of his land nor the difficulty in marketing his crop. If for example, he has a good market for milk, I believe that with the right kind of milk cows he could clear up more than \$3,000 per annum from his forty acre farm, but he may be so located that that is out of the question. With reasonably good luck I believe he could clear up between two and three thousand dollars per annum with sheep and hogs and poultry as a side line.

However, what I meant to say in my previous article was that it is possible to very greatly increase the capacity of land and make one acre produce as much as three or four average acres do at present.

Another Miner Gives His Opinion

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I note that E. J. Leonard, writing on the Colorado labor war in a recent issue of your excellent paper, says that your opinion is based on reports sent out by the anarchistic press bureau. The tone of Brother Leonard's letter would indicate that he believes those who differ from his opinion are either liars, anarchists or hopelessly ignorant. Yet he says, "I do believe in fair play. I believe if you will ask a hundred men if they believe in fair play each of them will say yes, and it matters not whether they are strikers or mine owners."

Now, for instance, Brother Leonard tells all the good he can on the one side and all the bad he can on the other and yet says, "I believe in fair play." The Appeal to Reason, on the other hand, tells us that the strikers are in the right and the mine owners wrong and they too would "like to see fair play."

In speaking of Governor Ammons, Brother Leonard says: "His only weakness was in being too fair with this criminal organization of miners." Now if we believe in fair play it seems to me we should be just as fair to miners as to any one else. The trouble is that we usually think that all who differ from us are unfair.

The first dollar I ever earned as a wage worker was in a coal mine at Pleasanton, Kan., at the age of eleven years. I have dug coal in Colorado and worked in the quartz mines in the same state. I never belonged to any labor organization but I have worked with miners and have not found them to be more criminal than other classes. I believe the court records will show as large a per cent of crime among mine owners as among miners. It is just as natural for a miner with \$1 to want \$2 as for a mine owner with 1 million dollars to want 2 million. I have noticed that men working for \$3 a day were as likely to strike as men who were working for \$2 a day. In almost any vocation the man who draws only \$1.50 a day works more hours for his pay than the man who draws \$4 or \$5 a day. It is to the interest of the employer to get all the work he can for the least money and it is to the interest of the employed to get as much money as possible for his labor. Thus we have two interests that conflict with each other.

In the course of time these conflicting interests rubbing against each other make a sore on the industrial body. This conflict between irreconcilable interests can, in my judgment, best be stopped and the sore healed by government ownership as that would make each worker a partner.

During the 130 years that our post office department has been doing business there has never been a strike and the postal employees are not the best paid men in the United States either. If the information I have is correct Switzerland was among the first to try government ownership of public utilities and that it has proved a success is shown by the fact that they have no labor wars, no standing army and that it is Switzerland's boast today that she has neither a pauper nor a millionaire.

I read your Passing Comment, Tom; It does me good to see The things you write on questions Concerning you and me.

Of course, it isn't always That you and I agree, But then I know you're fair, Tom, And that's enough for me.

I like your views on currency, Your banking plan is fine, The things you think about the war Are just the same as mine.

So, no matter what your party, Tom, No matter what your creed— I know that you are fair, Tom, And that is what we need. Buford, Ark.

H. N. CAMPBELL.

While thanking the writer for his complimentary opinion and while I am a firm believer in public ownership of utilities it is only fair to say that government ownership will not necessarily stop strikes or labor disputes.

Italy owns her railroads and within a year has had a great strike among the government railroad employees. France owns most of her railroads and a few years ago there was a great strike among the government railroad employees which resulted in the overthrow of one ministry and for a time threatened grave consequences to the French government. This, however, upsets the argument that is most frequent-

ly made against government ownership that it would result in such a powerful combination between the party in power and the employes that it would be impossible to put that party out of power.

The trouble with most of us is that we expect too much from the operation of some system. We neglect to take into consideration the inherent selfishness of man. So long as human selfishness continues no system of government will result in perfect justice and entire peace. Some men will always attempt to get the advantage of their fellows and they will manage somehow to do it. My belief is that under a system of public ownership there is less temptation and less opportunity for a few to get the advantage of the many than under the private competitive system.

I do not expect perfection under any human system of government. I only hope and believe that conditions might be vastly improved over what they are now.

One Farmer's Opinion

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Politicians seem to be up in the air. They are looking for a place to light. They blow about the big wheat crop while the grain speculators are planning to harvest the profits. When it takes the total wheat crop of the United States at market price to pay total annual interest on the farm mortgages the Kansas farmers fail to see where there is much comfort for them.

When our bank commissioner compiles the statement that the 938 state banks have 116 million dollars on deposit and we know that 85 per cent of the deposits is lent, on which loans the interest has to be paid by the producers, these producers commence to wonder why the bank commissioner receives a salary. If farmers could live off their debts the way bankers do in Kansas a state yield of 150 million bushels of wheat would be a secondary consideration. Why should a certain favored class be permitted to live off the interest of their debts? Taxpayers have about reached the point where you will have to answer that question, Mr. Politician, regardless of your party affiliation.

Political parties are simply a hiding place for politicians, a means by which they can get what they want at the expense of the many. The farmer is advised not to rob the soil, but he has to rob the soil in order to get the money to pay salaries of the political leeches.

Hon. Wm. F. Sapp, a candidate for United States senator, declares that the tariff and money questions are settled. Perhaps these questions have been settled so far as Mr. Sapp is concerned, but they are not settled with the people. When farmers are compelled by law to sell their products in a free trade market and buy what they have to use in a protected market, the tariff question is about as nearly settled as it was 125 years ago.

When Hon. Joe Bristow made the statement that the currency law was simply a law in the interest of the 32,500 banks of this country at producers' expense, he told the plain truth without confusion of words. The five men who control the output of gold bullion will still control the currency issued by any regional bank with the interest rate remaining the same to the borrower after he buys his own credit.

Politicians boast about government in this country when the only government we have is composed of agents representing the "Money Power." Our army and navy were sent to Mexico to protect moneyed syndicates and their property interests. Politicians must, of course, keep up a confusion simply to fool the people at the ballot box. The Money Power of this country will see to the keeping up of an army and navy at producers' expense for the sole purpose of suppressing and controlling any controversy similar to the recent trouble in Colorado.

The voters of Kansas should elect men to the legislature who will amend our present primary law so that any voter can vote for any candidate on the official ballot regardless of the party affiliations of either the candidate or the voter. Four out of five voters the country over would approve of such a plan. J. WESLEY TAYLOR, Maple Hill, Kan.

The License to Steal

Scuttling railroads pays a billion per cent, and is the safest known form of stealing. It comes out of the stockholders and from the public through traffic charges fixed as high as the interstate commerce commission will permit.

In the New York, New Haven & Hartford robbery, "financed" by Morgan and Mellen directors, the interstate commerce commission reports the public and the stockholders were plundered of 99 million dollars.

The reading public of the United States is waiting to see if this band of pirates will be permitted "to get away with it." Will they be made to disgorge—to go to jail?

These directors robbed widows, orphans, old men, and old women who had their all invested in property as "good as a gold mine" if properly managed.

A few years ago in one of these colossal holdups a half billion was "lifted" from the Rock Island by the watered stock game. Today the shares of this magnificent piece of property are quoted at one dollar and twenty-five cents apiece.

Think of having a license to steal half a billion! The railroads and their Wall street managers deplore the growing sentiment for government ownership! Such companies as the New Haven, the Rock Island and the Frisco are the very ones that with might and main, are forcing the people to this thing as a measure of protection against robbery so vast, so bold and so successful that the greatest despoilers in ancient history seem to have committed only petty larceny.

It is the high cost of "finance" which is wrecking railroads, and creating more sentiment for government ownership. Why blame it on the people?

Arthur Capper

A Friendly Correspondence

A Sheaf of Random Letters, On a Seasonable Variety of Farm Topics, Written by Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze

WHEN an epidemic breaks out in a town the schools and churches are closed and all those suffering with the disease are quarantined. But has anyone ever heard of dogs being quarantined? They can eat food thrown from sick rooms or eat from the carcasses of cholera hogs and then sweep their tongues across the faces of children who are not able to fight them away. Dogs killed far more Americans last year than were killed by the Mexicans.

Cedar, Kan. Edward Lind.

Aids to Motoring After Dark

Realizing the importance of having a lamp that would throw a light on the side street, that I wanted to turn into with my automobile when traveling after dark, I changed one of the upper lamps so it would swing to the right or left. I fastened a cord to each side, brought the ends within my reach, and just before I make the turn to the right or left I pull the corresponding string.

I made an addition to my automobile that is very satisfactory also. I attached an electric searchlight to the back end, connected it with the batteries and now when I want to back up I turn on the light and can see what is behind me.

Atchison, Kan. John H. Brown.

Now They Have Good Roads

Last fall the township board of Lincoln township bought a machine for grading roads at a cost of \$1,000. It consists of a strong steel frame with a very strong plow on the outside of the frame that turns a furrow onto an endless apron or elevator to convey the dirt in a steady stream out into the middle of the road. After about eight times around a stretch of road the grader is used to smooth down the grade and to draw the loose dirt up out of the ditches. The grade is smoothed gradually to either side, leaving it in an oval form about 24 feet wide.

To complete the work the board had a roller made out of a 5-foot section of an old steam boiler. It was set on end and a 2-inch steel shaft projecting 8 inches through either end, was placed in the center of the boiler and the whole was filled with well mixed concrete. When it was well set a heavy frame was built for it, the whole weighing about 3½ tons.

When this roller is drawn over the new grade a few times the road bed is sufficiently packed so that heavy loads of sand can be hauled over the newly made roads with very little extra effort. Four men and twelve good horses can easily throw up a half mile a day and three men and six horses with a grader can easily smooth it and roll it. The total expense for labor and teams is from \$25 to \$30 a half mile.

A few miles of road that were constructed last fall just before those heavy rains were the only good roads we had during that wet weather and the rest of the winter. There are now several miles of boulevard road in our community and more being made with this road machinery.

Solomon, Kan. Wm. Ramsey.

Harvesting Hay for Quality

If possible I mow my hay during cloudy or rainy weather instead of in the bright sunshine. I find that by so doing the hay dries more slowly and more evenly. The leaves take the sap out of the stems and the hay will remain tough and damp until the ground dries, unless it is raked. By taking advantage of this I find that I need only rake what hay I can handle that day and the rest will not get dry enough so that another wetting would injure it.

In raking I use the side delivery rake and either drive so that I rake the hay onto raked ground, thus turning all of

it at once, or else I drive the ordinary way and come back in a couple of hours and turn with the rake. The hay in windrows dries very rapidly and is soon ready to stack or mow. I find that hay handled in this way dries much more quickly than hay raked green as it lies more loosely. The leaves of clover or alfalfa do not shatter in raking as the hay is always damp till raked.

I handle large quantities of hay and find that by this method I keep my men and teams steadily employed and my hay always keeps well. I have Alsike clover hay on hand now that has the color of the flower preserved as well as the green of the leaves.

La Cygne, Kan. B. F. Verlage.

Why Farm Without a Silo?

In the fall of 1912 I erected two stave silos and filled them with kafir and corn fodder. Last fall I filled each silo nearly full with corn fodder that would not have made 2½ bushels of corn to the acre. With the aid of some poor quality cane and kafir, I wintered 80 cows, 13 yearlings and 2-year-olds, and 24 head of horses, young and old. These horses got about all the silage they would eat, morning and evening, and did fine. The cows raised calves this summer that ran with their mothers all season and I was offered \$25 apiece for them at weaning time. The cows received silage only and did well on it.

I used 100 acres to fill the silos. Besides my own help I paid out \$70 for engine hire and help to fill the silos. I fed my stock in 30 minutes' time. There was no hauling from the field in muddy weather. Shock corn in an adjoining field couldn't be sold for \$2 an acre and it was as good as mine. The feed put in the silos went three times as far last winter as the feed left out, and besides it was three times as good.

I can't understand why any farmer in this country will persist in standing in his own light and not put up a silo. With more silage, more alfalfa, more purebred cows, more shelter for stock, more fertilizer for land, farming would be revolutionized, and the boys and girls would be satisfied to remain on the farm.

Lebo, Kan. C. W. Cassell.

Do We Hear an Answer?

Why is it the world willingly admits that the farmer or producer has plenty of brains to grow his product but hasn't brains enough to set a price on it? Why is it that our state and national government is spending millions of dollars annually encouraging the art of agriculture when any thinking man or woman knows perfectly well that the products or results of the farmer or producer's labor are absolutely controlled by a class of people that probably have never seen a farm?

Is it right to urge our thinking young people to take up the art of agriculture under such circumstances? Show me if you can the planks in our state or national party platforms that protect us in our labor or guarantee us anything for our labor. Nearly all other classes have protection for their labor. Why haven't we? Why is the farmer so neglected? If we raise a big crop, we take almost nothing for it. If we raise nothing, we are called "scabs."

Can some one give me some reasonable answers to these questions?
Beggs, Okla. James R. Adams.

But Who Will Get the \$3?

On account of the new tariff law, Swift, of packing house fame, has gone to Australia and erected a large packing house that has been quite a revelation to the Australians in the matter of efficiency.

We read that the new tariff law will reduce the price of beef \$3 a hundred,

and that it remains for us to watch the experiment and see if the operation of Mr. Swift's plant in Australia will give us cheaper meat. Well, we may find out by watching. Then, too, we might reason a little.

Why should a business man of Mr. Swift's ability spend thousands of dollars on this new plant, just to hand us the extra profit? It does not look like a move that a financially successful man would make.

Mr. Swift is all right. He has dealt with us fairly. He will do as he says he will. I take off my gray bonnet to him. But, friend cattleman, he has not told you that he would give you that extra \$3 a hundred which he has gone so far away and to so much expense to get. So, how long are you going to ride your broncho around your barbed wire fence and wait for him to hand it back to you?
Mrs. Frank Calvert.
Elmdale, Kan.

"Get Together" Is Our Big Need

We are justly proud of our co-operative insurance and telephones, but we as farmers, should consider these organizations only as stepping stones to greater things. When we consider that we, as producers, get only 40 per cent of what the consumer pays for our product, we know there is something radically wrong.

Our problem is not so much that we should raise more as it is that we should market profitably what we do raise. Statistics showed that the short crops of 1911 were worth more to the farmers than the abundant crops of 1912. It seems to me that there are two main causes why the producer gets only 40 per cent of what the consumer pays. First, the individual cannot sell his products in the quantities the market demands when it pays the best prices. The farmer must sell by the bushel or wagon load when the market wants his product by the carload. The other reason is that there are too many middlemen between the producer and consumer. The only remedy for these conditions is co-operative marketing by the farmers.

There is another form of co-operation that we as farmers might profitably practice more than we do, although it does not have quite so direct a bearing on the financial and material things of life. This is the co-operation of all good citizens in striving for the better things of life. We need to work together for better and more efficient public schools. We ought to unite to build up our churches, to make them more liberal, that they might do more effective work. We should do those things that will make our towns more prosperous. Let us see to it that Kansas becomes the best-governed state in the Union, and make of our country a worthy example for all nations of the earth.
Wellsville, Kan. Herman Lickteig.

Why Round Stacks Are Better

It is a habit with farmers, in stacking hay, to put up long ricks, but it is a habit only, and not practical. I have been stacking my alfalfa in round stacks lately and find it to be far better than to put up ricks. With the long ricks, the work of stacking is much harder as the stackers have to carry the hay farther to get it to the end of the stack and especially with the old Dain stacker which drops the hay on the stack in one place. With the long stack, you have a long top exposed to wind and storm and therefore more hay by far is lost than with well-built round stacks. With round stacks, you have far less surface exposed to wind and weather than with any other form of stack that can be built. There are no ends or corners to blow up.

In stacking, if the wind changes after the stack is started, you can pull your stacker around to any side you choose

and therefore take advantage of the wind. The same advantage can be taken when taking the hay out of the stack as the wagons can be driven around to any desired place. So can the baler. Round stacks do not show up very large, but the tons are in them just the same. But the pile of waste hay thrown from the top will be very small, compared to that thrown from the top of the long rick. Try the round stacks, brother farmers, and I think you will be through with the long ricks.
A. K. Mills.
Almena, Kan.

The Saving in a Water System

One of the prime factors that make farming pay, because it reduces the cost of operation, is to have such an arrangement of buildings and water supply as to save all the steps possible. It is dollars and "sense" for us to have running water at every point it is needed—in the house, at the barn, hog pen, hen house, milk house and even in the garden.

Suppose your well is only 16 feet from the door. It takes the wife two minutes to get a bucket of water and six buckets a day would mean twelve minutes spent daily, or 73 hours a year. And in the 40 years that your wife carries water she will have spent 292 days of 10 hours each putting water where it would run if given the chance. At only \$1.50 a day it would cost \$438 to get water into the house, and then the bucket would be empty most of the time.

One more example: Suppose the well is 10 rods from the barn. At eight minutes a trip it would take 24 minutes a day to water a team, 111.5 hours a month and 134 hours a year. During the 40 years your wife carries water into the house you will spend \$1,210 to water a team of horses. The time is here when a water system for the farm home is a necessity instead of a luxury.

Lawrence, Kan. M. B. Brownlee.

Would Raise the Dog Tax

There is altogether too much complaint about the dog tax. Half the people who are howling don't know what they are talking about. They are either ignorant or they have not the best interest of the community at heart. A man who wants progress and is willing to help, will not throw obstacles in the way to save a miserable cur dog.

I think most of the people who are objecting to the dog tax are those who have dogs that are worth about 15 cents a carload. Usually persons who talk that way are those who keep a herd of cur dogs and let their children go bare-foot.

I want to say again that we ought to have a tax of \$20 on dogs and a bounty of \$20 on wolves.

I am going to ask my representative in the legislature to propose a bill to accomplish this. If people are dissatisfied with the high cost of living, why don't they make some move to lower it?
Wakarusa, Kan. Will J. Stewart.

Capper Boys' Colt Show

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give \$75 in cash premiums to the boys showing the best colts at the Fair at Topeka this fall, from September 14 to 19. This show will be known as the Capper Boys' Colt Show, and it will include draft colts, roadsters and mules. Each class will be judged separately, and each class will get one-third of the money.

To enter this show the boy must be less than 18 years old at the time of making his entry, and the colt must be foaled in 1914. The colt need not be a purebred, but must be fitted, entered and exhibited by the boy.

All purebred colts, all draft colts by registered sires and all mule colts also may be entered and shown in regular fair classifications.

The prizes in the Capper Boys' Colt Show will be awarded Farmers' day. The colts must be on the fair grounds by 9 o'clock of that day. Entries close Saturday, September 12.

For premium list and entry blanks address G. E. Clark, Secretary Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, Kan., or Frank Howard, care the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The richer the ground for cabbage, the better the crop will be. And cabbage needs a lot of water, too, as almost 98 per cent of a head of cabbage is water. A cool, moist soil is ideal for the cabbage patch.

Wheat Costs \$11.35 An Acre

Prairie Hay Is Not Profitable At Present Prices

BY HARLEY HATCH
Gridley, Kan.

THE birds are taking advantage of the ripening of our Triumph peaches, and from all appearances are running low-rate excursions from all points west to the Rocky Mountains. This morning we had to pick all but one tree to save them from the birds. Their only desire seems to be to take one nip out of each peach.

Corn is earing well and does not as yet, July 25, show a sign of dry weather, but most farmers are getting anxious to see another rain. After the experience of last year they do not like to see things get even a little bit dry. We made a trip over one of our corn fields this morning and dug in all parts of the field. Moisture was found close to the top. A big spring that runs into the creek from under this field is running more water than it has in any summer since 1908.

We helped a neighbor to thresh flax today. It was the best field in this locality, and it made but 6 bushels an acre. It ripened fully and made no second growth after the rains of July 4. Some flax in this neighborhood is not cut yet, and it appears greener than it was two weeks ago. This is caused by the second growth, which in most cases practically ruins flax. Flax has not made a full crop here since 1910, and we doubt if there has been a field of it raised here since that time that has paid expenses. We understand that \$1.25 a bushel is being paid for it at local markets.

The weather forecast this morning says "possible showers for eastern Kansas." If they do not come, and there is no sign of them, we will begin haying Saturday. We hear many say, "That's an odd day to begin haying on," but the facts are we have to hay when the baler gets here, and the owner of the baler works Saturday the same as any other day. Haying is a quick job when the baling is done from the windrow, and the only bad feature of this method is that one has to keep quite a lot cut down ahead in order to keep the baler going. If a rain comes one stands a chance of getting a lot of hay wet.

For baling from the windrow we are this year paying \$1.85 a ton, the man doing the baling also doing the sweeping in of the hay to the baler. He also furnishes the wire and boards himself and teams. At the price now paid for good prairie hay a man just about gets what his hay costs him laid down at the car. There is no profit in hay at present prices. It has been many years since hay was of so good a quality as it is this year, and we have never seen the color better. There are a few more weeds than usual, but on the whole the hay is the best in years.

There is a surplus of hay put up on the farms here this year, and many of the farmers are thinking of trying some other method of selling their crop besides letting it go through the regular course at Kansas City. If they could sell direct to men who have to buy hay, both parties could be benefited. The cost of selling, which is now higher than ever, could be divided between buyer and seller; the buyer would get his hay for less and the seller would get more.

The actual cost of putting prairie hay on track here this year will not fall below \$7 a ton, and in many cases it is more. By the time this hay gets to Kansas City at least \$3 more a ton is added, which brings the cost up to \$10 a ton. This is actual cost, and no man likes to sell his product for that. The man who works and sweats under a Kansas sun putting up hay is entitled to more than a bare living. If he could sell his hay direct to the buyer he would be able to make a small profit. Rather than sell on the present Kansas City market most farmers who have the room will store their hay, which we think is a wise policy, for the quality of the product is of the very best.

When manure is put on plowed land in this country there spring up millions of a kind of pig weed called "careless weeds." We have not been able to fig-

ure out where the seeds of this weed come from. A field may not have grown one of these weeds for years, but let manure be spread there and the next year they spring up by the million. It is possible the seeds may be in the manure, or they may lie in the ground until conditions are right and then grow. A case in question is our potato patch. It had been in clover or bluegrass since 1906, and but few weeds had grown there since that time. We plowed it up and planted it to potatoes this spring, and at once the careless weeds began to grow. They were cut off twice with hoes, but after every rain they would keep coming. The patch is now a sight.

One of the most entertaining correspondents of any country paper in Kansas is A. Story, who writes from Route 7 to the Lyons Republican. In the last paper Mr. Story has the cost of raising an acre of wheat carefully figured out, and says that if he has made any mistake he hopes the writer of this column will "call him down." Here is the way Mr. Story has it figured out: Plowing, \$1.50; harrowing, 25 cents; drilling, 30 cents; seed, 90 cents; harvesting, \$2; threshing, 20 bushels at 8 cents, \$1.60; hauling 20 bushels to market, 80 cents; interest on land valued at \$60, \$3.60; taxes on one acre, 40 cents; total cost of one acre of wheat \$11.35.

We can find no fault with the estimate of Mr. Story. In localities where land is valued at \$60 an acre the figure given would perhaps be almost exactly the actual cost. In sections where land sells for much less than \$60 an acre the chance of failure of crops is much greater, and so it could very well happen that the actual profit of raising wheat on cheap land would be less than where the cost is \$11.35, provided an account was made of the total yield for ten years. In figuring the cost of any crop too many men do not allow anything for interest on the cost of the land, but if the real cost is to be found this item must always be included. No one would care to plow, harrow and drill an acre of wheat for any less than \$2.05 an acre, the amount stated by Mr. Story.

This week we, together with all our neighbors who raised the crop, hauled off our English bluegrass seed. We know that the true name of this grass is Meadow Fescue, but the name of English bluegrass has become firmly established in Kansas. In all the fields of this grass in this neighborhood there was a very heavy growth of pepper grass this spring. When rains came the bluegrass grew up and overshadowed the pepper grass, but it was there all the time and made a big seed crop. The binder that cut the bluegrass cut off the tops of the pepper grass, and so the seed was threshed along with the bluegrass. The threshing machine does not separate the two, but the pepper grass is easily taken out by a fanning mill. English bluegrass seed is bought on a basis of clean seed, and a test of the seed raised here showed that from 16 to 27 per cent of the product as it came from the threshing machine was foreign substance, most of which was pepper grass. The price paid was \$7.25 a hundred pounds for clean seed. On this basis our bluegrass, which was new seedling and which was manured last fall, brought us \$24 an acre. None of the seed sold here brought less than \$11 an acre, and this was from old seeding. We do not think it pays to let this crop stand for seed for more than three years unless it is given a coat of manure the third year, after which it will produce one more good seed crop. The seed was all sold from this locality early, because for the last two years the first price made was the highest and the longer the seed was held, the lower the price became.

Hyndman Peak, Idaho, the highest named peak in the state, is more than 12,000 feet high. Several unnamed peaks near it are of about the same elevation.

Matrimony is one of those doors that opens in front of you and locks behind you.

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When Pigs Have "Rickets"

Change the Diet First—Other Veterinary Advice

BY R. H. DYKSTRA
Kansas Agricultural College

"I HAVE some pigs 3½ months old and two of them are affected with a bony growth about the knees," writes A. H., of Niagara, Kan. "One has it in all four legs. These growths have been there about two months and they make the pigs stiff, causing them to walk with difficulty. Can anything be done for this?"

Your hogs are affected with a disease known as rickets. This is caused by a lack of lime in the food. It frequently causes curvature of the spine, deformity of the face, diseased teeth, painful injuries on the ends of the ribs, etc. If not combatted by a complete change of diet, the animal finally becomes very thin and dies. Treatment consists in changing the diet and giving the animal 2 or 3 teaspoonsful of bone meal daily, and also the following remedy: Phosphorus, 1 grain; cod liver oil, 10 ounces. These two are to be mixed and the animal should receive a teaspoonful morning and evening.

Rotting Foot.

One of my horses stepped on a rock that bruised the bottom of his foot and this has now started to rot. How can I heal it up?—D. R., Blue Rapids, Kan.

The best thing that you can do for your horse's foot is to trim away all of the dead and decayed horn. If you can let the horse go barefoot on pasture for a few weeks it will need no other treatment. It may be necessary to shoe the animal when you are working it.

Injured Knee.

About a month ago one of my colts, 4 months old, got out on a sod plow. The wound apparently healed then began swelling and the knee is now half again as large as natural. We lanced it about a week ago but the swelling won't reduce and the drainage is poor. What would you advise?—L. S., Guyman, Okla.

Before you can expect healing of your colt's knee it will be necessary to have perfect drainage from the wound which is already present. The wound should be cleansed twice daily with some antiseptic wash, such as 2 per cent carbolic acid water. You must, of course, be careful, when enlarging the opening, to avoid cutting the joint proper.

Ill After Foaling.

I have a valuable mare and the last two times she foaled she was taken ill with something like colic, about 12 hours after foaling. The last time the ailment was so severe that I thought I would lose her. What causes these attacks?—R. M., Arriba, Colo.

Regarding your mare that has the pains following parturition, I will say that they are what are known as "after pains." They are due to an unusually severe contraction of the walls of the uterus. They are not, as a rule, deadly, though causing the animal considerable inconvenience for the time being. If the condition recurs, you should give the animal from 1½ to 2 ounces of fluid extract of Indian hemp, mixed with ½ pint of milk. This will usually allay the symptoms so that a second dose of the remedy is not necessary.

Cholera Symptoms.

What can be done for hogs that are becoming gaunt and stupid although they still ate heartily two or three days ago? They have a high fever and an odor as if already dead. The flies blow them before dead. When they quit eating their noses swell and stop up and their teeth seem sore. Some of them get well. They are of all sizes and ages.—S. J. L., Roach, Mo.

From the description submitted by you, I am satisfied that your hogs are suffering from cholera. You should immediately separate all the healthy from the diseased animals, disinfect the pens and vaccinate all the healthy animals with serum alone. Those animals having a high temperature lower than 103 are probably still healthy and will be saved by the vaccination, while those having a temperature higher than 103 will have their power of resistance increased by the vaccination.

Bloody Wart.

One of my mares has a wart on her forehead almost as large as a hen's egg. It is gradually growing larger and frets her considerably with the flies bothering her. It has become raw and bloody. How can I remove it and keep the flies away?—C. B., Newton, Kan.

The wart on your mare's forehead should be cut out as deeply as possible so as to completely remove the growth.

Bleeding is usually quite free following this operation, but is of minor importance. It may be controlled by taking a piece of absorbent cotton, placing it over the wound and bandaging it in position. As soon as the bleeding is stopped, you should apply a 10 per cent solution of formalin to the wound. The formalin should be soaked up in a piece of cotton and held on the wound for about 15 minutes. This will cause a firm, hard scab to appear in the course of 24 hours, and the wound will need no further treatment unless the scab drops off, when the same remedy should be reapplied.

Rattle Snake Bite.

What is the best treatment for rattle snake bites in stock? I have never seen an animal bitten but have supposed that swellings on legs and body were the results of bites.—R. M., Arriba, Colo.

Rattle snake bites are, as a rule, not very common in stock. They almost invariably cause death in less than 24 hours. Therefore, in view of the fact that the swellings so frequently observed on various parts of an animal's body and which are accredited to snake bites, though not causing death, are probably caused by some other factor. When you are sure that that animal has been bitten by a rattle snake, the circulation should immediately be obstructed by tying a tight bandage around the part and between the wound and the heart. The wound itself should be burned with a hot iron, or with some strong acid such as nitric or sulphuric, and it is a good plan to make several deep incisions over the wound. Internally, stimulants such as aromatic spirits of ammonia, strychnine, etc., may be administered.

Paralysis In Hogs.

I have a sow about 3 years old that is weak in the back. She has had plenty of range on alfalfa and a very little grain. What causes this condition and what will cure it?—C. C., Junction City, Kan.

It is frequently very difficult to state the exact cause of paralysis of the hind parts in hogs. In some forms of hog cholera paralysis is one of the first symptoms. You would, of course, expect the young pigs to be affected first as older ones are more or less resistant to the condition.

In order to determine this point I would suggest that you have a post-mortem conducted on one of the animals that has been affected for the longest time, by a competent graduate veterinarian.

Paralysis may also be caused by tuberculosis of the spinal cord which causes pressure on the cord resulting in loss of control of the hind limbs. There is no cure for this condition and it may be positively diagnosed by using the intradermal tuberculin test on the animal's ear.

On the other hand there is a disease known as "rickets," a bone disease in which there is a deficiency of lime salts, causing a softening of the bones to which young pigs are very susceptible which also may cause paralysis of the hind parts. Treatment of this latter condition consists in giving a nourishing diet and at the same time administering a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution for each 100 pounds weight daily.

If the Fowler's solution does not produce results in the course of a week or two you might try the following combination:

Calcium phosphate.....1 dram
Fluid extract nux vomica.....20 drops
Cod liver oil.....2 drams

This mixture is sufficient for 100 pounds weight.

Finally, it is claimed that paralysis of the hind parts may be due to an excessive corn diet. If, therefore, you are feeding your pigs a diet of this nature, I would suggest that you change it to some other diet. If there is any other information that we can give you, kindly write us.

The acre can be made highly profitable if devoted to the growing of seed corn of the most productive variety for the neighborhood.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is always welcome and is the first paper read by every member of the family.
R. I., Hanston, Kan. J. W. Holt.

A Big Farm at Low Cost in Eastern Colorado

400,000 acres of state land to be offered by the State Land Board of Colorado. Sales at Colorado Springs, beginning September 3, 1914, and at Limon, September 10, 1914. One-tenth of the purchase price cash at time of sale, the balance in 18 equal annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

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The cattle can be raised and fattened on silage and milo at a good profit. The average number of wet days from November first to March first is only twelve. This means dry feed lots and the profits from feeding in dry, sunny weather.

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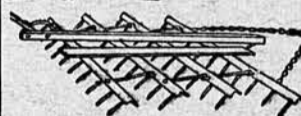
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Farmers Mail and Breeze
Topeka, Kan.

Sept. 1, 1914.

Doing Dishes Is Not So Easy

Hemmed Cloths Have Replaced Unsanitary Dish "Rags"

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

WHEN one is very young—four or five years old—there is much that is fascinating about dish washing. To stand with a long apron on and be allowed to handle the best dishes after a company dinner, the hand-painted pitcher, and the old fruit plate, and the silver cake dish—dishes one has to hold his breath around on ordinary days—what could be more interesting? Just to think that one little slip and the cup that has been in the family since Uncle Henry was a baby would be broken. Or if mother forgot to notice carefully, the silver spoon that all the children had cut their teeth on would be thrown out with the water! How fine to lift a tea kettle all steamy at the spout and—

But that is when one is very young—four or five years old. The first disillusion a girl meets comes when she learns the truth about dish washing. It isn't pleasant work and never has been. Some day it will be done while you sleep with automatic vacuum cleaners or gasless gas engines. In the meantime three times each day every housekeeper will have to roll up her sleeves and wash them.

Dishwashing as it may be seen in many homes is anything but cheerful to observe. A pan with a little lukewarm water, a dish cloth that has served one kitchen sentence as a gingham apron, a few scraps of soap, a stack of dirty dishes and ten minutes to do them in. It wouldn't be pleasant to mention the bits of food floating on top of the water, the flakes of soap, the greasy ring around the edge of the pan. What's the difference? They'll be rinsed, anyhow.

Dishes May Carry Disease.

Some day one of the children will take a cold. Within a week the rest will have it, and the mother will explain to the doctor between wheezes, that it seems to be something that is "going around." Doctors should be allowed to look at dish cloths—not rags—tea towels, and dish cupboards, before being asked to give remedies. Dishes that have not been properly cleansed and rinsed are disease spreaders. You wouldn't patronize a dentist who did not sterilize his instruments. You wouldn't want them wiped over, or just washed; you want them boiled or put in a solution that kills germs. If you could see the germs on forks and spoons you'd make sure that these instruments were placed in boiling water and left there for a while when they had been used.

Rinse Dishes Thoroughly.

A group of college students performing experiments in bacteriology, found how many bacteria there were in the air of different buildings, how many in fresh air, and then they were asked to do some experimenting on their mouths. To the chagrin of the most valiant of the tooth brush squad, they found that every person's mouth is swimming in germs. Not all of them are harmful of course, but when a person is infected with disease, the organisms causing it are usually present in the mouth. Forks, spoons, cups, all transfer them. Washing does not remove all of them, even if the water is warm and soapy. They should be allowed to stand in boiling water. At a time when none of the family is ill perhaps this would not be altogether necessary, but when measles and mumps enter in, one cannot be too careful.

Imagine what happens to a germ laden fork in the ordinary dishwashing process. It is plunged into the greasy bath, a few hundred bacteria float off; it is submerged in the folds of a cloth—and more germs are deposited; it goes over into the dripping pan and water and bacteria drip over the rest of the silver; the baby's cup receives a scrubbing with the same dish cloth in the same dish water, and baby gets



measles. Measles are so catching.

To be systematic and neat about dish washing—and that's the only way to be decent—some habits of procedure should be formed. Never begin to wash dishes without plenty of hot water, enough to replenish the pan when the first water has become too dirty to use, and plenty for rinsing. It is much more satisfactory to wait for water to heat, if necessary, than to try to run through with the dishes in lukewarm or cold water.

The dishes should be scraped neatly and stacked, then those that need it should be rinsed before they go into the pan. The dishpan should be filled half full of hot water and tempered with cold water. A good suds should be made before any dishes go in.

The day of the "dish rag" is past. Why should dirty, greasy rags be saved over from one meal to the other, without being washed or aired? You couldn't wash windows with the kind of cloths some people use to wash dishes. You'd be ashamed of the streaks they'd leave. The streaks are on the dishes, too, only they aren't so conspicuous. You look through windows and eat from dishes. Why not have squares of cloth—they need not be new pieces—hemmed, and kept for dishwashing only? They wouldn't become badly stained if the pots and kettles were rinsed well, and if they were washed out after each meal. It takes but a moment to do it and it makes the difference between cleanliness and filthiness. Change dish cloths twice a week and put them in the wash to be boiled.

Scour the Kettles.

Wash the glassware and the silver first. The plates and other soiled articles may be rinsed through this water, then the pan should be emptied and clean water supplied. Kettles and frying pans should be scoured after being used. Nothing is more disgusting than a kitchen full of pots and pans with dirty, sooty bottoms. If a pan is clean, it may be wiped on a white towel without leaving stains. The practice of wiping the pans with the dish cloth is a method of escaping housekeeping consciences. If a woman is ashamed to serve food in dishes that rub off, she should be even more ashamed to cook food in dishes that rub off. Have a piece of scouring brick, or a can of scouring powder and a cork to rub with on the table, and use it. Pans won't come clean in dirty water. Change the water again if necessary before beginning them. If milk utensils are to be washed with the others, the water must be fresh to begin with. It is needless to say that these utensils must be thoroughly scalded.

The dishpan should not be neglected. It should not be hung away grimy and dripping. Use the scouring brick on it. The kitchen sink, if you are so fortunate as to have one, should demand attention after the dishes are put away. It should be scoured and rinsed with scalding water, each time, and once a week, some disinfectant such as chloride of lime should be sprinkled into the drain.

Put Them in the Sun.

Many neat housewives are unconsciously guilty of unclean practices in caring for the milk utensils. The dishes are washed first, and the separator and milk buckets are washed with the same cloth afterward.

All milk vessels should be washed with a clean, white cloth in clean, hot, soapy water. The seams should be scrubbed with a stiff brush, then scalded and wiped dry. Absolute cleanliness is not to be obtained by washing these things in lukewarm dishwater and drying them with a cloth that has done service for the dishes. Perfect cleanliness means the absence of disease

germs. It takes time and patience and vigilance but it means better health for all those who use the dairy products. Pearl Chenoweth.

Jennings, Kan.

A Chat Over the Suds

To make a hard washing easy, fill a tub half full of cold water and put in 4 or 5 tablespoons of washing powder. Then put the first lot of clothes in and let them soak over night. Rub the stained places some, wring out, boil, rinse and blue. In the meantime, have the next machineful soaking. The clothes will be perfectly clean and white.

To wash clothes without rubbing, soak the clothes in cold water while washing the breakfast dishes, wring them out and put them in a boiler of water prepared in this way: Put 6 buckets of



water in the boiler; when it heats, break it with 2 teaspoonsful of powdered lye, after which add a bar of soap sliced fine, and 3 teaspoonsful of coal oil. Boil the clothes, rinse them and blue. Your washing will be clean without rubbing. R. I. Kaw, Okla. Anna Helm.

Good Starch Helps.

When making cold starch this summer for sun bonnets and cuffs, try adding a little warm water. Put in enough to make the mixture warm, but do not boil the starch. It will make the ironing easier, and if a few drops of coal oil are added it will give a better gloss. Mrs. Evelyn D. Huffman.

Bayard, Kan.

Summer Frocks Needn't Fade.

Most colors require either salt or vinegar in the rinsing water to set them. As a rule, light colors take salt, dark ones, vinegar. Use both in the proportion of 1 tablespoon to a quart of water. For lilac, lavender and purple, vinegar will intensify the color as well as set it. Soak light blues—in a pail of water into which 1 ounce of sugar of lead has been mixed. When washing greens, put a little alum in the rinse water. Alta Vista, Kan. Laura Bolton.

Save Your Elbows.

To make a soap for washing without much rubbing, cut 2 bars of good soap in small pieces into 3 quarts of hot water. When dissolved, stir in 2 heaping tablespoonsful of soda and stir until it thickens, when it will be ready for use. Put the white clothes in cool water for about 10 minutes with a little of the soap rubbed on the soiled places. Rub a little, then put them in the boiler with 1 pint of the soap and 1 tablespoonful of turpentine. Boil 30 minutes, suds and rinse well, and you will never have stained table linen or dingy dish towels, nor will the daintiest garments be harmed. This soap is also good for cleaning woodwork, tubs, and everything that needs soap suds. Mrs. J. H. Johns.

Stillwater, Okla.

Who Wants Streaked Clothes?

On wash day, if having to rinse in hard water, before adding the bluing to the water, add a cup of sweet milk, and the clothes will not be streaked but white. Mrs. C. D. W.

Saffordville, Kan.

Turpentine Whitens Garments.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process wonderfully. Lacon, Ill. M. A. P.

Fold Instead of Iron.

When removing clothes from the line, fold the wash cloths, bath towels, tea towels, sheets, hose and gauze vests and put them away without ironing them. They are exactly as fresh and good for use as if they had been ironed. If you

scorch an article badly, moisten it with lemon juice, rub in some salt and lay it in the sun. Sunshine will remove a light scorch. Black goods will not look shiny and white starch will not show on it, if it is ironed on the wrong side. Iron all bright figured goods on the wrong side to retain the color. To make an article very stiff, add a teaspoonful of powdered borax to the cold starch.

Here's Another Short Cut.

Do not spend the time to sprinkle clothes when a large ironing of plain clothing can be quickly and neatly done by ironing over a dampened sheet folded to four thicknesses. Dampen the sheet and spread it over the board or table and see the time and work saved. Pittsfield, Mass. Helen A. Syman.

Bonnets Don't Bother Now.

A good way to iron cold starched articles easily and quickly is to cold starch each piece separately, then dip in warm water, squeeze dry, and iron immediately. I used to dread the sunbonnets which now can be ironed without any trouble. Add a scant teaspoonful of coal oil to your cooked starch to prevent sticking. Mrs. F. A. Sloman.

Effingham, Kan.

Sort as You Iron.

One of my short cut methods concerns the weekly ironing. I always lay aside any garment that needs mending after it is ironed. As I iron each piece, I put it near the others that go in the same receptacle and when my ironing is done, my clothes are all sorted ready to be put away, and the mending is collected. Bushong, Kan. Mrs. E. H. Pierce.

Panama Pacific Exposition

Approximately \$500,000 in cash premiums will be awarded to livestock at the Panama Pacific Exposition to be held in San Francisco February 20 to December 14, 1915. All of this amount, except \$175,000 to be paid from the exposition funds, will be provided by the various breed associations and states and counties. A large number of trophies, cups, and medals will be awarded in addition to the cash prizes. The liberal premiums offered should insure one of the greatest shows of livestock ever held at any exposition in any country.

The preliminary classification, now being distributed, provides prizes for practically all classes and breeds of stock. Copies of this classification can be obtained by writing to I. D. Graham, assistant chief of the department of livestock, Panama Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Calif.

NEW IDEA

Helped Wisconsin Couple.

It doesn't pay to stick too closely to old notions of things. New ideas often lead to better health, success and happiness.

A Wis. couple examined an idea new to them and stepped up several rounds on the health ladder. The husband writes: "Several years ago we suffered from coffee drinking, were sleepless, nervous, sallow, weak, and irritable. My wife and I both loved coffee and thought it was a bracer." (Delusion).

"Finally after years of suffering, we read of Postum and the harmfulness of coffee, and believing that to grow we should give some attention to new ideas, we decided to test Postum.

"When we made it right we liked it and were free of ills caused by coffee. Our friends noticed the change—fresher skin, sturdier nerves, better temper, etc. "These changes were not sudden, but increased as we continued to drink and enjoy Postum, and we lost the desire for coffee.

"Many of our friends did not like Postum at first, because they did not make it right. But when they made Postum according to directions on pkg., they liked it better than coffee and were benefited by the change."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. Made in the cup with hot water—no boiling. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Basket Making is Simple

Any Girl Can Make Inexpensive Gifts With Reeds

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

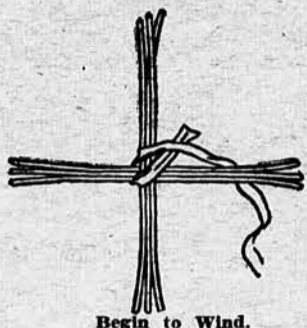
ONCE upon a time a gnome found a beautiful maiden spinning in a tiny room. She sat weeping over her work because she owned no beautiful clothes, and because she had no time to sit on the brook's edge with water for her mirror and comb her silky hair. The good gnome stepped to a roomful of straw next to the little room in which she spun, and wove from the straw a room full of gold. Do you remember the story? If you could see some of the beautiful baskets that may be woven from reeds, it would remind you of the story of the straw that was changed into gold. The best part about basket making is that you may do it yourself without waiting for gnomes. Though fairies really do live down in the meadow lot, and though they do frisk and whisk about in the woods by the creek, one often has to wait on them a long time before they do any real work nowadays. Then, too, fairies don't go by the same calendar that farmers and farmers' wives and farmers' children use, and if you want a little gift for someone's birthday or for Christmas, it isn't much use to wait for gnomes and brownies and fairies to get it for you.

If it took a great deal of money—a dollar or two—to buy material to make a basket, this article wouldn't be printed. But it doesn't. Baskets are made of rattan. It is a plant which grows in the forests of India, twining about the trees, hanging from branch to branch, growing sometimes to five hundred feet in length. As you buy it, it comes in coils. For 15 cents, you can get plenty for a good sized basket. You probably will have to order it from a large seed house, or department store if you do not live near a large city, but you can get it. For ordinary baskets, numbers 2, 3 and 4 are the best sizes. You will need a small bunch of raffia, too. It is a long pliable grass which comes in bunches for five cents each. Don't hesitate to order the material you will need, fearing that you cannot make the baskets after you have it. The work is really very easy. In some schools, third grade children make very attractive baskets. The rattan is the ordinary round stem-like fiber you see in baskets that have been bought.

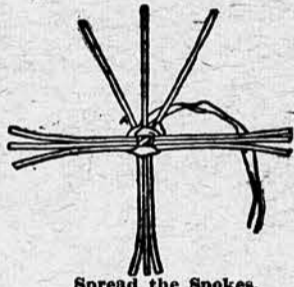
When you are ready to make your basket, soak the rattan in water for half an hour. It is even better to put it in hot water for twenty minutes if you take from the water a coil of reeds of can. This is done to soften the rattan the size finer than your spokes. Unwind



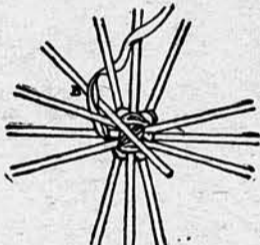
Finished Baskets.



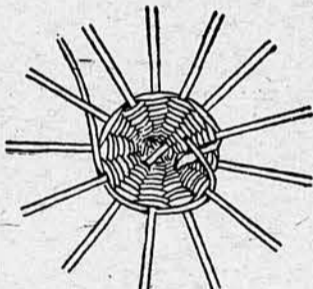
Begin to Wind.



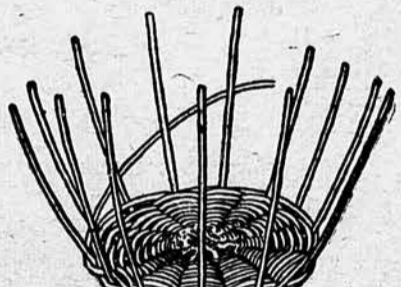
Spread the Spokes.



Add Another Spoke.



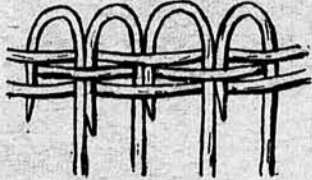
Put in a Reed.



Turn Up the Ribs.



Put on a Border.



Border in Detail.

and make it easy to bend without breaking. Keep the reeds wet while you work.

The most important part of the basket in making it, is the part that shows the least—the bottom. The center of the bottom is the starting point. The coarsest reeds—number 4 if you have them—are used for the spokes of the basket around which the weaving is done. Cut them, long enough to reach from the top of the basket you plan to make, across the bottom and up the next side, allowing 2 inches extra on each end for finishing the border. Cut 6 pieces of this length, and one half as long.

Take 3 of these ribs or spokes in your hand, holding them together parallel, then cross them with the other three. Be sure the reeds lie flat side by side; do not bunch them. Hold the reeds where they cross between the thumb and first finger of your left hand. With your right hand, place one end of the raffia which has been dampened on top of the reeds under your thumb, leaving the other end free. Hold the ribs firmly, pick up the loose end of the raffia with your right hand. Bring it up under those on the left side, close as possible to the crossing, then over the upper ribs, under the right hand ribs, and over the lower ones. Go around twice. Then the weaving begins. Do not loosen your hold with your left hand, but separate the ribs as you weave around with your right hand. Begin weaving, starting at the left hand rib of the upper group. Bring the raffia over this spoke, under the next, over the next, drawing it down firmly to the center between each rib. Go around once. Then you will find it is necessary to add another rib to make the weave come out properly. Place one end of the short rib across the center of the others and hold it in place with your left thumb. Bring the raffia over the new spoke as you did the others and continue weaving as you have begun. As you work, keep trying to separate the spokes until they are an even distance from one another. Keep your work damp, and press upward with the finger of the left hand, which is under the center, to make the bottom curve up a bit in the center. If you do not do this, you may have trouble later on in getting the basket to sit properly. Weave the raffia until the center is about two inches in diameter. Then

it and place one end across the end of the raffia, holding it with the thumb of the left hand, and weave with the rattan just as you have been doing with the reed. When one reed is used up, begin with another one just as you put in the first reed. Make the joinings on the inside of the basket where they will not show.

When you have a flat bottom about four inches in diameter, dampen the work again, and begin to build up the sides. The spokes are bent upward in whatever shape you wish the basket to be. It is easier to hold the basket on your knee from now on, with the spokes pointing upward. Draw the reed a little tighter to hold the spokes up, and push it back in place with your thumb if it should creep upward. Follow your right hand which does the weaving, with your left hand from now on, keeping the rattan pushed in place and the spokes divided evenly. If you wish the sides of the basket to be slanting, do not bend the spokes as sharply at the bottom. Give them a sharp twist if you want the sides as high as you wish them, cut the weaver with a pointed end and stick it in the woven part so that the end does not show. Then trim the spokes to a point. Make them about two inches above the last row of weaving. Insert them in the weaving as shown in the diagram to finish the top. The loops should be of an even height of course.

Write Us About Birds

Country boys and girls have the chance to study birds. Doubtless you have been watching them during the spring and summer as they have built their nests in the orchard or in your bird houses, as they have hatched the little ones and fed them and taught them to fly. Write to us telling some of the interesting things you have learned about birds. A telescope which will be of great help in watching birds as they flit about the tree tops will be given for the best letter received in the contest. A photo button camera goes to the one sending in the second best letter. To all those whose letters can be used, a set of postcards will be mailed. The answers must reach this office not later than August 20. Address The Bird Letter Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Little Laughs to Read

A fly had fallen into the inkwell of a certain author who writes a very bad and very inky hand. The writer's little boy rescued the unhappy insect and dropped him on a piece of paper. After watching him intently for a while, he called to his mother, "Here's a fly, mother, that writes just like father."

Fine Feathers.

A little slum child was enjoying his first glimpse of country life. The setting sun was gilding the grass and roses of the old fashioned garden, and on a little stool he sat beside the farmer's wife, who was picking a chicken. He watched gravely some time. Then he spoke: "Do you take off their clothes every night, lady?"

Who's Afraid of Worms?

Little Pauline, aged four, and Paul, aged six, were visiting their aunt. While there, they discovered some caterpillars in the back yard. The boyish bravery of Paul soon induced little Pauline to help him and they fastened the caterpillars in a little house made of sticks.

When their aunt found them she said: "Pauline, if I ever catch you playing with those things again I shall place one of them on your tongue."

"I'm not afraid; they ain't sour," replied Pauline.

Food Flavor Is Important

A new book of general interest is "Food and Flavor," published by the Century Company. It is written by Henry T. Finck. This book treats of the influence which affect flavor in food, the importance of flavor, the cookery of foods in foreign countries, the commercial value of flavor as applied to producers, and the value of odors. Although the book does not attempt many practical suggestions for obtaining improved flavors, it is of interest as a book of general information. It is sold for \$2.

FREE Two Valuable Books, "The RANGE PROBLEM" and

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Good Seed Brings Profits

More Regard For Heredity is Needed With Crops

BY F. B. NICHOLS,
Field Editor.

CROP yields can be materially increased in Kansas by the use of better seed. This increase will come at a good profit, too, for after the improved seed is obtained the forces of heredity act without expense. It costs money and labor to use the best methods of crop production, and no matter how well this is done the highest returns cannot be obtained with any crop unless seed of high yielding strains is planted. The best profits in farming come only with the use of good seed.

It is especially important that good alfalfa seed should be sown this year. The amount of seed of this legume used in the state will be large, for if the weather conditions are favorable the state will sow the largest acreage of this crop in its history. It is extremely important that this large acreage should be planted to seed that is free from objectionable weed seeds, and which has a high percentage of germination.

Have the Seed Tested.

Foreign mixtures are very easily introduced into alfalfa, and there has been some very poor seed of this legume sold in Kansas in the last ten years. Unless a man knows where the seed was grown, and just what weeds it may contain, he would do well to buy it only on sample. Get a sample of the seed you expect to buy, and send it to H. F. Roberts, professor of botany, Kansas Agricultural college, at Manhattan, and ask him to test it. Professor Roberts will cheerfully have a test of the seed made free, and he will tell you the percentage of the foreign matter, the kinds of objectionable weed seeds, and the germination of the alfalfa. If you have a report of this kind you can buy the seed intelligently; you will know just what you are getting.

While there are exceptions, the rule in buying alfalfa seed is that the cheapest seed is the most expensive when the content of good alfalfa seed is considered, strange as this may seem. As a rule the cheaper grades contain much dirt and foreign seeds, and the germination usually is very weak. If the best grade of seed is purchased from a reliable seed firm you may be reasonably sure that the percentage of germination will be high; but in all cases it is well to have a test made.

Wheat yields were higher than usual in Kansas this year, and there may be more of a temptation than common to be careless about the seed. Wheat is a crop that responds to good breeding very readily, and there are many high yielding strains that much exceed the average yield for the state. And then, too, there is a good deal of wheat in the state that is badly mixed with rye, wheat weeds and with foreign types of wheat; especially is this true in the soft wheat belt of southeastern Kansas and in the hard wheat section up the Arkansas river from Hutchinson. Millers do not like this mixed wheat, and they will not pay so high a price for it as they will for good grain if the mixture is too bad. Even more important than this is the fact that the yield of these mixtures is lower than that which could

be obtained from good, pure, high-yielding strains.

As a rule one can get the seed of good wheat at a reasonable price, for there generally are one or more farmers in every community who are growing wheat that is high yielding and reasonably pure. Year after year they get yields that are above the average. As a rule a neighbor can get this seed with but little advance over market prices, which is a very easy way to increase the yield of the following crop. If one wishes to buy seed from some farmer away from the community he would do well to write to L. E. Call, professor of agronomy at the Kansas Agricultural college, who is in touch with some of the growers of good seed wheat over the state.

Field Selection is Best.

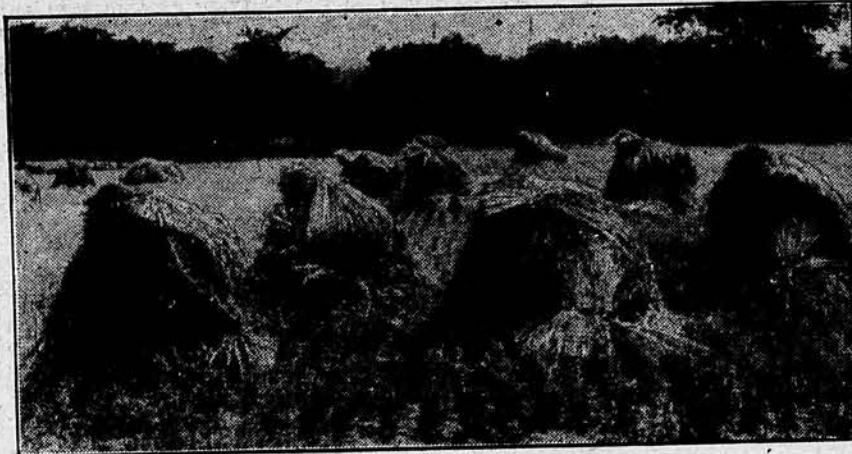
The best way to keep this seed corn shortage from happening again next spring is to select the seed from the field next fall. There is no great se-

milo is just as important as with corn. If well-formed heads from good stalks are selected the yields can be increased; if this field selection had been the rule in Kansas in past years, instead of selection with a scoop shovel, there would not have been so much trouble with the seed "running out" and there would not be so much interest now in African kafir.

That "like begets like" is one of the oldest of breeding laws, and one of the most fundamental. It is just as true in the plant world as it is in the animal world—and an increased respect for it would greatly increase farm profits. Many Kansas farmers who are specialists in the selection and mating of farm animals are very careless with their crops. A proper application of the principles of heredity is needed with both lines.

Wheat Farmers Will Meet

A call has been sent out for a national meeting of farmers in Kansas City August 17 to 19 to discuss wheat prices and related problems. Sadly in contrast with the farmers' success in producing wheat this year is the extremely low price at which the crop has started to market. If present prices continue for the whole crop, this great crop will bring



This Wheat Came From Pure Seed of a High Yielding Strain

cret connected with the gathering and storage of seed corn. All that there is to it is to take a sack, go into the field about two or three weeks before husking time, select the ears which approach the type you have as your ideal and place them in some dry, well ventilated place. Store the ears in racks or by hanging them up by the husks so the air can circulate around them readily. There are no temperatures known in the corn belt that will injure corn that is thoroughly dried out, and yet this is one of the fertile sources of loss of seed corn every year. It is extremely important that the seed should be gathered early, so it will have a good chance to dry out before cold weather.

It is not hard to select seed corn from the stalk; in fact it is much easier to do it at this time than later. The stalk and the way the ear is placed on it should be carefully considered, for the stalk is of much importance in the development of a better strain of corn. The work can be done rapidly at this time; it doesn't take long to gather the few bushels of seed corn needed on the average Kansas farm.

Field selection of seed for the drought-resistant crops like kafir, feterita and

the farmers 188 million dollars less than the 1909 crop, which was 20 per cent smaller, and will sell for less than several recent crops that were two to three hundred million bushels less.

Another purpose of the meeting is to consider the matter of federating all present farmers' associations for the one object of marketing.

Of the many farmers' organizations that exist now, none is satisfied with what it is accomplishing. They now realize that, working alone, they can exert very little power. They also begin to see that on the vital matter of marketing they should be and can be a unit without sacrificing a single prized feature of any organization. So a condition favorable for a grand national federation has developed and this meeting will undertake to accomplish a real getting together. If the idea is favored at the meeting a national federation movement will be started, a constitution and by-laws adopted, officers elected and thus the foundation laid for such a broad and comprehensive co-operative movement as American agriculture must have before the present chaotic condition in marketing will be ended.

The call for the meeting is signed by

J. A. Everitt, president Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Hayes Taylor, secretary-treasurer Farmers Society of Equity, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. D. Resler, secretary-treasurer Federation of Farmers' Produce Association, Chanute, Kan.; B. F. Walton, state organizer, Farmers Society of Equity, Geneva, Neb.; A. E. Webber, Geneva, Neb.; C. W. Peckham, secretary the Commercial Club, Haven, Kan.

Higher Prices But Lower Profits

Prices under our present system, including free trade for farm products, will become lower for the producer, if something is not done to shear the present market-maker of his power, and the cost of living no doubt will go higher and higher. Prices now are ruinous to the producer. They do not pay the cost of production, while the consumer is complaining as loudly as ever about the high cost of living. And this is true at a time when both field and garden are full to overflowing with crops of all kinds.

Something is wrong. We are going to find what it is and apply the remedy. Farming must be made more profitable or the exodus from the country to the city, which is alarming our wisest statesmen, will increase to such an extent that everyone, no matter what his pursuit in life, unless it be the parasites who feast on the toil of the people, will become impoverished. C. D. Resler, Secretary Federation of Farmers' Produce and Consumers' Association, Chanute, Kan.

WALL MAP FREE.

For the purpose of quickly securing new and renewal subscriptions to the great home magazine, the Household, we have made arrangements to give away 5,000 official wall maps of western states and United States with the 1910 census complete.

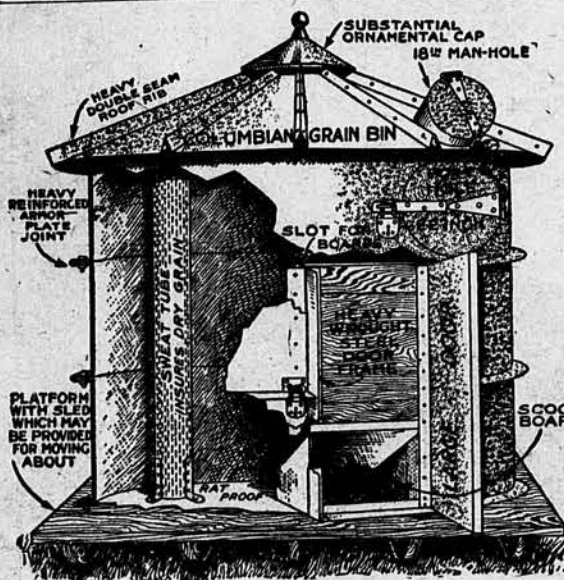
This home, or office, library wall map is 28x30 inches in size, splendidly colored with beautiful half tones on the heaviest enamel paper. It shows the railroads and every postoffice and contains a complete index of the population of every city or town in the state selected. On one side is the latest map of your state, on the other side the latest map of the United States.

We can supply these special maps for any of the following states: Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, South Dakota, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, California, Utah, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, Ohio, Wyoming.

There are, in addition to the maps and census, many other valuable features included in this chart.

We are making a special offer on this wonderful wall map as follows: Send 25 cents for one year's subscription, new or renewal, to our popular family journal, the Household, and one of the valuable wall maps is yours, sent free and prepaid. Be sure and give name of state map you desire. Address at once Department MB, Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.

The man who has a standard in his dairy, the man who has set a figure towards which his cows must approach in their productive capacity, is the man who will go farthest in dairying.



Store Your Wheat for Higher Prices In Columbian Metal Granary

1000 Bushel Bin \$8888 500 Bu. Bin \$6666
Freight Prepaid to Your Station Prompt Delivery

HERE'S a chance to store your wheat for less than 9c a bushel—a chance to profit by the advance in wheat that is bound to come. Every indication is that wheat is going up—there is no chance for it to go lower. An advance of only 9c a bushel will pay for a 1,000 bushel Columbian Metal Grain Bin the first year. All the succeeding years it will stand you nothing. A Columbian Metal Granary will last a lifetime. Made of the finest galvanized steel, there is nothing about it to wear out. It is rat proof—rain proof—dust proof—wind proof—fire proof—lightning proof—moisture proof. It is safe and sanitary and will keep your grain in perfect condition. It is easily portable by being built on a platform with skids. It is sectional in construction and can be added to at any time. You can easily erect it yourself as we furnish everything necessary. You can put it up in your field and thresh directly into it saving men and money, time and teams.

30 Day Prices Never before were such prices made on Metal Grain Bins and they are good for 30 days only. The enormous capacity of our plant and the special equipment we have that enables us to turn out one every four minutes makes such prices possible.

Send No Money Send in your order by long distance telephone, telegraph or letter giving us the name of your bank. We will send bill of lading with draft attached to your banker. You don't have to pay for the bin until you get it. We are selling hundreds of these bins, but if you get your order in promptly we will be able to fill it in 12 hours. We pay the freight to all points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO., 1600 West 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo. ALSO BUILDERS OF COLUMBIAN METAL SILOS. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

Guard Against Wheat Weeds

BY L. E. CALL
Kansas Agricultural College.

The greatest care must be exercised if fields are to be kept free from weeds, such as the bind-weed, smart-weed, cheat and cockle-bur.

It is practically impossible to eliminate bind-weed from the soil once it has become established. It gets its start from weed seeds introduced in grains of various kinds. It spreads by means of underground stems or root-switches, which grow 18 or 20 inches below the top of the ground and send up shoots which make new vines. These vines twine around and over whatever may be within their reach, and in the case of plants usually smother them out. The bind-weed resembles the morning glory but differs from the common morning glory of the corn field in having white flowers usually, and leaves shaped like an arrow head.

Farmers cannot watch their seed too closely to avoid planting seeds of this plant. They should make special effort to control its growth if present in their soil.

Seed of smart-weed is often found in the grain after it is threshed. The seeds are not easily separated from wheat and for this reason millers do not care to handle wheat that contains seed of this weed.

A New Sorghum Disease

For several years there has been a fungous disease working on the sorghum crops in this region. Careful observation has proved that this disease is more serious in its effect upon these crops than is generally supposed. Diseased plants grow slowly; often the heart becomes eaten and the plant suckers profusely. The suckers may become affected in the same way.

Dr. C. O. Townsend, of the office of pathology of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been stationed at Garden City for some time. He and myself have been studying this disease together. Some varieties of sorghum like kafir and white doura seem to be more seriously affected by the disease than milo and broom corn. Mr. Townsend says the fungi resembles the fungi which causes the wilt disease of melons and squashes. He has found that the hulls of the seed contain large numbers of these spores. He has also found the fungi among the starch grains of the seed.

Seeds have been soaked for two hours in a solution of formaldehyde which would kill all ordinary fungi in 30 minutes. These seeds were planted and grew and the fungi grew also, and the young plants developed the disease. Some diseased plants produce small heads late in the season, thus accounting for the run-out appearance of the kafir. Amber sorghum is also affected with this disease. This may account for the sorghum poisoning of stock which has been so poorly understood. Some affected plants develop slowly, and others die at the heart when a foot or two high. Thus the crop appears stunted, which is usually the case where cattle get sorghum poison.

We wish that farmers throughout the country would observe carefully and report their observations in regard to this disease. We should also like to learn how widely the disease is distributed. I have a trial plot of 15 varieties and strains of sorghums including feterita, milo and dwarf kafir. All the seed was grown in affected fields. We find the black hulled, dwarf kafir much more seriously affected than any of the others. May we receive reports in regard to this phase of the question also? H. Willis Smith, Garden City, Kan.

Pastures at Clay Center

What is the best grass to sow for pasture in this locality on sandy land? I have a river bottom farm south of Clay Center, Clay Center, Kan. A. CRAIG.

The problem of growing cultivated grasses for pastures in central and western Kansas is one that has not been satisfactorily worked out. There are no domestic pasture grasses that equal the native ones for growing in this part of the state. For north-central Kansas a combination of Bromus inermis 10 pounds, western rye grass 8 pounds and alfalfa or sweet clover 6 pounds is perhaps as good for pasture purposes as could be grown. Alfalfa when grown in combination with grasses is not so likely to cause bloat as it does when grown

alone. Sweet clover very rarely causes bloat, and it is considered a safe crop to pasture. It is practically as nutritious as alfalfa.

Sweet clover as a pasture crop for central and western Kansas is still in the experimental stage. There is not sufficient data available to warrant any conclusion as to the value of this crop for pastures in Clay county or the territory to the west thereof. Sweet clover has been utilized for pasture for cattle and hogs to good advantage in Iowa and to some extent in eastern Kansas. In Allen and Greenwood counties excellent results have been obtained in pasturing sweet clover. This crop is a hardy and vigorous grower, and after it obtains a good start it will carry more livestock to the acre than most other pasture grasses or legumes.

The performance of sweet clover as a pasture crop in other places should warrant its being tried out in your locality. However, I would advise trying it in a limited way at first. Sweet clover thrives well on sandy soils along river bottom in western Kansas, and evidently it is adapted to conditions such as you have on your farm. If the land is very sandy some difficulty may be obtained in getting a stand.

The first season sweet clover should not be pastured until it obtains a growth of at least 10 or 12 inches. It will then furnish pasture for the remainder of the year if not stocked too heavily. The second year sweet clover may be pastured early in the spring and throughout the season. If sweet clover is allowed to make too rank a growth so that it becomes coarse and woody it is best to

clip it back in order to cause the growth of tender shoots which are eaten more readily by the livestock. When clipping back sweet clover always set the sickle bar to cut 4 or 5 inches above the ground. If cut too close the sweet clover plants will die.

Unless pastured very closely the second year sweet clover will as a rule produce sufficient seed to re-seed the land. In order to insure a growth of second year plants for the third season it might be well to sow a few pounds of seed an acre during the late winter or early spring one year after the first seeding is made. C. C. Cunningham, Kansas Agricultural College.

The poorer a man's credit is the more trouble he is able to borrow.—Verd Napier.

The Use Of Hercules Dynamite On Farm, Orchard and Ranch

MANY people who are unfamiliar with dynamite have the idea that it is both difficult and dangerous to use.

Relatively speaking, this is not at all the case. Of necessity anything which has great inherent power is dangerous under certain circumstances. The fire in your kitchen stove, the gasoline in your car, the electricity or gas that lights your home—all are in a sense dangerous. You have to be careful with them.

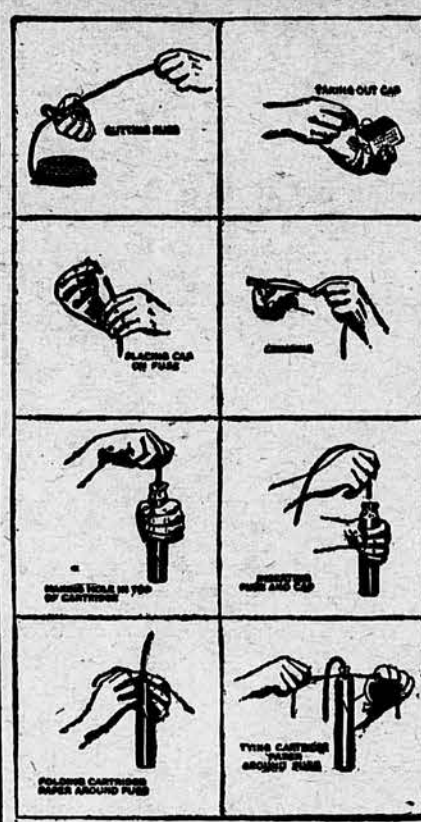
You have to be careful with dynamite too. But this necessary care is a very small price to pay for the almost unlimited benefits derived from it when put to agricultural uses.

It will give you better, stronger trees, finer fruit, bigger crops. It will run ditches, fell trees, lift stumps and rocks, excavate cisterns, cellars, wells, etc. more quickly, more efficiently, and at less expense than the same work can be done by any other means. Yes, that care it requires, is care well invested.

We have published an interesting and instructive book, "Progressive Cultivation." It tells all about dynamite—how to handle it, how to store it, how to use it. You will find it both interesting and instructive reading. Write for a copy. No expense involved.



HERCULES POWDER CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Please send me a free copy of your book, "Progressive Cultivation." I am interested in Dynamite for



How to Prime a Dynamite Cartridge

"Priming" is the inserting of the detonator, whether blasting cap or electric fuse, into the cartridge. When cap and fuse are used, it is first necessary to attach the cap to the fuse.

The fuse should be cut into lengths long enough to reach from the charge when loaded in the hole to at least three or four inches above the surface. One cap is then taken from the cap box by covering all of them, except one, with the box lid or with the hand and allowing the loose one to slip gently into the free hand. Do not try to pick caps out of the box with tweezers, nails, or any hard substances as they are likely to be accidentally exploded. Slip the cap carefully over the end of the fuse, taking care not to push the fuse very hard against the explosive charge loaded in the bottom of the cap and do not twist the cap on the fuse. When the fuse is pushed to the bottom of the cap, make a crimp not more than 1/4 inch from

the open end of the cap by using a Hercules cap crimper. A glance at the illustration shows you how this is done.

There are two accepted methods of priming dynamite—placing the detonator in the end or in the side of the cartridge. The former is the better way.

When priming in the end, the paper is folded back at one end of the cartridge and a hole made with a wooden punch about the size of a lead pencil or with the straight handle of the crimper into the exposed dynamite. The cap with fuse attached is inserted into this hole and the paper drawn together and tied tightly. The cartridge is then ready for use.

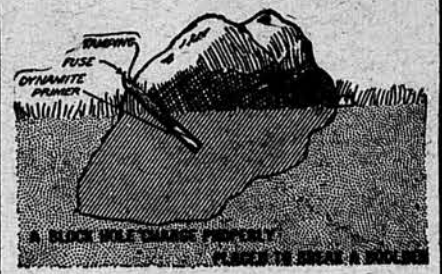
Dynamite Removes Rocks Cheaply and Quickly.

There is but one best way to do anything. The best way to remove rocks or boulders from a field that is to be cultivated is by the use of Hercules Dynamite. As a matter of fact it is, in many instances, the only way.

There are three accepted methods for rock blasting. It may be done by means of a block hole, a snake hole, or by mud-capping. The first is illustrated here. It is a slower method than either of the other two and is only necessary in cases of very large rocks or boulders.

When it is used, the charge is exploded near the center of the rock, as the illustration shows. When Hercules Dynamite is properly used the rock always goes, no matter what its size.

The other two methods of rock blasting are described in "Progressive Cultivation." Write for your copy.



Kansas Fairs in 1914

The following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1914, their dates (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the state board of agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Kansas State Fair; A. L. Sponsler, secretary Hutchinson; September 12-19, 1914.
 Allen County Agricultural Society; Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola; September 1-4.
 Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association; E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran; Sept. 16-17.
 Barton County Fair Association; W. L. Bowersox, acting secretary, Great Bend; Oct. 4-8.
 Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association; J. D. Weltmer, Secretary, Hiawatha; Sept. 1-4.
 Butler County—Douglass Agricultural Society; J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglass.
 Clay County Fair Association; W. F. Heller, secretary, Clay Center; Oct. 7-9.
 Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Association; Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; Oct. 9-10.
 Cloud County Fair Association; W. L. McCarty, secretary, Concordia; Sept. 1-4.
 Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association; S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; Sept. 7-12.
 Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Association; W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September and Livestock Association; Frank W. Sidle, secretary, Winfield; Sept. 8-11.
 Decatur County Fair Association; J. R. Correll, secretary, Oberlin.
 Dickinson County Fair Association; C. W. Taylor, secretary, Abilene; Sept. 22-25.
 Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society; Vanroy M. Miller, secretary, Lawrence.
 Elk County Agricultural Fair Association; Fred R. Lanter, secretary, Grenola; Sept. 1-3.
 Ellsworth County—Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association; W. S. Baxter, secretary, Wilson; Sept. 29-Oct. 2.
 Franklin County Agricultural Society; J. R. Finley, secretary, Ottawa; Sept. 22-25.
 Gray County Agricultural Society; R. W. McFarland, secretary, Cimarron.
 Greenwood County Fair Association; J. C. Talbot, secretary, Eureka; Aug. 24-29.
 Leavenworth County Fair Association; Lucien Rutherford, secretary, Leavenworth; Sept. 9-12.
 Lincoln County—Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association; R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove; Sept. 23-25.
 Linn County Fair Association; C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City.
 Logan County—Inter-County Fair Association; F. W. Irwin, secretary, Oakley; Sept. 1-4.
 McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association; Milton Hawkins, secretary, McPherson; Aug. 18-21.
 Mitchell County Fair Association; E. O. Logan, secretary, Solomon Rapids.
 Montgomery County Fair Association; Elliott Irvin, secretary, Coffeyville; Sept. 29-Oct. 2.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society; Charles Kerr, secretary, Independence.
 Nemaha Fair Association; M. R. Connet, secretary, Seneca; Sept. 29-Oct. 2.
 Neosho County—The Four-County District Agricultural Society; George K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; Oct. 5-9.
 Ness County Agricultural Association; J. A. Cason, secretary, Ness City; Sept. 1.
 Norton County Agricultural Association; Fred Strohwig, secretary, Norton; Aug. 25-28.
 Ottawa County Fair Association; J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis; Sept. 8-11.
 Pawnee County Agricultural Association; Harry H. Wolcott, secretary, Larned; Sept. 29-Oct. 2.
 Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society; J. A. Lister, secretary, Wamego; Sept. 14-19.
 Pratt County Fair Association; James A. Lucas, secretary, Pratt; Aug. 11-14.
 Republic County Agricultural Association; H. L. Pierce, secretary, Belleville; August 25-28.
 Riley County Agricultural Society; Ed Beard, secretary, Riley.
 Rooks County Fair Association; J. C. Foster, secretary, Stockton; Sept. 8-11.
 Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association; T. C. Rudicek, secretary, Rush Center; Sept. 2-4.
 Russell County Fair Association; J. B. Funk, secretary, Russell; Oct. 6-9.
 Sedgwick County—International Soil Products Exposition; R. H. Faxon, secretary-treasurer, Wichita; October 7-17.
 Shawnee County—Kansas State Fair Association; T. A. Borman, president, Topeka; Sept. 14-19.
 Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association; Wade Warner, secretary, Goodland; Aug. 17-22.
 Smith County Fair Association; H. C. Smith, secretary, Smith Center.
 Stafford County Fair Association; R. B. McKay, secretary, St. John.

viduals should be uniform in these characteristics. Show fruit must be wholly free from injury or blemish.

If the fair is placing emphasis on the commercial side of the fruit industry, pack becomes important and should have careful study, especially when the fruit is apples or pears.

Proper packing presupposes correct grading, which should have been done in good light and with a large quantity of fruit at hand. It is the custom to give equal value to bulge, alignment, height of ends, compactness and attractiveness. In a commercial way, however, the amount of bulge and the compactness are more important than other features.

Our laws are intended to avert trouble, not to create needless lawsuits and endless litigation among neighbors and between man and man. They should be written so plainly, so directly, so simply, that everyone may readily understand and obey them. The Ten Commandments is a striking example of what may be done in simply, tersely and plainly stating a law.

When Preparing Fruit Exhibits

BY R. J. BARNETT

Fruit fit to be taken to the fair must have been well grown. It is possible for a poorly cared-for orchard to produce a winning plate, but it is a rare thing, and, when it comes to the larger box classes, practically impossible. Well grown fruit has been properly sprayed, cultivated, pruned, thinned and harvested.

Too great emphasis is usually put on the matter of size by both the management of the fair and the entrant. The abnormal, whether it be an apple the size of a pumpkin or a five-legged calf is of interest, but should never be made even an important feature and could well be left out entirely.

Fruit for exhibit should be selected from a large quantity and in good day light, should show the proper form, size and color for the variety and the indi-

Most of the packed apples which win prizes have been put up by expert packers.

For the earlier shows the peaches, plums, grapes and other soft fruits should be made more important parts of the exhibits and the requirements of perfection for them more rigidly enforced. With them condition, including freedom from blemishes and the physical condition of the fruit, is of primary importance, and must be carefully considered in choosing the show fruit. Oversize in this class is nearly always accompanied by defects of other kinds, and what the exhibit might gain for being quite large is likely to be lost because of split stones, cracked skin or similar defects.

District displays are of value for advertising purposes and prove one of the

most attractive features of many fairs. The whole district should join in preparing them, under the direction of a committee, and each contribute according to his ability.

Wichita Is Preparing

Active work has commenced on the buildings which will house the exhibits and concessions of the ninth annual International Dry-Farming Congress at Wichita, October 7-17. More than 1 million square feet will be covered by these buildings.

The center-piece of the Exposition is the Great Forum which will contain the \$20,000 exhibit of the United States government and displays of the state colleges of agriculture. Grouped around this building will be structures containing industrial and commercial exhibits. Among the other buildings in course of construction are the Kansas Counties Building; Foreign and Interstate Building; Individual Agricultural Exhibits Building; Machinery, Implements and Vehicles Shows Building and the Dairy and Livestock Building.

Both industrial and agricultural displays from Russia, China, Japan, British South Africa, Belgium, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have already been arranged for. The Exposition will be opened by President Wilson in person or on receipt of a wireless telegram from him. The governors of many states will also be present with their official staffs and will partake in the various ceremonies set apart for Governors' Day Monday, October 12.

Rates on Foreign Corn

Transportation charges on corn from Argentina to Chicago are reported as follows: Ocean freight, Argentina to Montreal, 7½ cents a bushel; transfer at Montreal from ocean vessels to local steamers, 2 cents; freight by water, Montreal to Chicago, 2½ cents, making a total of 12 cents a bushel. The freight rates by water fluctuate with changes in demand and supply of vessels and of available cargo.

Jenkins' Annual Sale of New and Used Pianos

Hundreds of pianos, scores of makes at the lowest prices ever offered, and for sale on the easiest terms, no matter where you live. Here are only a few pianos, they give you an idea of the regular prices the pianos sell at and the prices we sell them at. See what a saving you make. Write for our big sale list. Pick out any piano you wish and write for full description of it.

Among the Many Makes in This Sale You'll Find:

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Steinway | Waldemar | Hallett & Davis |
| Weber | Chickering | Everett |
| Vose | Kimball | Oxford |
| Kurtzmann | Strope | Knabe |
| Strich & Zeldler | King | Sterling |
| Estey | Decker Bros. | Story & Camp |
| Harwood | Henry F. Miller | J. & C. Fisher |
| Elburn | Ludwig | Fessenden |
| Schnieffer | Smith & Barnes | Waldorf |
| | | And Many Others |



- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Genuine Waldemar | \$175 | Aeolian Player Piano (Used).... | \$235 |
| \$450 Vose (Used)..... | \$260 | \$450 Vose (Used)..... | \$260 |
| \$475 Chickering (Used)..... | \$145 | \$475 Chickering (Used)..... | \$145 |
| \$450 Ludwig (Used)..... | \$250 | \$450 Ludwig (Used)..... | \$250 |
| \$300 King | \$147.50 | \$300 King | \$147.50 |
| \$325 Oxford (Krell make).... | \$170 | \$325 Oxford (Krell make).... | \$170 |
| \$400 J. & C. Fisher..... | \$183 | \$400 J. & C. Fisher..... | \$183 |
| \$325 Royal (Krell make)..... | \$125 | \$325 Royal (Krell make)..... | \$125 |
| \$350 Schaeffer (Used)..... | \$187.50 | \$350 Schaeffer (Used)..... | \$187.50 |
| \$500 Hardman | \$310 | \$500 Hardman | \$310 |
| \$350 Warfield (Waltham make) . | \$175 | \$350 Warfield (Waltham make) . | \$175 |
| \$475 Hallet & Cumston..... | \$175 | \$475 Hallet & Cumston..... | \$175 |
| \$800 King | \$245 | \$800 King | \$245 |
| \$650 Steinway (Used)..... | \$370 | \$650 Steinway (Used)..... | \$370 |
| \$375 Capen (Used)..... | \$190 | \$375 Capen (Used)..... | \$190 |
| \$250 Kimball (Used)..... | \$65 | \$250 Kimball (Used)..... | \$65 |
| \$475 Harwood Player Piano, Used. | \$375 | \$475 Harwood Player Piano, Used. | \$375 |

We Sell Everywhere. No Matter What You Want, Write Us.

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J. W. JENKINS
 SONS' MUSIC CO.
 215 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Raising the Skimmilk Calf

Best Grain Supplements to Balance the Ration

BY J. B. McNULTY
Colorado Experiment Station

SKIMMILK may be defined as milk without fat. It is a trifle higher in sugar and protein than whole milk itself. Consequently, the grain or concentrate which will best supplement skimmilk for calf feeding is the one which supplies the missing nutrient, viz., "fat." Corn, barley or a mixture of both, are the concentrates that will come the nearest to fulfilling this requirement.

Occasionally a feeder has skimmilk or alfalfa or clover hay on hand, and to these he adds linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. These three concentrates are all very high in protein, and when any one of them is combined with skimmilk and alfalfa—both of which are high in protein—an unbalanced ration results and scours or other digestive disorders are likely to follow.

Oats are a very good supplement to skimmilk. They may be combined with either barley or bran. The expensiveness of oats, however, accounts for their being little used.

In any case the amount of protein-rich concentrates that can be safely and profitably fed with skimmilk will depend upon the roughage fed. Calves limited to corn stover, oat straw, or timothy hay, as roughage, all of which are low in protein, will respond much more readily to a ration in which there is some high protein fed, as for example linseed or cottonseed meal.

What the feeder must do is to avoid a combination of feeds all high in the same element. Such rations seldom give good results. Even whole milk of an abnormally high fat content is a source of much trouble in feeding calves. Under natural conditions, cows produce milk of about 3 per cent fat, but because of the stress put on milk of a high fat content, they have been bred to a point where individuals will give milk testing 5 per cent. The demand of a calf, however, is still for a milk of 3 per cent, and probably this is the reason that milk very high in fat does not give good results in feeding calves.

Among other facts, it is well to remember that the digestive tract of the calf is comparatively small and that frequent feedings of small amounts during the first month is almost imperative. Not more than 10 to 12 pounds of milk a day should be fed to a calf under 6 weeks of age. The amount of milk may be increased gradually, until, at the age of 3 months, 20 pounds may be fed as a minimum allowance. Calves under 1 month of age should be fed three times a day.

During the first month, it is advisable to grind the grains fed in connection with milk. At the end of this period, however, either oats or corn may be fed unground. Hard grains like kafir and milo will give best results when ground. All concentrates should be fed dry in a trough provided for the purpose. The practice of mixing feeds with milk is not to be recommended. Doubtless, dry feeding is preferred from the fact that calves chew and masticate their feed much better than when they gulp it down with the milk.

Curing Sores on Udders

I have a cow that has a sore spot on each side of her udder. These sores are about the size of silver dollars, look dark red, and give off an offensive odor. The cow is healthy otherwise. What would you do for her?—P. Y., Willowdale, Kan.

I would suggest that you wash off the sores on your cow's udder with a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid twice daily. They are then to be dusted with a dusting powder having the following ingredients: Equal parts of cornstarch, boric acid, powdered wood charcoal and powdered alum.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas Agricultural College.

When Leading Unruly Animals

[Prize Letter.]

A great deal of trouble and annoyance can be saved in leading unruly cattle by fastening a rope around the animal's neck and fastening one of the ordinary "stock leaders" in its nose, and attaching this to the leading rope with a short

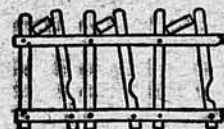
rope. This short rope should be just long enough to give a little slack as long as the animal walks quietly along, but as soon as it begins to plunge ahead or pull sideways, the "stock leader" gets in its work.

H. H. Munger,
R. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

For the Calf Feeding Chore

[Prize Letter.]

I suppose most farmers who have fed milk to small calves have had the milk slopped on them and have been nosed around by the calves. I made the following enclosure for the calves and I now have no trouble:



I set two strong posts about 2 feet apart in the ground for each calf. Then I put a 2 by 4 board 10 feet long about 6 inches from the ground and two 1 by 4 boards about 3 feet from the bottom board. I had about 1 inch of space between the two boards for blocks, stay boards, and locks. I put the pails down in front of the calves and they can't bunt or knock them over in any way.

George W. Felt,
Almena, Kan.

Are We Building Fewer Silos?

Are we building fewer silos in Kansas this year? Such reports have come to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The reason given is that there is promise of abundant feed this year, and that silage will not be so greatly needed as a year ago.

While it is true that the usefulness of the silo is most emphasized in a short crop year, its value over other methods of handling corn and other silage crops is unquestionable any year. This is the experience in those states having the largest number of silos.

In Kansas we think we have built a great many silos during the last five years. The number the first of this year was 6,500, whereas five years ago there probably were not more than 170 in the state. This is an extraordinary increase.

But look at Wisconsin's record. Wisconsin had 41,525 silos at the close of last season. That state erected 8,236 silos in 1913, or more than the total number in Kansas. And it should not be forgotten that last year probably was as good a crop year as Wisconsin ever had. It used part of its good crop money for silo building.

Wisconsin has found that silage is good in fat years and in lean years. Of all the great agricultural states of the Central West, including Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, Wisconsin produces the greatest crop value to the acre. If you have any doubt about the value of the silo, a visit to a silo center like Fort Atkinson, where a farm without a silo is almost a curiosity, will dispel the doubt.

We have made a good start with silos in Kansas. But we shall eventually have 50,000 silos in this state. No other one thing would add more to the wealth of Kansas than to build silos as Wisconsin and Illinois are building them. And silos are more urgently needed in Kansas than in Illinois or Wisconsin.

To Eliminate the Crickets

Can some one tell me how to rid a walled well of light colored wingless water crickets? Have repeatedly cleaned the well out and have even fumigated it, but they continue to appear. The well has a tight cover and pump.

E. R. HORTON,
Elk City, Kan.

You have done about everything that I can recommend to prevent the crickets from getting into your well. Usually where the cover is tight and it is all cemented beneath the cover, the crickets give very little trouble. I presume these crickets are burrowing in under the ground, and are getting into the foundation of the well and thus drop down into the water. It might be that if you were to cement the wall down 3 or 4 feet from the top it would help in keeping them out.

George A. Dean,
Kansas Agricultural College.



"DOG DAYS"
the best time
to buy a

DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

THERE WAS NEVER BEFORE as good a time to buy a De Laval Cream Separator as right now.

THE "DOG DAYS" ARE AT hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator.

THEN THERE IS THE GREAT saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often

alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages.

THIS IS LIKEWISE THE SEASON when De Laval superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitariness.

A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest De Laval agent AT ONCE, or drop us a line and we will have him look you up.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York
29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Stannard's Processed Crude Oil Kills Lice and Cures Mange.

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 52-gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why not \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$1.00 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. See my advertisement of rebed oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan cash with order.

Have You a Cook Stove and a Watering Trough? Then You Can Re-temper Acme Shares

To keep a hard, sharp, keen cutting plow share, you must have one that can be re-tempered after sharpening.

Other plow manufacturers warn you not to re-temper their shares for fear of breaking them. That means you must plow with soft, dull shares after the first re-sharpening.

Anyone Can Re-temper Acme Guaranteed Shares

You can re-temper Acme Steel Shares any number of times after re-sharpening, and we guarantee that they will not break either in the process or in the field. Keep them hard, sharp and with a "razor edge" their entire life. We take all the risk—you take none—the blacksmith takes none.

Acme Steel Shares are made by our own process in our own factory. They are used only on Best Ever and other Flying Dutchman Plows of our make.

THE BEST EVER PLOW

with Acme Steel Shares is the most economical for you to own. It is the strongest plow made—the lightest draft plow. It will turn more acres per day, with less wear and tear on the team than any other plow.

If Best Ever plows were equipped with ordinary 3-ply shares, used by

other manufacturers—they would still be superior to any other plow on the market—but when you add to their many other advantages that of Acme Guaranteed Shares, you will agree with us that the equal of the Best Ever has never been produced.

Your Flying Dutchman Implement Dealer sells the BEST EVER. Look him up. Write us for our FREE BOOKLETS. DEPT. NO. 15.

MOLINE PLOW CO., Moline, Illinois
OR NEAREST BRANCH HOUSE



The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

You should learn all about this remarkable tool—learn how thousands of Spalding Deep Tiller users, with 12 to 16 inches deep, well pulverized and mixed seed beds, got good crops during the last summer's drouth, when neighbors' shallow-plowed crops burned up. Take advantage of their experience and WRITE today for information about the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine, and see your dealer as well.

This Man's Actual Experience Better than these Advertising Pictures

Write for Spalding catalog and this poster in seven colors—they are FREE!



St. Joseph, Mo., January 6, 1914.

In regard to the results I received with the deep-tilling machine: I planted 140 acres of corn. 40 acres of this were plowed with the deep tiller; this 40 acres made more than 80 adjacent acres of shallow plowing. The deep plowing seemed to hold the moisture, and stayed green, and the shallow plowing burned out.

When I saw your picture of the difference between the deep and shallow plowing, I thought it was like everything else on paper, but I am glad to say I could show a better picture of my corn field than you showed me. I called my neighbors' attention to this; they all agreed with me.

Joseph Murray of Oregon, Mo., was at my farm; he could see enough difference between the two fields of corn to buy two deep-tilling machines. I think every farmer should be using a deep-tilling machine.

(Signed) G. E. SAMPSON

Spalding Dept. 89

Gale Manufacturing Company, Albion, Mich.

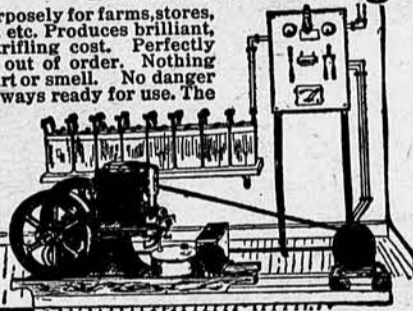
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Electric Light for all your farm buildings at low cost!

A plant made purposely for farms, stores, public buildings, etc. Produces brilliant, steady light at trifling cost. Perfectly safe. Won't get out of order. Nothing complicated or hard to understand. No smoke, dirt or smell. No danger of fire as with all other lighting systems. Lights always ready for use. The

Barber-Dwinnell LIGHTING PLANT

is simplicity itself. Can be attached to any gas engine, and will charge storage battery while engine is pumping water or doing regular work. Numbers already installed and proving very economical and satisfactory. Write us for full information. BARBER-DWINNELL Electric & Mfg. Co. 604 East Fifteenth St., Kansas City, Mo.



SAVE HARNESS MONEY

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



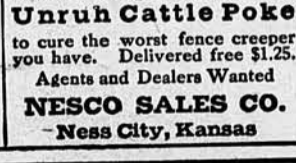
Pump Grind Saw

Made for hard use. Wood Mills are Best. Engines are simple. Feed Grinders. Saw Frames, Steel Tanks. Catalogues Free. Agents wanted. Perkins Wind Mill & Engine Co., Est. 1860. 130 Main St. Mishawaka, Ind.



SAY! We guarantee the Unruh Cattle Poke

to cure the worst fence creeper you have. Delivered free \$1.25. Agents and Dealers Wanted. NESCO SALES CO. Ness City, Kansas



"RUBY GORDON Or Back From The Grave" FREE

By Libbie Sprague Phillips. Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy reclusive. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself! Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 25c to pay for one new one-year subscription to our big home, farm and news weekly—or send 25c to pay for your own new, renewal or extension 1-year subscription and 5c additional, 30c in all. Send today. Address CAPPER'S WEEKLY, BOOK DEPT. RG-101, TOPEKA, KAN.



Uncle Sam Takes a Hand

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has adopted a set of rules to govern the interstate shipment of hogs. This is the first attempt made by the government to control the interstate movement of this class of stock. Cattle and sheep shipments have been governed by interstate rulings for several years but notwithstanding that the heaviest losses of livestock in this country are caused by hog cholera no attempt has been made to prevent its spread from one state to another until these regulations went into effect July 1. The government regulations are given here:

No swine which are diseased with hog cholera, or swine plague shall be transported, trailed, or driven, or otherwise removed from one state or the District of Columbia to another state or the District of Columbia. All persons intending to ship swine interstate shall ascertain before offering them for shipment that they are not diseased and have not been exposed to the contagion of either disease.

Public stock yards shall be considered infectious and no interstate movement of swine therefrom shall be made for feeding or for stocking purposes except as provided in these rules. Diseased swine shall not be shipped interstate from the stock yards but shall be condemned and slaughtered. Swine of a lot that are not diseased, but which have been exposed, may be shipped interstate to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, but when so shipped they shall be billed as "exposed to hog cholera" and the cars shall be so placarded.

Swine intended for purposes other than immediate slaughter may be shipped interstate from public stock yards subject to the requirements of the state of destination, provided that on inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry they are found to be free from symptoms of cholera or other contagious or communicable diseases; and that they are treated by a competent veterinarian under bureau supervision, in a portion of the stock yards set aside for that purpose, in accordance with one or the other of the methods given in (a) and (b).

(a) The swine may be given the "serum alone" inoculation with hog cholera serum prepared under license from the secretary of agriculture. They shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of cresol compound U. S. P., after receiving this treatment, and held in non-infectious pens for at least six hours before being loaded for interstate shipment.

(b) The swine may be given the "simultaneous" inoculation with hog cholera serum and virus prepared under license from the secretary of agriculture. They shall be held under supervision for a period of not less than 14 days after receiving this treatment. If they have shown no symptoms of hog cholera or other contagious disease, during this period, they shall be disinfected in a 2 per cent solution of cresol compound, U. S. P., and held in non-infectious pens for at least six hours before being loaded for interstate transportation.

Only clean and disinfected cars or other vehicles shall be used for the interstate movement of swine that have been given the serum alone inoculation, or the simultaneous inoculation; and such movement must in every case be under certificate issued by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Cars and other vehicles, and pens and yards which have contained interstate shipments of diseased or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading. Cars that have contained interstate shipments of swine destined to market centers shall not be removed until the inspector has ascertained the conditions of the live animals and either released the cars or given notice that they shall be cleaned and disinfected. Cleaning and disinfecting shall be done by first removing all litter and manure, and then saturating the interior surfaces of the cars and the woodwork, flooring, and ground of the chutes, alleys and pens with a solution made of 4 ounces of cresol compound U. S. P., to a gallon of water to which should be added sufficient lime (not to exceed 1 1/4 pounds to the gallon) to show where it has been applied.

The men and women who have kind tongues have more—they have kind friends. You never knew it otherwise. You never will.

A "Get Together" Spirit Pays

We, of Lubbock county, Texas, issue a standing invitation to the whole world to come and see the effects of co-operation as shown in our "Trades Days," which fall on the first Monday of each month. If you have ever seen a doubting Thomas along these lines we feel that you will change your views and fall in line with one of the greatest movements of the present day.

To begin: "Trades Day" in Lubbock is an innovation, a new growth. Really in its infancy, yet a potent factor in the general uplift along all commercial lines—a drawing card for the entire South Plains; another proof that co-operation is a winner. How we do it:

The publicity for this day is given in the columns of the Weekly Avalanche, says Farm and Ranch, the only publication in Lubbock, and one that enjoys a thorough local circulation. Usually two weeks before "Trades Day" we devote a goodly space to the fact that first Monday is drawing near and on the Thursday before first Monday, which is our publication day, we carry a page of advertising from the merchants of their "Specials" for that day, which include practically everything sold in this city. One merchant will list one or more articles and so forth until we have enough real bargains to attract purchasers from every direction. I might add that quite a few of our business men also devote quite a lot of space to their "Trades Day" offerings, aside from the regular page devoted to this purpose.

"Trades Day," with us, does not mean that the business men do all the trading either, for it is a fact that stockmen come here from miles around to sell and trade from their purebred herds.

The benefits derived from a monthly trades day are many. It promotes sociability between town and country folks, gets them better acquainted with each other and more interested in each other's welfare. It gives the farmers of all the surrounding country a monthly opportunity to get together, tell of what they are doing, their plans, their prospects. Here, also, they discuss matters of common interest, "swap" ideas, seeds and livestock. Through these monthly gatherings the merchants learn of crop conditions in the country and of the needs of the people. A better feeling is brought to exist between everybody and class distinctions dissolve.

Wheat Costs 71 Cents a Bushel

A Kansas wheat raiser must get about 71 cents for his wheat to "break even" this year, declares President McAuliffe of the state Farmers' Union. Because of the great losses farmers sustained last year and the year before that, it is his opinion that a dollar a bushel would be none too much this year. If corn should be badly damaged this year, where would farmers be with wheat at the price many farmers have marketed their crop?" he asks.

In the Salina Farmers' Union, the state paper of the Union in Kansas, President McAuliffe has itemized the cost of raising an acre of wheat in Kansas this year. Here are the figures:

Plowing	\$ 1.75
Disking . . . . .	.40
Harrowing twice (3 times would be better) . . . . .	.40
Drilling . . . . .	.40
Seed	1.00
Cutting with binder	1.50
Shocking . . . . .	.35
Twine . . . . .	.30
Stacking	1.25
Threshing and hauling to market	1.17
Interest on an average value of \$50 an acre, at 6 per cent	3.00
Total	\$12.22

Relative to the estimate he says: "Of course it is true that the farmers do a good deal of the work themselves, but that should not change the cost. A farmer's time is worth as much as the men he hires. I have figured the different items of cost so low that it would be a hard matter to hire it done at the prices given. The value of land is about \$10 lower than it actually is. The cost of plowing is also a little lower than a good job of plowing can be hired done. To do a real good job of wheat farming it will cost close to \$13.50 an acre to grow an acre of wheat, taking the state as a whole."

The paper used by the government printing office each year requires approximately 125 million pounds of rag pulp and 490 million pounds of wood pulp.

A Larger Alfalfa Acreage

Kansas is making progress in working out a logical cropping system for the state; there is a decreasing acreage of at least some of the grain crops and an increase in the legumes. This was well shown in the report of the Kansas State board of agriculture, issued June 29. A part of the decrease in the corn acreage is due to the increase in the acreage of the wheat crop of course, but a part also is due to the increase in the acreage of legumes and grasses. In speaking of the grain crops in Kansas this year this report said in part:

That the acreage of corn in Kansas is less this year is apparent in nearly every neighborhood. Just what the decrease may amount to is uncertain at this time, owing to lack of complete data. The 42 counties from which official figures have been received had 43 per cent of last year's corn acreage. Returns for these counties show they have less corn planted this year by a half million acres. Should this ratio prevail in the other counties, the 1914 corn acreage of Kansas would be something like 5,500,000 acres, or the smallest since 1891. The acreage of kafir and sorghums will undoubtedly be less than it was last year, and much of the planting was rather late. Consequently there is a good deal of variation in growth, but aside from this the stand and prospect appear to be up to the ordinary.

Assessors' returns from 42 counties show an expected decrease in oats, amounting to 8.8 per cent, which indicates an acreage for the state of about 1,470,000 acres this year.

This was the report about the state's alfalfa:

Increased sowings to alfalfa last fall and this spring also contributed to the shortage of available land for corn. It is shown by the figures of the 42 counties that have made their official returns that the increase in alfalfa acreage is nearly 16 per cent, suggesting a probable area of 1,200,000 acres, widening the already broad margin by which Kansas has been leading all other states in its growing. The first cutting was heavy, probably averaging a ton and a quarter or more on the entire acreage, making a tremendous yield of the richest forage of which the world has knowledge. A second cutting, somewhat lighter, has been harvested from most of the fields, and in these a third cutting is on the way.

A still further increase in the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas until it is two or three times the present area would materially increase the profits in farming.

To Keep Lines Out of Fly Nets

I have always been bothered in fly time by the lines getting fast in the nets and I know every other farmer has had the same trouble. I have finally



perfected a device that successfully prevents this nuisance and have had it patented. I am sending you a drawing made by the Patent Office showing the appliance in use. I do not know whether or not farmers generally will appreciate this device, but I intend to find out and will send one to every person who will write me, enclosing 30 cents. This will prove to me whether or not there is a demand for it large enough to put it on the market and advertise it. Centralia, Kan. G. F. Schmidt.

For More Local Advertising

One duty of the county demonstration agent is to keep a list of all the persons in the county who have purebred stock or clean, desirable seed for sale. If a farmer has only ten bushels of seed it will hardly pay for him to spend a dollar to advertise it; but if the county agent has the names of 40 or 50 men who have ten bushels apiece, he can afford to advertise the fact.

E. J. Macey, county agent for Montgomery county, prepared a seed list for his county last spring, and this list was used all over southeast Kansas. At a recent meeting of the commercial clubs of southeast Kansas, John Perkins of Oswego said that he did not know what the men of Labette county would have done without the Montgomery County Farm bureau seed list. So many farmers used the list he had in his office, he said, that he was forced to have it framed to keep it from getting worn out.

Smut Can Be Prevented

Kansas loses about 2 million dollars every year because of wheat smut, which can be entirely prevented at very little expense. Smut is caused by a very small plant which grows inside the wheat plant and produces its own seed in the place of the wheat kernel. The seeds, or spores, as they are called, germinate with the wheat seed and produce

more smut the next year. In addition to greatly reducing the yield, smut injures the quality of wheat.

There are two kinds of smut, the more common of which is the stinking smut, or bunt. This can be easily prevented by treating the wheat with a solution of one pound of formalin to 45 gallons of water. The solution, if properly applied, will kill the spores, but will not injure the wheat. One of the best methods is to remove the smut balls with a fanning mill and then sprinkle the wheat with the formalin solution, shoveling it over at the same time until all is moistened.

The wheat should then be covered with a canvas for about two hours, when it is ready to be sown or to be dried and stored as long as is desired. Sometimes smut is so bad that all the smut balls cannot be removed with a fanning mill. In that case, it is advisable to use a smut machine or else dip the wheat in the solution and remove the smut balls as they come to the top. The expense is so slight that no one can afford to use seed wheat without treating it if there is any smut present.

The progress of a nation can be measured by the intelligence behind its plows.

Building a Stave Silo

Will a stave silo built on a four-foot foundation be a success? Will the silage in the foundation be as good as that above it? If a stave silo is kept well painted will it be necessary to tighten the hoops indefinitely? J. F. Chautauqua county, Kansas.

Every stave silo should be built on a good foundation. The foundation should extend 1 or 2 feet above the ground, and it does not make much difference how deep in the ground it goes so long as it is not inconvenient to get the silage out. The silage in the foundation or lower part of the silo, will be just as good as that above the foundation, and it will have the advantage in that it will not freeze around the edge in cold weather. Some of the best silage fed last winter was stored in pit silos.

The foundation can be built of either stone, brick, or concrete. The concrete probably will be the most satisfactory. The wall should be made about 8 inches thick, and the inside should be kept perfectly smooth and perpendicular. The diameter should be such that the inside of the staves, when they are put in place, will be just even with the inside of the foundation wall. This will perpendicular surface from top

to bottom and insure an even settling of the silage. The manufacturers of any stave silo will furnish instructions for the construction of the foundation and the erection of the silo.

It will be necessary to tighten the hoops every time the weather is dry enough to cause them to shrink. They should be loosened again in wet weather to avoid the breaking of the hoops or the buckling of the staves caused by the swelling of the wood. This trouble will not be so great with the silo that has been painted as with one that has not been painted, but the hoops always will have to be adjusted to meet the changes in weather conditions so long as the silo lasts.

T. W.

Sometimes you will find a man who advises you that the bottom is going to drop out of dairy farming. There are people who talk this way at all times and in all seasons. It need cause the thinking dairyman very little alarm.

Dean Henry of the University of Wisconsin has offered a prize of \$300 to the co-operative creamery which will first start and successfully operate a laundry for a year in Wisconsin.

Things You Get Extra In No-Rim-Cut Tires

1 Extra Tire in 4

Goodyear tires now undersell 16 other makes. That is due to mammoth output—the largest in the world.

Numerous tires cost one-third more. You can buy four Goodyears for what three of such tires cost. That means to you one extra tire in four.

Or Extra Size

Or you can do this:

You can buy a half-inch wider Goodyear for less than some makers charge for smaller sizes. And the wider tires will fit your rims.

The same rims will take

A 30 x 3 1/2 or a 31 x 4.

A 32 x 3 1/2 or a 33 x 4.

A 34 x 4 or a 35 x 4 1/2.

So with other sizes. The larger size has, on the average, 20 per cent more capacity. It has an extra ply of fabric. It has a thicker tread. It means far more mileage, far less trouble.

Yet the price men pay for many tires buys this half-inch wider Goodyear.

Four Extra Features

You get in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires the best tires men can build. A better tire, so far as known, is utterly impossible.

You get the tire which outsells any other, after millions have been tried.

And you get these four great features found in no other tire:

No-Rim-Cut feature—which makes rim-cutting impossible.

Our "On-Air" cure—an exclusive, costly process which saves all the blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric.

Our rubber rivets—hundreds of them are formed in each tire to combat tread separation.

All-Weather treads—the tough, double-thick anti-skids. Flat and regular, so they run like plain treads, yet they grasp wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips.

Those four great features—used by us alone—have saved tire users millions of dollars.

Half Former Prices

No-Rim-Cut tires are costing now half what they used to cost. They have dropped further than others because of our larger output. The same efficiency which perfected these tires is now bent on lowering the cost. And that's as important as any other saving.

Get this saving with the rest. Any dealer, if you ask him, will supply you Goodyear Tires.



THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Toronto, Canada London, England Mexico City, Mexico
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities DEALERS EVERYWHERE Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber (1779)

Manure Increases Alfalfa Yields

Applications of barnyard manure will markedly increase the yield of alfalfa in central Kansas. That has been demonstrated by B. L. Speirs, a farmer near Kinsley, who produced more than 5 tons an acre with four cuttings last year in a season that was unfavorable to high alfalfa yields. The first cutting averaged about 2½ tons an acre, some of the stems being 49 inches long.

The improvement in this alfalfa field was started in 1910, soon after the stand became well established. The soil

fied animals to a clearance; the other will assure, subject to inspection, their reception and entry subject to observation in quarantine at the port of entry on the date prescribed for their arrival or at any time during three weeks immediately following. This leeway allows for any unavoidable delay, through bad weather or other cause, in the steamer's schedule.

Three animal quarantine stations are provided on the Atlantic seaboard near the ports of Boston, New York and Baltimore for the detention of imported stock. The animals included in this

year is certain to markedly lower the crop producing ability of the soil in time, no matter how rich it was to start with. More crop rotation is needed, and if a good rotation is adopted it means that a prominent place will be given to the legumes. Of the legumes, the most important under Kansas conditions is alfalfa.

There ought to be a big increase in the alfalfa acreage in the wheat belt of Kansas. Where alfalfa will do well it will return a larger profit than the grain crops, and it will aid greatly in conserving the fertility. Plan to increase your alfalfa acreage this year.

Study Aids in Farming

(Continued from Page 3.)

eat all the feed grown on the farm, and in some years some corn has been bought for the hogs. Hogs did a great deal to pay off the mortgage and to make the improvements that have done so much to make life brighter for the family. The cattle also have been profitable.

Perhaps the finest thing that Burton obtained from his college training is his fine, optimistic outlook on life. Understanding as he does the action of the mighty forces of nature in the growth and development of crops and animals, he has a source of interest that too many men miss. Then he has had from the first an appreciation of the fact that no man can be a real success in farming or in life, no matter how much money he makes, unless he is the head of a real home. Too many Kansas farmers are running after dollars so hard that they do not see the importance of building up a home; all their energy is taken in making money. Such men are failures, no matter if they own 67 sections.

And it isn't that Burton and his wife spent much money on their home in the early years, for they did not. They have a big, fine home with all modern improvements now, but in those early years they had merely a four-roomed cottage, and the rooms were not especially large at that. But Burton always had enough love for this four-roomed home to scrape the mud off his shoes when he came in from the field, and he put in a little force pump to provide water even when he still was quite a bit in debt. He has always tried to make the conditions such that his wife would not regret the fact that she married him.

Has It Paid?

And more than this they appreciated the fact that while farm life is desirable, it also is desirable to get into the city once in a while, to get a fresh viewpoint of life. And they have done it; the little trips they took in those early days did not cost a great deal, but they did much to help them to keep the youthful viewpoint which is so essential. A love for the farm has been kept by knowing how farm life is measured in terms of the life lived by other people.

It is natural that the children should have a love for farm life, raised as they have been in a home where the parents have a real love for the country, and an intelligent idea of the relation of farming to other lines. They expect to stay with the farm. Meanwhile both parents have been leaders in organizations and movements to make life brighter and more attractive in their section. They have done much in a modest sort of a way to carry on the work of the community. Their education at the Kansas Agricultural college has been a profitable investment for the state.

This life history is of one of the more prominent farmers of Kansas. The facts have been followed exactly, and they are written after knowing the man and the family for several years. They show what one college graduate has actually done out on a Kansas farm. Don't you believe his education has paid?

Sow White Sweet Clover

The scientific name of white sweet clover is *Melilotus alba*, and the name of the yellow variety is *Melilotus officinalis*. In buying this seed it is always best to get the scientific name, and then there can be no question about the seed. The white variety is the most popular with Kansas farmers, especially those around Garden City. This information is given at the request of George Edwards of Goddard, who has been offered seed of *Melilotus alba*, but he was not certain whether it was the white or yellow variety.



Alfalfa on the Farm of B. L. Speirs, at Kinsley.

was good, but it was not especially rich. Five loads of manure to the acre was applied in the fall of 1910, and the soil was disked in the spring of 1911. Ten loads more of manure was applied in the fall of 1911, the soil was disked the following spring. The next year another application of 10 loads was made, and the field was disked again the following spring.

There never has been any trouble from burning on this alfalfa soil. The aim has been to disk the manure into the ground well in the spring, so it would be properly mixed with the soil. At the same time this disking tends to conserve moisture, aids in the formation of plant food and kills insects. It is from 10 to 15 feet to water on the Speirs farm.

regulation are cattle, sheep, goats and other ruminants, swine, and collie, shepherd or sheep dogs. All animals from parts of the world other than North America are subject to this quarantine regulation. If no disease develops while the animals are detained at the quarantine station the owner is permitted to ship them to their ultimate destination in this country.

Cattle from Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands are held in quaran-

There is sense in Kansas' hold-the-wheat cry.

A wheat shortage of 152 million bushels in Russia, 42 in Italy, 28 in Roumania, and a deficit in Hungary, is authoritatively reported by the International Institute of Agriculture. This more than offsets the big yield in the United States. On top of this should the war between Austria and Serbia involve Russia and other European nations, there is no telling what wheat may be worth before the next crop comes, or even a few weeks or months hence. Don't sell the wheat at a low price if you can possibly hold it.

tine for 30 days. If from other countries, except those of North America, the quarantine period is 90 days from the date of shipment. Sheep and swine from any part of the world, except North America, are subject to a quarantine of 15 days.

Against the County Unit

In a meeting of the patrons of District 95, Coffey county, held under the auspices of the Silver Lake Farmers' Institute, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the "county unit."

That we favor the apportioning of the railroad and corporation taxes among the different school districts of the county.

Ed Hill, Secretary.

District 95, Silver Lake school, Coffey county.

Increase the Alfalfa Acreage

Before a farmer puts all of his available land back in wheat again this year it would be well to do a little thinking on where we are drifting here in Kansas on this one-crop farming business. The cropping of land to wheat year after

For the Last Corn Working

[Prize Suggestion.]

This homemade tool is one of the best implements I have ever seen to give corn its last working. It shaves off all of the last growth of weeds in the middle of the row and leaves just the right kind of mulch. It is made of four pieces of 2 by 6-inch plank as shown, being about 3 feet wide.

On the under side of the front cross-piece, I bolted a piece of steel, the cutter from an old corn sled. This just skims the surface, taking all the weeds as they come, and loosening the ground so as to leave a good dust mulch. A tool like this is especially good where one is going to sow wheat in corn. Put a good, stout horse on it and let one of the boys run it, standing on it as he goes through the rows.

G. Brown.
Lincoln, Neb.

Importation of Livestock

The importation of all classes of livestock into the United States is supervised and regulated by the Federal Government. This supervision is maintained to prevent the introduction of any disease that may result in loss of livestock in this country and is entrusted to the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. The regulations of the Department of Agriculture require that any person contemplating the importation of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants, and swine, from any part of the world except North America, must first obtain two permits from the secretary of agriculture, at Washington, D. C. One of these permits upon presentation to the American consul at the port of shipment will entitle the speci-

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Irrigation of Rolling Land
 Can I irrigate rolling land through tilling? How far apart and how deep should the tiles be laid? I am 35 feet to water; will a centrifugal pump work here all right? How large a pump will it take to irrigate 50 or 60 acres?
F. D. WEBB,
 Sterling, Kan.
 Rolling land can be subirrigated, but it is necessary to place the tile lines across the slope, so they will follow the natural contour. If the tiles are not placed in this manner you cannot get an even distribution of the water through the lines, since there will be a tendency for the water to run to the lowest point in the pipe line, thereby causing cer-

tain portions of the field to become over-saturated.
 The usual method of subirrigation is to place the tile lines from 12 to 16 inches deep on a practically flat or level grade. The fall in the tile lines should not exceed 1 inch in 100 feet and 1/2 inch would be much better. Three-inch farm drain tiles are satisfactory for this work. They must be placed in parallel lines ranging from 6 to 10 feet apart. A distance of about 8 feet is about a fair average in ordinary soil.
 Soils that are fairly open and porous on the surface but underlaid with fairly heavy compact subsoils are best adapted

to subirrigation. Soils which have a gravelly subsoil are not adapted to this method of irrigation. If cement tiles are used they may be made of a mixture of about 1 part cement to 4 parts good, sharp, clean sand.
 Where it is 35 feet to water a single stage centrifugal pump of the vertical type will probably be best adapted to your work. The size of the pump will depend on the area to be irrigated. This will vary from 5 to 10 gallons a minute for every acre to be irrigated. For 50 or 60 acres of land you would need a pump with a capacity of at least 450 gallons a minute, or in other words, a

No. 4 centrifugal pump. If your water supply is ample you would find it economical to have a pump with a somewhat larger capacity.
H. B. Walker,
 Kansas Agricultural College.
 When alfalfa seed was high and there was little demand for sweet clover seed, it was quite common to find the alfalfa seed adulterated with sweet clover. Now that the latter is bringing a higher price than alfalfa, the experiment stations are finding much sweet clover seed adulterated with alfalfa. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

War Fills the Wheat Bins

Uncle Europe's Row Shows Its Effects Also in the Cattle Market Where Loans Are Needed

THE probability of a world war sent wheat up nine cents, last Tuesday. A drop of 3 to 4 cents Wednesday still kept it at the dollar mark for December delivery. The high mark is an advance in the future prices of 13 to 22 cents compared with the low quotations early in July, and is the first time that \$1 has been touched for summer quotations since 1909 when the crop was short.

While the advance in wheat pulled corn prices up some, dry weather proved a bigger factor. Texas, Oklahoma and Missouri each reported material crop deterioration though in some places showers relieved the tension late in the week. Nebraska and Iowa and much of Kansas is still in good condition. Weather will continue to control the corn situation. Oats are higher.

Calves at \$30 a Head

John Dorsey of Canadian, Tex., last week, sold 1,400 head of calves, October delivery, to the Garden City Sugar & Land company of Garden City, Kan., at \$30 a head, f. o. b. shipping point, Glazier, Tex. This is a record price for six months old Texas calves. The Garden City firm will feed the calves on beet products, some grain, and market them as yearlings. Mr. Dorsey says that Texas will sell practically no cows this fall, as they will be held for another calf. A few years ago Texas could not realize on cows, and now they are too valuable to sell.

Curtained loans on cattle paper are noticeable, owing to the tightening in the money markets of the world and the big declines in securities and stocks and bonds. Large shipments of gold have been made from the United States to Europe since the first of the year, and the financing of the grain movement is another source of large need for cash. The need of the cattle situation is long time loans on breeding herds. One commission man said last week that if cowmen of the Southwest were able to float three to five year loans on breeding cows, this country would get back to a normal production of cattle quicker than by any other means. Practically all cattle loans are on a three to six months basis, too short time for breeders to realize on the increase in their herds.

Fat Cattle Lower Again.

Only choice to prime heaves held up to the high July levels of the preceding week. A new record for July was made in Kansas City at \$9.95, but the Chicago price did not get above \$10. The bulk of the cattle however which lacked finish were 25 to 35 cents lower, and killers are working hard to get prices down in expectation of an increased movement from grass.

Feeders Wait for Rain.

Thin cattle now are selling slowly. Missouri, Illinois and Indiana which buy large numbers of feeding cattle at this season are holding off for rain. The Northwest, Nebraska and Iowa are about the only buyers. Prices are down 40 to 60 cents and where cattle can be held it looks as though the market affords the best buy of the season. Receipts are not excessive. Some stockers have been forced to market owing to lack of grass and stock water. General conditions now are better than at this time last year.

Hog Prices Declined.

As the money situation of the country tightened packers drew in their orders for hogs. The entire trade became dull and irregular. The present unsettled situation in Europe sooner or later will cause an increased demand for pork and pork product, and America is the only country that can supply that demand. Prices for hogs early last week moved back to the \$9 level and later fell to 30 cents. At the decline shippers bought some hogs above \$9 but packers' drove a coat around \$8.65 to \$8.80. No increase in the movement of hogs is expected in the next few weeks.

Sheep Prices Stronger.

The sheep market passed the low point of the season in the preceding week and last week prices were up 25 to 35 cents. Lambs again sold above 8 cents and sheep were holding at \$4.75 to \$5.35, slightly above the average of preceding July, though nearly \$1 lower for lambs than at the beginning of the month. Receipts have been small.

Live Stock Receipts.

The following table shows receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the five western markets Monday, August 3, with totals a week ago, and a year ago:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	11,000	4,000	1,000
Chicago	13,000	32,000	10,000
Omaha	5,800	2,400	14,000
St. Louis	4,800	8,500	2,700
St. Joseph	800	3,000	4,200
Totals	35,200	47,900	31,900
Week ago	38,500	48,400	38,900
Year ago	62,200	69,800	46,600

The following figures show receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at each of the five western markets last week together with totals a week ago and a year ago.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	37,950	25,850	14,375
Chicago	32,700	84,000	73,000
Omaha	10,400	44,800	30,100
St. Louis	23,950	35,000	10,750
St. Joseph	3,650	22,900	2,400
Total	108,650	212,550	135,625
Preceding week	102,450	237,800	178,100
A year ago	132,600	272,800	219,650

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep in Kansas City

thus far this year and the same period in 1913:

	1914	1913	Ino.	Dec.
Cattle	744,022	928,010	.....	181,998
Hogs	45,922	55,085	.....	9,198
Calves	1,183,724	1,517,498	.....	338,772
Sheep	1,073,792	1,110,238	.....	36,491
H. & M.	46,215	47,035	.....	820
Cars	49,471	63,517	.....	14,048

The Hay Market.

Prairie hay was lower, and alfalfa higher, with other grades unchanged in price. Dry weather has curtailed the third alfalfa crop yield and has also cut down conditions of pastureage. Receipts are large and demand unusually broad for this season. Dealers say that the West will be called on to supply a large amount of alfalfa for the Ohio valley and lake regions this winter.

Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$11.00@11.50
Prairie, No. 1	9.50@10.50
Prairie, No. 2	8.00@9.00
Prairie, No. 3	5.00@7.50
Timothy, choice	14.50@15.00
Timothy, No. 1	13.00@14.00
Timothy, No. 2	11.00@12.50
Timothy, No. 3	7.50@10.50
Clover mixed, choice	13.50@14.00
Clover mixed, No. 1	12.00@13.00
Clover mixed, No. 2	10.00@11.50
Clover, choice	10.00@11.50
Clover, No. 1	8.00@9.50
Alfalfa, choice	14.00@14.50
Alfalfa, No. 1	12.50@13.50
Alfalfa, standard	11.50@12.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	10.50@11.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	4.50

Feed, Seeds and Broomcorn.

Shorts \$1.12@1.21 a cwt.; bran 96c a cwt.; corn chop \$1.45 a cwt.; rye 64@65c a bu.; barley 49@52c a bushel. Seeds: Alfalfa \$8@11 a cwt.; clover 39@42; flaxseed \$1.50@1.53; timothy 35-75@36; cane seed \$2.25@2.75; millet \$1.20@1.70. Broomcorn—Warehouse stock \$60@130 a ton. Trade is slow. New crop prospects are good.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included; 21c a dozen; firsts, 20c; seconds, 18 1/2c. Butter—Creamery, extra, 27c a pound; firsts, 24c; seconds, 22c; packing stock, 19 1/2c. Live Poultry—Broilers, 1 1/2 pounds or over, 17c a pound; under 1 1/2 pounds, 16c; hens, 13 1/2@14c; old roosters, 9c; turkeys, 15 1/2c; ducks, 10c; young geese, 10c. Potatoes—Homegrown, 50@60c a bushel; wagon lots, 50@60c.

Farming Will be Featured

The livestock exhibit at the San Francisco exposition next year will be held throughout the ten months of the exposition, a quarter of a million dollars being offered in prizes. With it will

This is a wheat country. Everyone is interested more or less in the prosperity of the wheat grower. The wheat raiser is not successful in the financial meaning of the word because he does not receive what belongs to him for his wheat. Wheat is a staple article—the staff of life. We supply Europe with great quantities of it. Europe must have it and pays good prices for it, but it pays these prices to a few speculators. The farmer gets about three-fourths of it. Acting on the principle of the greatest good to the largest number, the farmers of Oklahoma in these words are asking that the government establish a national wheat exchange to carry on the business of handling and exporting the wheat product of the United States and to protect farmers from unnatural depression of wheat values. It would seem that this might well become a legitimate branch of the work of the department of agriculture.

shearing contest, machine shearing methods being pitted against hand work.

More than 60 acres will be devoted to the livestock show alone. In addition to displays made by breeders throughout the United States, such stock growing countries as Canada, New Zealand, Brazil, Argentine and South Africa will make large displays of cattle, sheep, poultry and other animals. Argentina alone promises an exhibit of food stuff which her commissioners declare will amaze the world and outclass even the United States.

In addition to the exhibit shown in the livestock department, three great buildings—the palaces of agriculture, food products and horticulture—each covering more than five acres, will contain the most up to date exhibits of the world's food products. In the crystal palace of horticulture will be displays of fruits and fruit products—pomaceous and stone fruits, citrus and tropical fruits—fresh, dried, canned, pickled and processed. A cannery in operation will be one of the features, showing all processes from can making to preserving, sealing and packing.

As the City Sees the Country

MARIAN WOOD.

Mention farming to the average city toiler and his face will light up with interest. "Now you are talking," he will exclaim, and he will begin at once to set forth all the advantages that are to be found in country living. A farmer could not do it nearly so well, for he would be too conscious of the disadvantages.

City people see in the openness and beauty of the country the ideal place to live. They see fresh air and sunshine, and a certain independence and freedom from the irritating contact and competition of their own daily round. They see in the country a place to raise their children, with room for play, and separated from outside influences that press too closely on the city home.

The city offers certain advantages to grown people, but none at all to the children. They can well afford to envy country boys and girls. Two little boys stood on the pavement of Chicago after a rain, looking with wonder at a couple of angleworms that had struggled up to the surface. Said one little fellow, "Do you suppose that they are frogs?"

The country child does not consider his own advantages. But in after years he will look back with pleasure, thinking of the days that pass so lightly now. He will have memories of fields and brooks, of calves and colts, and pets of every kind. Especially if he has strayed to city or town, he will bless the day that he was country born.

Easy to Handle This Gate.

Every farmer knows how hard it is to fasten and unfasten a tight wire gate. Here is a device that makes easy work of it. Make the lever out of a piece of strap iron, bending it as shown in the sketch. An old buggy tire will do very well for this. Drill holes in the fork ends and bolt or spike loosely to the top of the post. Six inches from the ends drill two more holes and into these fasten a loop of No. 9 wire. To close the gate simply slip the loop over the top of upright in end of gate and draw the lever back. It will always stay locked when off center.

Manchester, Okla. J. B. Willis.



505 Bu. Grain Bin \$61.90 BUTLER'S SPECIAL

CORRUGATED METAL. RAT AND FIRE-PROOF.

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John Talbot of South Bend Indiana wants to buy male peafowls in full plumage and female peafowls at any age and he will pay the express charges from your place. Write to him what you have and your lowest cash price and the name of your bank and he will send the money to your bank for you.—Advertisement.

A poorly fed tree cannot do its best any more than a poorly fed man or animal. It is surprising what a difference a wheelbarrowful of manure around a tree will make.



Yes! I Mean It! Wash, Say, Do! Need Cash to Buy Farm Machinery? I can get the price, I can arrange for delivery in delivery goods by returning credit to your bank. Five percent down, balance when you get your machine. You can get your cash ahead in your own way. You can get your machine when you want it. You can get your machine when you want it. You can get your machine when you want it.

W. H. P. \$39.50 One of my big engine bargains. A cycle, water-cooled oil Hit and miss governor. Machine finished cylinders. Other.

Give from 1-4 to 15 H.P.

Cream Separator Bargain Clean your milk in one minute, both of off. Saves space, works better, and is made of a price that will surprise you.

GALLOWAY'S 5 H.P. **SELLING PLAN** **W. H. Galloway** **Wm. Galloway, President** **The Wm. Galloway Co.** **47 Galloway St. Waterloo, Iowa** **D-2**

Ride a RANGER

1915 model. bicycle and know you have the best. Buy a machine you can prove before accepting. DELIVERED FREE on approval and 30 days' trial. We'll refund the money if you do not wish to keep it. **MEAD CYCLE CO.** Dept. 131, CHICAGO

MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. 131, CHICAGO

BEE SUPPLIES

5% Discount in Aug. Send your name for new 1914 Catalogue. **CLEMENS BEE SUPPLY COMPANY**, Kansas City, Mo.

CORN HARVESTER

All steel, will last a lifetime. Only weighs 175 lbs. Either 1 or 2 men. One horse cuts 2 rows. Sold direct at wholesale prices. Every machine warranted. We also make the Jayhawk Stacker and Sweep Rakes. Prices very low. Write today for free circular—it will pay you. **F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.**, 900 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan.

GLEASON'S VETERINARY HANDBOOK SYSTEM OF HORSE TRAINING

Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly, the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 620 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Training and Taming. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and taming horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$1.00 to pay for some new or renewed subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$1.00 at once. **Malt and Breeze, Dept. H.B-10, Topeka, Kansas**

505 Bu. Grain Bin \$61.90 BUTLER'S SPECIAL

CORRUGATED METAL. RAT AND FIRE-PROOF.

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

BUTLER MFG. CO., 1204 West 10th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. Remittances should preferably be by postoffice money order. All advertisements are set in uniform style. No display type or illustrations admitted under any circumstances. Each number or initial counts as one word. Guaranteed circulation over 104,000 copies weekly. The rate is very low for the large circulation offered. Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery goods, for renting a farm, for securing help or a situation, etc., etc. Write for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified for results.

POULTRY

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

BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. HALF PRICE now. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

PENILED DRAKES AND DUCKS. WHITE drake 70c for a short time. W. S. Jefferson, Oswego, Kan.

43 VARIETIES, POULTRY, PIGEONS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Guinea, Incubators, Dogs. Catalogue 4 cents. Missouri Squab Co., Kirkswood, Mo.

YOUNG FULL GROWN HEAVY LAYING strain English Peniled Runner ducklings. Ducks \$1.50 each, drakes \$1.00. Yearlings, same price. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WHY PAY \$2.00 TO \$5.00 EACH A LITTLE later for choice utility cockerels, when you can now buy six for \$5.00? Single Comb Brown Leghorns. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

FIFTY SHETLAND PONIES FOR CHILDREN. C. H. Clark, Lecompton, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY A BUNCH OF GOOD winter milk cows. J. L. Coates, Greensburg, Kan.

REGISTERED DUROCS, MALES AND FEMALES, first class stock, weaned pigs. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

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

125 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, yearlings and two-year-olds. 75 high grade Holstein cows. Spaulding and Burton Bros., Vernon, N. Y.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF ALL classes of dairy cattle on a commission basis are solicited. Write me your wants. L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.

SEEDS & NURSERIES

ALFALFA SEED, FINE QUALITY AL- falfa seed for sale. For samples and price address D. Badger, Eureka, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED—I HAVE 100 BUSHELS fine seed for fall sowing. Ask for samples and prices. E. A. Falcomer, Belleville, Kan.

GOOD ALFALFA SEED. \$7.00 PER bushel. 10 bushels or more \$6.50. Write for samples. A. L. Klene, Valencia, Kan., Route 25.

500 BU. KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA. Strictly pure. Extra fancy. Tested and graded \$9.00 bu. Sacks 22 cts. extra. Order today. Sheldon Seed House, Ottawa, Kan.

LANDS

FOR SALE—WELL IMPROVED 160. GOOD house. \$17 a. Address John Frey, Burns, Kan.

61 A. FARM AND RETAIL DAIRY BUSI- ness of \$2,500 per yr. Sell together or separate. P. J. Cottrell, owner, Larned, Kan.

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

OWNER MUST SELL FOUR QUARTER sections western Kansas lands. An extremely low price for quick sale. Box 990, Fort Worth, Texas.

GOVERNMENT LAND: GET 820 ACRES, we stock your land. Buy your crop. Some means required. Particulars free. Wyoming Settlement, Janet, Wyo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND OR stock—Choice 80 two miles Checotah, a town of 3,500 people east Okla. H. W. Wright, R. 2, Checotah, Okla.

160 A. IMPROVED, 110 IN CULTIVATION. Near school. Price \$3,200. 1/2 cash or trade. Would consider eastern Colorado land. Harry Sherrill, Penokee, Kan.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL SELL 345,000 acres of land in our county in November. Write for particulars, also for our own list. Indian Land Company, Heavener, Okla.

160 ACRES, 100 IN CULTIVATION, 30 acres pasture, 30 acres meadow. Gas and oil. 3 miles from Neodesha, Kan. Cheap if sold at once. Owner, 1317 Benton Bl., Kansas City, Mo.

LANDS

320 A. IN LOGAN CO., KANSAS FOR sale or trade for horses. \$20 per a. G., care Mail and Breeze.

WELL IMPROVED 160 ACRES 50 MILES from Kansas City. Good soil and water, fine neighborhood, for sale at a bargain, \$80 per acre, part terms. John J. Harrison, Collyer, Kansas.

FOR SALE—THREE QUARTERS OF wheat land in the wheat belt of Kansas. Six miles from R. 1. Ry. Fair improvements. \$13.00 an acre. No. trade. Paul Owcarz, Belleville, Kan.

WANTED. MEN TO TAKE UP HOME- steads in good community, good school, good lands, four miles of town. I have farmed here for past six years. Write me for particulars. A. Sowers, Caddo, Colo.

TO EXCHANGE—SMALL FARM 15 MI. north of Salina, Kansas, Solomon valley land, well improved; want Garden City property, or S. W. Kansas land. Address M. O. Willey, Garden City, Kansas.

QUARTER SECTION IN GREY COUNTY, western Kansas for sale. Excellent wheat and corn land. 60 acres of the finest wheat this year. Address Quarter Section, care Mail and Breeze. Real estate agents save stamps.

FOR SALE BY TRUSTEE. 160 ACRES IN Seward county, Kansas. 2 miles north and one mile east of Tyrone, Okla. Level sandy loam. 80 acres in row crops and 80 acres in pasture. Price \$2,500.00. John L. Bolea, Trustee, Liberal, Kan.

80 ACRES GOOD LAND, NEW 6 ROOM house, new barn, other outbuildings, 10 a. alfalfa, 12 a. clover and timothy, rest tillable; 1 and 1/2 miles to town; graded and high school. Price \$110 per acre. Box No. 102, Rock Creek, Kansas.

FARM FOR SALE, BUTLER CO., KAN. 480 acres, fine stock ranch, 300 acres in cultivation, all in crops and will sell the crop with the farm. All tillable, no ranch land at all. For particulars write A. Z. Scribner, Eldorado, Butler Co., Kan.

ADVERTISE YOUR PROPERTY IN CAP- per's Weekly for quick and sure results. 250,000 circulation guaranteed—among best farmers in Kansas and adjoining states. Advertising rate only 5c a word. Address Capper's Weekly, Adv. Dept., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR RENT—40 ACRES, 3 MILES of Carbondale, Kan.; 30 under cultivation, balance pasture and little timber on creek; 2-room house, barn, cow lot, chicken house and corn crib; fine neighborhood; 3 to church and store; fine neighborhood. Am a widow and must sell or rent quick. Bargain. Mrs. Rachel Layman, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kan.

AUCTION SALE: TWO QUARTER SEC- tions of best farming land; one four miles south, other three miles north of Centralia, Nemaha county, Kansas. Sixty miles west of Atchison, Kansas. Each extra good improvements, buildings new; unlimited water; water works in each house. All kinds of fruit. The auction on each farm September 2 and 3 respectively. Terms 10% down, balance March 1, 1915. For full particulars write John F. Barber, owner, R. R. 2, Centralia, Kan.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 6 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

FARMS WANTED

FARMS WANTED IN THE WEST. WHAT have you for sale? Add. the Farmer's Land Market, 201 North 12 St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARM WANTED: IN TRADE FOR GOOD stock of general merchandise, practically new. S. Redfield, 619 Victoria Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: GRAIN AND STOCK FARMS, from 40 to 800 acres, for cash buyers. Will deal with owners only. Give price, description, and location. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

PATENTS

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

FOR SALE

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES. R. A. Fullerton, Skiddy, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPS FIVE DOLLARS each. E. M. Cooper, Neodesha, Kan.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL pups. H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—STEAM FLOW ENGINE, 12 plows. Plummer & Sons, Monument, Kan.

CONSIGN YOUR HAY TO E. R. BOYNTON Hay Co., Kansas City, Mo. Established 1889.

PEDIGREED COLLIES—\$2.50 FOR FE- males, \$4.00 for males. S. C. Gardner, McLean, Ill.

FOR SALE: CHEAP, THOROUGHbred Scotch collie pups, eligible to registry. Farm raised. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

FOR SALE—AIREDALE TERRIERS AND also a few English bull puppies. All eligible to registration. Carl Hagggenjos, Galesburg, Ill.

LUMBER—HOUSE AND BARN BILLS DI- rect from mill to consumer. Wholesale price. Shipped anywhere. McKee Lumber Co., Shawnee, Okla.

COLLEGE HILL HOME. EIGHT ROOM house, three lots, shade and fruit trees, city and well water, gas and electricity, bath, etc. Price and terms reasonable. Mrs. Henrietta Clark, 1291 Mulvane St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP, IF TAKEN SOON, ONE 25 horse engine, in No. 1 shape, and 32-56 Minneapolis sep. nearly new. Will trade on stock. Reason for selling have two rigs and want to go farming. Harry Dyck, Moundridge, Kan., R. No. 4.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND HAND moving picture machines, stereopticons, opera chairs, electric lighting plants, gas-making outfits, and everything for traveling or stationary picture theatres. Films for rent and for sale. Write for bargain list. Wichita Film & Supply Company, Wichita, Kansas.

ARE YOU PLANNING TO MOVE TO TO- peka? I am offering my home at a bargain. It is conveniently located to Washburn college, several churches and city schools. Modern and almost new, has six rooms, large reception hall, bath, and outdoor sleeping porch. Oak finish on first floor, gas and electric lights, full cemented basement. Fronts east on asphalt paved street, half block from street car line. A. G. Kittell, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

RESIDENCE IN BALDWIN FOR LAND IN north central Kansas. M. Tillman, Baldwin, Kan.

GOOD RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN GOOD repair to trade on small farm. Jno. L. Postlethwaite, Elk Falls, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—BUSINESS AND RESI- dence income property in Muskogee, Oklahoma, for farm land in Kansas or Nebraska. Write for list. H. J. King, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

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, Kansas. Automobile oil 24c; steam cylinder 24c; castor machine 19c; graphite harvester 15c per gallon, etc. Axle grease \$1.70; 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.

HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT JOBS. \$90.00 MONTH. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept J 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WILL PAY RELIABLE WOMAN \$250 FOR distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. M. Ward & Company, 218 Institute Place, Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR GOV- ernment jobs. \$65.00 to \$150.00 month. Over 15,000 appointments coming. List of positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept J 51, Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS MEN AND women over 18. \$65 to \$150 month. Thousands appointments coming. Common education sufficient. List of positions open free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept J 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED, EX- amination Oct. 14. Good salary. Write, Ozment, 38 F. St. Louis, Mo.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, CLERK-CAR- riers and rural carriers wanted. I conducted examinations—can help you. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38, St. Louis.

LEARN WATCH REPAIRING; THE BEST paying trade. Begin now under personal instruction. Earn while you learn. Write for full details. Watch School, 821 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED AT once for electric railway motormen and conductors; \$60 to \$100 monthly; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Manager, B-122 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED FOR FULL LINE fruit trees and shrubs. Work full or part time as you prefer. Draw pay every week. We teach you. Outfit free. Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BUTCHER SHOP, FIXTURES FOR SALE. Good business and location. San Wedel, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

FOR SALE—DRAY LINE WITH TWO good teams, two spring drays and one heavy wagon; will sell or trade for young stock. W. C. Bever, Box 270, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE ONE IRON-CLAD AND CE- ment feed mill building with electrical equipment, doing fine business. \$4,000 if taken soon. Write I. N. Chilcott, Mankato, Kan., for further information.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MER- chandise consisting of dry goods, overalls, hats, shoes, and groceries. Also a meat market and ice house. \$5 cts. on the \$ cost price if taken soon. A well established trade. Will rent store building to purchaser. Ed Casteel, Mareme, Okla.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

CAMERA FREE FOR A LITTLE WORK. Harry Hockman, Beattie, Kan.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT DOING GOOD business in small town. Easy terms. Address Clara St. Clair, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

WANTED SITUATION ON STOCK AND grain farm. Man with family, on salary and commission. Address Jas. W. Davis, Minneola, Kan.

YOU MAY HAVE A BUSINESS TRAINING. Whatever your circumstances. The Success Club, Topeka, Kan., will find you a way. Write fully. Enclose stamp.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. M. B. Ward Company, 218 Institute Pl., Chicago.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

OREGON STATE PUBLICATIONS FREE— Oregon Almanac and other official books published by State Immigration Commission, telling of resources, climate and agricultural opportunities of the man of moderate means. Ask questions. They will have painstaking answers. We have nothing to sell. Address Room 112, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

The Fish Bit Well

In some neighborhoods, people take their dinners and go to some stream or park to fish. One time on the Fourth of July five families went with us from this neighborhood to fish at Stranger

river. We started early in the morning and took enough provisions to last all day. When we reached the river, it was about 9 o'clock, so the men set up our tents and then started off to fish. About noon they returned with ten fish weighing between 1 and 4 pounds each. The women started the fire in the oil

stoves, and in a jiffy the fish were cooked and dinner was ready. After dinner, we all went for a walk in the woods and got plenty of moss and shells. We returned to our camping place about 4 in the evening, then caught some more fish and had supper. At dark we shot off what fireworks we had and

came home by the moonlight. This ended our glorious Fourth of July.
Margaret E. Lamont.
Lawrence, Kan.
Woven wire fencing is better than poles or brush for climbing beans and peas.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

WRITE A. Lindstrom for bargains in Kansas and Arkansas lands. Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR a square deal in wheat lands, ranches, write **R. C. Buxton**, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

FINE combination pasture and bottom farms. Big money-makers. **V. A. Osburn**, Eldorado, Kan.

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

DOUGLAS CO. farms: 400 a. \$50 a. Well improved stock and grain farm, 6 miles of Lawrence. **T. N. Castle**, Lawrence, Kan.

FARMS, ranches in Texas, Okla., Ark., Mo., Colorado direct from owners. To buy, sell or trade. **Land Buyers Guide**, McKinney Tex.

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

GERAT corn, wheat, and tame grasses, in Johnson Co., Kan., 30 mi. K. C. For farm prices address **W. E. Tisdale**, Spring Hill, Kan.

80 A. 1 1/2 mi. from high school town in northeast Kansas. Price \$65. First payment \$1,000. Carry long time at 6 per cent. Address **J. B. Wood**, Seneca, Kansas.

THREE SNAPS: 120 a. imp., 2nd bottom, no overflow, 2 1/2 mi. out, \$100 a. 100 a. 2 mi. P. O., fair imp., \$90 a. 80 a. close in, imp., \$4,000. **Decker & Booth**, Valley Falls, Kan.

BARGAINS: 155 acres well improved \$75 a.; 100 acres improved \$85 a.; 194 acres improved \$8,000. 80 acres, new improvements, \$80 a. **Compton & Royer**, Valley Falls, Kan.

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

I CAN SELL YOU the finest farms, not to be excelled anywhere for the price. For alfalfa and grain farms. Stock raising. Descriptions and prices on request. Cash and good terms. **H. H. Stewart**, Wellington, Kan.

231 A. Ark. river bottom corn farm; ten room house, large barn, etc. The cream of the cream in Sedgwick Co., Kan., worth \$75 per a., for quick sale at sacrifice price of \$10,000. **C. F. Fouquet Inv. Co.**, Andale, Ks.

PUT YOUR REAL ESTATE or business for sale or exchange before thousands of real buyers everywhere. No commission. Send stamp for details. Dept. M. E., U. S. Real Estate & Business Ex., Siloam Springs, Ark.

SEDGWICK COUNTY FARM BARGAINS. 240 a. farm, 160 river bottom in wheat. Best alfalfa land, fair improvements, 2 miles of R. road town, only \$50 per acre. \$4,000 cash, balance terms. Six per cent. 160 farm, large house, barn, 110 a. in crop, 30 a. fine alfalfa. Wheat making 35 bushels per acre. \$75 per a. Will trade this fine home for smaller farm. 11 lots, good 8 room house, cellar, barn, hen houses, shade, fruit, in suburbs of Wichita. Fine for poultry. Only \$2,250. About half price. **H. E. Osburn**, 227 E. Douglass, Wichita, Kansas.

THREE IMPROVED 80 acres located close to Princeton, Kan., \$70 per acre. **R. M. McGinnis**, Princeton, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—160 acre farm 1/2 mile to school, 3 1/2 miles to town. Price \$7,200. **J. H. King**, Cawker City, Kansas.

RICE CO. 159 a. fine farm, adjoins station, well imp., \$3,000 down, bal. 10 yrs. 6%. **Owner**, Box 33, Whitewater, Kan.

IF YOU WANT one to five acre tracts or farms write **Doane & Sons**, Strang Line, Lenexa, Kan.

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

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

240 A. for sale like paying rent; 160 a. level, bal. good pasture. 1/2 cash, bal 1/2 of crop each year till paid. **Roy C. Beard**, Minneola, Kansas.

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

I AM IN THE ALFALFA, corn and bluestem grass country; have a list of bargains in land that pays. List free. **Gus Schimpff**, Burns, Marlon Co., Kan.

960 ACRES, CHASE CO., KAN. 80 acres alfalfa land, 300 acres under cultivation; 120 meadow, balance pasture; living water and timber; \$30.00. **Victor Carson**, Owner, Dodge City, Kan.

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

FOR SALE. 640 acres 3 1/2 miles from town. Fair improvements. Plenty of water and well located for a No. 1 stock farm. Price \$44.00 per acre. No trade. Write **A. E. Clark & Son**, Pomona, Kansas, for particulars.

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

TO BE SUBDIVIDED, 7,000 a. of Ford county land for sale in tracts to suit purchaser; some improvement, in the great wheat belt of Kansas. Reason for selling is poor health. Prices ranging from \$15 to \$40 per acre. **G. L. Painter**, Dodge City, Kansas.

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

80 ACRES ONLY \$900.00. 80 a. 10 mi. Wichita; good black valley land; extra good bldgs.; 20 acres alfalfa; only \$900 cash, bal. \$500 yearly. Price \$6,400.00. **R. M. MILLS**, 1003 Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

HODGEMAN CO. WHEAT AND ALFALFA LAND. Mr. Farmer, if you are interested in buying some of the best wheat and alfalfa land in the state at the lowest price, write for booklet of descriptions and prices, to **Kenyon Land & Invest. Co.**, Jetmore, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN 160 a. finely imp. farm 3 1/2 mi. town, 1/2 mi. school. All nice smooth level land, one of best bargains in Kansas. Price \$8,500. Terms. **Gile & Bonsall**, South Haven, Sumner Co., Ks.

Write Us Today For bargain list S. E. Kansas farms. **Foster Bros.**, Independence, Kansas.

Alfalfa Farm in Chase Co. 150 a. 4 mi. to three towns, all bottom land, 80 a. alfalfa, bal. corn. Good buildings, daily mail, phone, price \$125 per a. Liberal terms. Other farms and ranches. **J. E. Bocoock**, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

All Bargains 80 acre truck farm 4 miles out, \$2,750.00. 160 acres 4 1/2 miles out, \$5,200.00. 160 acres 3 1/2 miles out, \$6,400.00. **DONAHUE REALTY CO.**, Mound Valley, Kansas.

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

Special Snap 80 acres, improved. Well located. In southeastern Kansas. Terms \$800 cash. Balance in small payment from 2 to 10 years. Price very low. Fine climate. Big crops. Send for illustrated booklet. Address **The Allen County Investment Co.**, Iola, Kan.

Improved 80 A. Farm all smooth level land, good black soil, 65 a. in cultivation, 15 a. blue grass pasture, 2 1/2 miles from railroad, about 70 miles from Kansas City, Linn County, Kansas. Price \$50.00 per acre. **Letchworth & Berry Inv. Co.**, 1120 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

BUY LAND 115 acres 2 1/2 miles of Ottawa, 85 acres creek bottom alfalfa land, 15 acres blue-grass, 8 acres fruit, 4 acres clover, 2 wells and windmill. Price \$10,000.00. Write for list. **MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY**, 204 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kan. Ind. Phone 201. Bell Phone 202.

MIAMI COUNTY, KANSAS 160 a. 1 1/2 miles of railroad, 7 miles from Osawatimie, well improved, all good black limestone soil. 80 a. good alfalfa land, well watered with springs and wells, on public road. Owner must have money and will sacrifice this farm if sold at once. **Letchworth & Berry Inv. Co.**, 1120 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BUY LAND 80 acres smooth tillable land, 4 miles of town, 25 acres clover, 10 acres native grass, 6 room house, barn 30x30, other outbuildings. Price \$55.00 per acre. Write for list. **MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY**, 204 S. Main St., Ottawa, Kansas. Ind. Phone 201. Bell Phone 202.

\$85.00 PER ACRE (\$7,000) CASH will buy this 200 acre stock and dairy farm, located six miles S. W. of Reese, Greenwood Co., Kans. 40 acres valley land under cultivation (would grow splendid alfalfa), balance extra good pasture. Has a good six room house, other buildings only fair, farm all extra well fenced, good well, equipped with mill, and large cement water tank. Legal numbers are—The N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27-26-8 Greenwood Co. and the S. E. 1/4 of Sec. 28-26-8 Butler Co., Kans. No trades considered. Address **W. H. Dayton**, Abilene, Kansas.

"Wheat Farms"

For sale in east Finney county. Why rent, when you can buy a farm on easy terms, and pay for it with one or two crops? Smooth and level, good soil, fine water. Rural mail routes, and telephone lines. Wheat making from 20 to 30 bu. per acre. Prices \$6.25 to \$12.50 per acre. No trades. I also have some fine farms in Pratt county at \$40.00 to \$45.00 per acre, terms. Any size, 160 acres and up. Write or call on **W. A. Phipps**, Garden City, Kan.

Central Kansas Smoky Valley Stock Farm

One of the finest stock farms in Central Kansas, 694 acres, now on the market because of an estate being closed. In rich Smoky Valley, ten miles south of Salina and two miles from shipping station. 400 acres river bottom, 600 acres cultivated. 83 acres in alfalfa and all necessary improvements. No trades. For full description write **H. H. Eberhardt**, Salina, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

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

FOR EXCHANGE, farm, pool hall, picture show and drug store. **Leslie Land Co.**, Leslie, Ark.

DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. **Walnut Ridge**, Arkansas.

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

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

CORN, OAT, CLOVER land. Sure crops. No swamps, hills. Fine climate, schools, churches. Small pay't down, bal. long time. Maps, circulars. **Tom Blodgett Land Co.**, Eison, Ark.

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

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

RIO GRAND VALLEY, Ozark and Arkansas lands. Write for prices and lists. **J. F. Bradshaw**, Lenexa, Kan.

EXTRA BARGAIN. Fine little farm home 40 a. 2 1/2 miles Gravette, price \$1,500. Time on part. Have other extra bargains. Address **Frazier Real Estate Co.**, Gravette, Ark.

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

80 A. good upland 4 mi. Morrilton on good road, 50 a. cult., all tillable, fair improvements, good fence, orchard, fine water, good neighborhood. \$1,800; possession Jan. 1. **Stephens, Cazort & Neal**, Morrilton, Ark.

FOR SALE

917 a. farm; best improved in Baxter Co. Barn 50x150, scales, extra good 3 room house, 300 acres in cultivation. All farming tools and threshing outfit. All for \$16,000. 180 acres 1/2 mi. to Haney, 60 a. in cultivation; good spring. Price \$1,600. 33 room hotel and furniture on a fine corner in Cotter. Will trade this for a farm in Kansas. Write for full description and price. **A. T. Garth**, Cotter, Ark.

OKLAHOMA

WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. **W. E. Wilson Realty**, Walters, Ok.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS in N. E. Okla. farms. **T. C. Bowling**, Fryor, Mayes Co., Okla.

FOR SALE by owner: 640 acre farm in Mayes county, Oklahoma, at \$50 per acre, small payment down, balance in yearly semi-annual payments. Write for particulars. **Louis E. Hohman**, Room 20, Neb. Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

MR. BENTER: Why don't you come here and buy a good improved farm at \$25 per a. on good terms instead of working for someone else all your lives? Write **Southern Realty Company**, McAlester, Okla.

CADDO COUNTY WINS AGAIN. Write us for particulars of how to get state lands, small payments, long time, low rate. **Baldwin & Gibbs Co.**, Anadarko, Okla.

OKLAHOMA LAND FOR SALE Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, which was part of the old Indian Territory, price from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write for price list and literature. Agents wanted. **W. C. Wood**, Nowata, Okla.

For Sale by Owner Beautiful valley farm, between 400 and 500 acres, very rich land, no overflow. New, modern improvements. Will divide into two farms, if desired. 25% cash, liberal terms on balance. Location three miles east of Vinita, Oklahoma. **W. M. Mercer**, Aurora, Illinois.

MISSOURI

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

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

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

FOR SALE—By owner, irrigated alfalfa farm, on terms enabling buyer to make payments from proceeds of crops. Address **614 Commerce Bldg.**, Kansas City, Mo.

IF YOU want a high grade central west Missouri farm, large or small, write **J. H. Kyle**, Clinton, Missouri.

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

MANY FARMS FOR SALE, 40 to 100 miles of Kansas City; real bargains. **G. W. Depue**, Drexel, Mo.

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

473 ACRES 2 miles Amoret, in Bates Co., Mo. Well improved. Owned by non-resident. Must be sold. Terms. **C. H. Hutchins**, Amoret, Mo.

OZARKS, 240 acres; 20 acres bearing orchard; well watered; large new improvements; 140 acres cultivation, balance timber; fine stock, grain and fruit farm; 192 miles south Kansas City on Kansas City Southern railway. Price \$40.00 per acre; terms. **B. S. Dunn**, Anderson, Mo.

Central Missouri Write for descriptive price lists of corn, wheat, and bluegrass farms in Callaway Co. **Hamilton & Crenshaw**, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.

40 ACRES, best sandy loam land, 5 acres clear, 2 room house; rest cut over timber easy to clear. Best location; no overflow. \$26, easy terms. Chance for poor people. **F. Gram**, Naylor, Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE. Deeded land, desert and homestead entries, near R. R. station. \$10 per a. **Wm. Tew**, Sterling, Colo.

EASTERN COLORADO offers great opportunities to you. Good climate, soil, water and the best of land at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Wheat yielding 20 to 45 bu. per acre. Write for descriptions, etc. **Frank Vanderhoof**, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.

BIG CROPS IN COLORADO

Last chance to buy land at present prices. Winter wheat promises to make 40 bushels per acre on dry lands. We own 13,000 choice acres, Weld county, near Carr. Denver only 85 miles; Greeley 80; near mountains. Fine climate, beautiful scenery. Your choice of land at \$15 to \$20 acre. Easy terms. Smith Estate lands being closed out. Don't miss this. Write at once for plat and particulars. **ELWOOD LAND COMPANY**, 749 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS 320 ACRE

Great opportunities. We have the finest soil, climate, water, crops, schools, people; a better country than many eastern states. These 320's will cost you from \$100 to \$600 according to distance, improvements, schools, free range and the best stock country in the world. If you want one of these places you will have to get here at once. We have charts and a line on everything in the best of eastern Colorado. 2 miles from Kansas on the Missouri Pacific. **R. T. Cline and F. H. Grigg**, Towner, Colo.

CATTLE AND HAY RANCH

SAN LUIS VALLEY, COLORADO. 1,080 acres; 600 acres fine meadow land, cuts 500 tons, balance pasture; fenced, cross fenced; small improvements; 4 1/2 miles to good town and railroad; paid up water rights; plenty of water to irrigate entire ranch; 4 artesian wells for stock water; close to thousands of acres of government, mountain range; ranch will run 500 head cattle. Ideal cattle proposition in best stock section of Colorado. Must sell. Offered at \$25 per acre, easy terms, 10 years' time. For particulars write **GEORGE F. BARTON**, 1847 Lincoln St., Denver, Colorado.

TEXAS

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.

BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin" for six months free. **Allison-Bichey Land Co.**, Houston, Texas.

THE OZARKS, WHAT OF THEM?



Many Ozark farmers are making money raising hogs. The fine open winters make it unnecessary to provide expensive quarters and the porkers can range nearly the entire year. Thousands of hogs are fattened in the open without any expense to the owner and there is little disease in the Ozark region. The razorback type of hog is disappearing from the Ozarks, in his place you will find purebreds and profit makers of the leading breeds. A few good brood sows will soon pay for an Ozark farm.



Although it was a dry year one Ozark dairyman reports a clear profit of \$100 a cow in 1913 from each one of the 18 cows in his herd. And the milk and cream were sold at ordinary market prices—not fancy prices. This man tests his cows and keeps only the money makers. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are making the Ozarks one of the greatest dairy countries in the United States. It would be impossible to find a better country for poultry raising than the Ozarks. Young chicks are thriving before incubators are set farther north and the early hatched pullets insure heavy egg production in winter time. A large portion of the poultry products that make Missouri the greatest poultry state come from the Ozarks.

FREE: "Homesteaders' Review," best land journal published. Many big bargains. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Howell County, Missouri.

OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Write or see the Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo. Exchanges made.

BEST bargains in Missouri. 333 a. 2 ml. town. Two sets imp 180 a. bottom, price \$30 per a. Missouri Land Co., Humansville, Mo.

FOR SALE ONLY. My 150 a. dairy farm. Well imp. 80 a. bottom. Extra well watered. E. F. Baker, Owner, Mountain Grove, Mo.

25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homesteaders Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo.

40 ACRES, 4 ml. Lebanon, 30 acres apple trees, 6 room house, barn, etc. Price \$1,500. Stillwell Land Co., Magnetic City, Lebanon, Mo.

POKE COUNTY FARMS for sale or exchange. Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.

WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property; mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mchats. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

HOWELL CO. land to trade for western land or town property. List and pamphlet free. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo.

IF YOU WANT a grain or stock farm on Current River, write Garry H. Yount, Van Buren, Mo.

C. L. WILLIS will furnish you free lists of farms and timber lands. Write him at Willow Springs, Missouri.

YOUR opportunity for timber, fruit and farm land. Stock and river bottom farms. Exchanges. Abstracts. J. Felix Norman, Galena, Mo.

480 A. STOCK RANCH, Estanchia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp., \$9,600. Near R. R. Want income. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL SELL OR TRADE you "That farm you want." James Harrison, Butler, Mo.

YES, FOSTER BROS., INDEPENDENCE, Kan., have trades of all kinds.

HOWELL COUNTY land for sale or trade. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo.

BARGAINS in Lyon County. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

CASS CO. FARMS for sale or exchange. W. J. Dunham, Creighton, Mo.

WRITE Shoemaker & Garvey, for farm lists; exchanges made. Goods or lands. Leeton, Mo.

EXC. BOOK. 1,000 farms, etc. Everywhere. Honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

A. P. HOUSTON will sell or exchange your land or merchandise anywhere. Want land exchanges. Pittsburg, Kansas.

320 A. BUTLER CO. 60 alfalfa, 186 cult. 9 room house, good imp. Will trade for anything worth the money. J. H. Price & Son, Eldorado, Kan.

IF YOU have property to exchange or sell, write for particulars of our services and liberal guarantee. Describe property in first letter. Real Estate Advertising Agency, Dept. C, Riverton, Nebraska.

EXCHANGE: Hotel, or store building, two stories, thirteen rooms; well located in Central Kansas town. \$3,000. Clear. Want half section smooth Western Kansas land clear. Ellis & Ford, Salina, Kansas.

320 A. IMP. Washington Co., Ark., for income or wheat land. Kansas City residence and 20 a. imp. for 160 a. 80 a. imp., want income. Good imp. farms \$50 to \$65 per a. Box 200, Richmond, Kansas.

158 ACRES, 3 miles from court house. Leavenworth, Kan., all except 12 acres first and second creek bottom, no river bottom. Very best soil you ever saw. Will consider \$4,000 in trade. Price for one month \$70 per acre. Charles B. Bigham, Randolph, Mo.

320 A. WELL IMPROVED, all smooth, close in. 80 miles to Kansas City. Owner wants mdse. or income. 394 acres improved close to county seat. 200 acres fine bluegrass. 75 acres fine bottom land for alfalfa. Fine stock farm, price \$65 per a., enc. \$7,500. Owner wants hardware and building. Will assume. Triplett, Garnett, Kansas.

FARMS FOR SALE OR TRADE. \$50.00 to \$125.00 per acre. Three good farms to trade for Kansas land. Tannehill Bros., Garden City, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE for land: Completely furnished brick and frame, 24 room hotel in town of 730; good livery business, big new barn, all livery stock included. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

HARDWARE and implement stock. Owner will exchange his stock, invoice about \$10,000, in a fine town in Eastern Kansas. No real estate with stock and will exchange for good farm in Eastern Kansas at its worth and invoice stock at cost. Sell John Deere & Moline implements. Will not consider poor farm or inflated price. Have 2 residences in Kansas City, equity \$4,200.00 to exchange for a farm. H. Clay Bowsher, 4060 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

EASTERN LAND FOR WESTERN. 240 acres, well improved, about 75 ml. southwest of Topeka. Price \$18,000, mtge. \$5,500. Want good land, in Kansas, not too far west for equity. What have you? Might assume some. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan., Agt.

BARGAINS in Cass and Johnson counties, Missouri. 346, 280, 222 acres well improved, fifty miles from Kansas City. Want merchandise worth \$18,000.00. Exceptional cash bargains on well improved farms in three miles of town. John N. Shomaker, Garden City, Mo.

WANT WESTERN LAND for 320 acres about 40 miles from Wichita, all good black tillable land, good water, near town and school, small improvements, desirable location. Give full description and price in first letter. I own a nice 160 acre farm, well located, in high state of cultivation, 100 acres wheat, good improvements. Will sell at a bargain, good terms. H. C. Whalen, 413 Bitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas.

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

For Exchange. 240 a. 1 ml. town, 6 room dwelling, barn 44x54, nice orchard. Good smooth land, 80 a. good prairie—hay and pasture; some clover, some alfalfa. Price \$65 per a. Want good 80 north or northeast of Topeka. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade. 181 acres of land in Major Co., Okla., 15 miles west of Fairview. Good soil. Plenty of spring and well water, 80 acres in cultivation, some timber. Will trade for good automobile or picture show but must have cash difference. Land price \$2,500. Joseph Pizinger, Box 96, Great Bend, Kan.

Fine Wheat Land. Square section—640 a. 8 ml. from Garden City, Finney Co., Kan. Level as a floor. 400 a. cult.; well; small house. Price \$20 per a. clear. Want E. Kansas farm. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

To Trade for Land. Business property in Topeka; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; close to post-office and court house. Price \$40,000. Address GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

1914 BARGAINS. Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri.

For Exchange. 640 acres deeded land and 640 acres leased land in Beaver Co., Okla. Good wheat land, good grass, plenty of water. School, post-office and stores at corner of place. Will trade for good stock of merchandise. Also some unimproved land in Arkansas for auto or live stock. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

640 acres fine smooth land 1 1/2 miles new railroad in Stevens county, Kansas, 7 and 8 miles to two towns. Just a little sand with fine buffalo sod. Also 320 acres smooth grass land in Presidio county, Texas. All clear of encumbrance. Want good, well improved tract near or joining town for hogs, poultry and dairy. Price of land \$15.00 per acre. M. W. PETERSON, Bushton, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

120 A. improved farm \$3,000. Unimproved lands, rich soil, \$15. Clover, corn, stock country. Jonas Bergh, Eau Claire, Wis.

80,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS concerning the soils, climate and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 338, Madison, Wis.

200 A. imp. stock, corn, clover and alfalfa farms. 80 ml. from St. Paul. Best lands. Prices will double. Can show farmers making \$100 an a. on our lands. R. L. Williams, River Falls, Wis.

Upper Wisconsin Lands

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

Settlers Wanted For

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

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

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

MINNESOTA

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

WELL improved 160 acre farm, close to good town, Renville county, Minn. \$87.50, easy terms. Fisher Land Co., Olivia, Minn.

FOR REAL BARGAINS, large or small farms in Minnesota and near the Twin Cities, write for list. Fred Mohl, 511 Capital Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

BEST LOW PRICED FARMS. I own improved farms and unimproved land any size tract, in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, or Colorado. Write now for your copy of sixteen page pamphlet quoting wholesale prices, legal description and full particulars. If you want the choice send telegram or come at once. Unheard of bargains at practically your own price and terms. Address owner. Warren W. Hurd, 310 Commerce Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

75 Minnesota Farms

Renville and adjoining counties, \$50 to \$100 per acre. WE GROW CORN. Write for list. Stocker & Beske, Hector, Minn.

To Close An Estate

14 well located farms for sale in Cheyenne Co., Kan. Easy terms. For full information write

Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. Real Estate Dept. Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA

MONTANA FARMS for sale. Write for list. Platt & Heath Co., Helena, Montana.

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. We can locate you on 320 acres. All plow land; rich soil, good water. R. F. D. routes, free coal and timber. Write DAVIES REAL ESTATE CO., Montana.

MONTANA AGRICULTURAL LANDS. Winter wheat, corn, fruit and alfalfa lands, in the Billings District (best climate in the world) at prices from \$7.00 to \$25.00 per acre, easy terms. Write for literature. Central Montana Inv. Co., Billings, Mont.

ALABAMA

ALFALFA LANDS. In the last year we have sold more alfalfa land than any other firm in the prairie region of Alabama or Mississippi. Reason: Quality of soil and prices. Come to Demopolis, Ala., and see for yourself. C. C. Clay Alfalfa Land Co., Demopolis, Ala.

NEW YORK

McBURNNEY'S NEW YORK FARMS. Improved, cultivated and priced at half value, make western farmers buy on sight. Come now, see, and bind your bargain quickly. McBurnney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

NEBRASKA

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.

Publisher's News Notes

The Edwards Metal Structures Company is making forms for building reinforced concrete tanks, grain bins, silos and other farm structures. If you are interested in better, more enduring, more economical building you should get its free book, which tells how to save money in building with concrete. See ad on page 8. Address Edwards Metal Structures Company, 4020 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

There is a corn harvester made at Lincoln, Ill., that seems to be universally recognized as one of the best corn cutting devices on the market. Every corn growing state is using this machine with a great deal of satisfaction. It cuts the corn perfectly; is absolutely safe to both man and horse; easy draft, and will cut corn where other harvesters fail. The Illinois Experiment station writes that the capacity of the machine is equal to six men with corn knives. All those interested can secure free booklet by writing the Love Manufacturing Company at Lincoln, Ill. See ad on page 2. Write for catalog, saying you saw the ad in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Concrete watering tanks that never will crack are easy to build by using Lock-Form, a combined reinforcement and form. Any boy can put a Lock-Form together in 30 minutes. It makes a rigid steel form with steel studs every 1 1/2 inches. A 2 by 8 foot Lock-Form concrete tank can be completed in six hours. The cost, including Lock-Form, cement and sand, will not exceed \$14, which is less than any other style tank. Lock-Form can be had in any size. Concrete grain bins and concrete silos can be constructed by the same method, insuring a properly built, steel reinforced structure at big money savings. Write for free descriptive book to The Edwards Metal Structure Co., 4020 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

The Wheat Storing Problem.

Every indication points to the fact that wheat is bound to advance. One of the big factors in this advance is of course the present European war scare. Coming at a time when there is a shortage in the wheat crop of Europe it is bound to have a big influence on what the American farmer will receive for his record breaking crop. Those who have made a close study of the present market conditions are practically unanimous in advising the farmer to hold his grain if it is possible to do so. This being the case a means of safe and economical storage is extremely important. One answer to this problem is the metal grain bin, such as is advertised on page 12 of this issue, by the Columbian Steel Tank Company, of Kansas City. A. A. Kramer, the president of the Columbian Steel Tank Company, says that early in the season he saw that every indication pointed to a big wheat crop and that storage room for it would be badly needed. He began at once to make special preparations for the building of metal grain bins and states that the present results amply back up his judgment as there has been a large demand for the metal granaries. Under the present market conditions there is reason to believe the price of wheat in a very short time may be so high as to make a granary a very profitable investment.

No Kinks in Tether Rope

[Prize Suggestion.]

Drive two stakes any distance apart. Make fast to each stake one end of a short wire 6 to 10 feet in length and attach a ring to the end of either wire. String a wire from ring to ring and stretch it tight. Have a snap with swivel fastened to each end of a halter rope.



Your harness maker can put them on in a minute. Snap one end of the halter rope to a ring on the calf's collar and the other on the wire between the two rings. The calf may then graze on either side of the wire from one ring to the other. It cannot get its rope around a stake for the rings and the swivels prevent the rope from twisting and kinking up.

I have a calf which I tether to a wire fixed in this way with the stakes 300 feet apart. One stake is in a shady place, and I only need to move the other a little once in a great while to give it fresh grazing and still allow it free access to the shade. F. P. S. Chilhowee, Mo.

NORTH DAKOTA

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

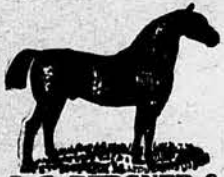
WRITE for illustrated Blue Book describing my rich Red River Valley farms. Soil black loam. We grow corn, clover and wheat. Address William McRoberts, Casselton, N. D.

CROP PAYMENTS. North Dakota land \$20 to \$30 per acre, 1/4 cash, half crop and half cream until paid. 15 cows free with each section. 7 with 320. Write owners. Sylvester Bros., St. Paul, Minn.

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

PUREBRED HORSES.

Pure Bred Belgian Stallion 5 years old, weight 1950 lbs. Can use young cattle in exchange. FRANK PREMANER, Waverly, Kan.



German Coach 70—Horses—70

The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ka.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas. Real Estate a Specialty. Write, wire or phone for dates.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

JESSE HOWELL Herkimer, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or phone for dates.

J. P. Oliver Newton, Kan. Livestock and Real Estate Auctioneer. My 20 years experience insures better results.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, INDEPENDENCE, MO. "Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 675 Ind.

Will Myers Beloit, Kan. Is already booked on leading breeders' sales in Central Kan. Choice dates still open. Write or wire.

Ruggels & Son, Beverly, Kansas Livestock and big farm sales solicited.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan. Write, wire or phone for dates.

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Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Aug. 3rd. Are you coming?

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breedings. Write or better come and see. CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Choice Young Bulls. Several good enough to head good herds—heavy boned, broad headed, breedy kind. Show prospects. Also a few cows and heifers. Visitors welcome. Call or write. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Reno Co., Kan.



ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

ANGUS CATTLE

A select lot of females, bred for sale. Best breeding and rights individually. W. G. Denton, Denton, Ka.

Angus Bulls and Heifers SUTTON FARM

Have 30 splendid heifers and 30 extra good bulls priced to sell. Write us today. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, R. 6, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle WORKMAN DUROC HOGS Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

Fashionably bred young bulls, by Roan King and Refiner, two Wisconsin bred sires and out of milking strain dams. They are the kind that make good for both dairy and beef. Levi Eckhardt, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

6 bulls from 10 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable.

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

Mr. Editor—We like the Mail and Breeze very well and could not do without it. Bison, Kan. Sam Schurndt.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

- A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma, 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan. John W. Johnson, N. Kansas and Nebraska, 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan. Ed R. Dorsey, Illinois and Indiana, Versailles, Ill. Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska, 1507 Elm St., Lincoln, Neb. C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and So. Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo. W. L. Blizard, north Missouri and Iowa, 2537 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland China Hogs.

- Aug. 18—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan. Aug. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. Sept. 5—J. E. Will, Prairie View, Kan. Sept. 8—J. D. Willifong, Zeandale, Kan. Sept. 9—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Oct. 28—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb. Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan. Oct. 15—Homer Dickerson, Jameson, Mo. Oct. 19—Sam Herren, Penokee, Kan. Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo. Oct. 20—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan. Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 23—Herman Groninger & Sons, Benders, Kan. Oct. 24—Wm. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill. Oct. 26—J. L. Mosley, New Boston, Ill. Oct. 28—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan. Oct. 28—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan. Oct. 29—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb. Oct. 30—Prichart & Martin, Walker, Mo. Nov. 11—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Nov. 12—E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan. Nov. 13—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan. Nov. 19—C. M. Hall, Hardy, Neb. Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan. Jan. 21—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.

- Jan. 23—A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan. Feb. 2—John Kimmner, Mankato, Kan. Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb. Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb. Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo. Feb. 9—Jas. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan. Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 11—G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb. Feb. 12—J. F. Foley, Ononogo, Kan. Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb. Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Feb. 20—Hubert J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan. Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, (Spotted Polands), Cleburne, Kan. Feb. 25—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan. Feb. 26—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan. Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

- Aug. 19—W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo. Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Aug. 26—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan. Aug. 27—A. J. Hanna, Elmdale, Kan. Oct. 12—W. R. Halmlne, Blandinsville, Ill. Oct. 22—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb. Oct. 27—Moster & Fitzwater, Goffs, Kan. Oct. 31—John O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan. Nov. 9—J. R. Farnham, Hope, Kan. Nov. 10—J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan. Jan. 25—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan. Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan. Jan. 27—Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan. Jan. 28—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan. Feb. 12—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo. Feb. 9—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 10—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan. Feb. 11—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan. Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan. Feb. 22—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan. Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan. Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb. Feb. 27—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan. March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

- Sept. 23—Adam Andrew and Fred Cowley, at Girard, Kan. Jan. 15—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

- Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo. Oct. 14—Parkdale Farm Co., Kane, Ill.

Angus Cattle.

- Jan. 21—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Dairy Cattle.

- Aug. 27—W. B. Carpenter, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

- Oct. 21 and 22—Henry C. Glimsman, Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

- Oct. 23-24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Combination Livestock Sales.

- Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. March 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

Farmers' Day at Topeka Fair.

Wednesday, September 16, will be Farmers' Day at the big fair at Topeka that opens September 14. On Farmers' Day there will be special features that will be of special interest to the farmers and stockmen. There will be speaking and exhibits and butter fat contests and parades of the prize winning livestock and other features appropriate to the day. There will be

HEREFORDS.

Bowman's HEREFORDS

635 Head Registered

Perhaps Largest Registered Herd in Kansas

Strong in the blood of such sires as Anxlety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3d, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Militant, Lamp-lighter, Acrobat, Dale and other sires of note. Breeding stock for sale at all times.

We breed for size with quality. Public Auction October 23rd and 24th. Send your name early for catalog.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.



Marshall County HEREFORDS

Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yr. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices.

Polands: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. S. W. VILLEY, Irvley, Kansas

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.

FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.

F. S. Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

POLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle

12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service, also springing high grade heifers for sale. Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS 60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered and high grade bull calves. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

MOORE'S HOLSTEINS 40 head of high grade Holstein heifers. These heifers are finely marked and out of 50 to 75-lb. cows. Some coming fresh soon, others bred for fall. The closest herd of Holsteins to Western Kansas and Colorado where the Holstein and the pit silo is the only salvation. Cheap freight. Come and see them. All tuberculin tested. On Union Pacific 60 miles west of Salina, Kan. Will sell any number reasonably. Write, wire or phone. J. H. MOORE, JR., LUCAS, KANS.



Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

To get a really valuable sire it is a big saving for you to buy at this time of the year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons 1, 2, 3, and 4 years old. They have uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition are developing to immense weights like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Just above Kansas City. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa



HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

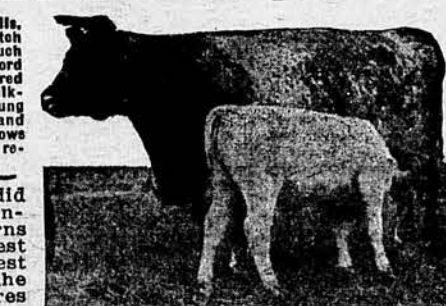
OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.

The allo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's Kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred. This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed. I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.



THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns. CALL ON OR WRITE H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

MULE FOOT HOGS

"Mule Footed Hogs" The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS LARGE TYPE. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE. HENRY KAMPING, ELSMERE, KANSAS.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs March pigs, both sexes, \$10 to \$15. Pairs and trios not related at less. Also 25 fall gilts bred for September farrow. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

O. I. C. FEB. AND MARCH PIGS at \$15 each. A No. 1 herd boar and some bred gilts and tried sows. Address, A. G. COOK, Luray, Kan.

Edgewood O. I. C's. Booking orders for spring pigs by Progressor 2865, Tonganoxie Chief 3107, Burr Oak Model 3290, Bell Metal 3300, Herd Improver 25483, Orange Blossom 3636. Pairs and trios no kin. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

O. I. C. HERD BOAR My herd boar O. K. Wonder for sale at \$40. A sure breeder and a good one. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Write. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING O. I. C's 400 head from which to select. Sired by Illinois Protection, Maple Lawn Prince and other boars. Some bred sows and gilts. Edw. Ross & Son, White Hall, Ill.

Chester Whites or O. I. C's. One hundred head of spring pigs by Jumbo's Model 25095. Dixie 25097 and five other noted hogs. Get my prices. B. M. GILMORE, JOY, ILLINOIS

O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts A few tried sows and gilts, bred for fall farrow. 150 spring pigs with size and quality, also a few boars ready for service. Write for prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

URIEDALE HERD O. I. C'S URIE BOY by Don Magna, out of a litter of 24, heads the herd. The most unique hog plant in the country. Size, prolificness, quality and cleanliness. Sows of best breeding. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time. W. T. URIE, BOX 93, INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI.

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires Two young show herds, two fall boars, 100 choice individuals to select from, including spring pigs. J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

Private Berkshire Sale 10 Aug. and Sept. boars at \$25 to \$50. 70 March and April pigs by three noted show boars. Dutchess and Imp. Baron Compton Sams. Address H. E. CONROY, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Ralph Creighton, Creighton, Mo. Breeder of High Class Berkshires Brod sows and gilts, and also Spring pigs of both sexes, now for sale, at reasonable prices.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ka.

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires 125 head for sale, 10 service boars, 15 bred sows and gilts, 100 fancy spring pigs, at attractive prices. Write today. SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

Keisler Farm BERKSHIRES 90 high class registered spring pigs for sale sired by our three great boars, Rivaler, Grand Leader, and Starlight Premier 6th. Also squab breeding pigeons for sale. Call or write. A. J. McCAULEY, PERRYVILLE, MO.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

91 DUROC BOARS and GILTS At private sale. Everything immuned this spring. Sired by K's Golden Rule. Let me quote you prices. GEO. M. KLUSMIRE, HOLTON, KANSAS

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS For sale: Spring pigs, pairs or trios. Fall gilts open, or bred for September and early October litters. Boars for service. One good two year old herd boar. All immune. Write for description and prices. E. N. FARNHAM, Hope, Kans.

several speakers who will talk on interesting subjects. A. P. Reardon, State Master of the Granges, and Alfred Docking of Manhattan, who needs no introduction to the farmers of Kansas, will be among the speakers. On Farmers' Day the program will be conducted by the Granges, Farmers' Institutes, Farmers' Co-operative unions, and other farmers' clubs. There will be a special parade of the prize winners in the livestock arena. At night there will be an extra program in the brilliantly lighted pavilion where the horse show is to be held nightly. Some of the finest private stables in the West will send their finest blooded horses and most expensive turnouts to compete in the horse show. There will be concert bands that will play each day and night. "We are going to make this year's fair especially interesting to the farmers and stockmen," said Secretary George E. Clark who is himself a farmer and stockman. "All the available space on the ground will be given over to agricultural, livestock, farm machine exhibits, butterfat contests, colt shows, and exhibits that are of interest to the farmers. The space that has often been taken up by midways will be given over to livestock exhibits. From the letters that we have received from breeders there will undoubtedly be one of the finest livestock shows ever seen in the West. The farmers and breeders who want to see a fair that will interest them will find it at Topeka the week of September 14."

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. J. Hanna, Elmdale, Kan., on Thursday, August 27, will hold a dispersion sale of Duroc-Jerseys consisting of 63 head, including 14 bred sows, nine junior yearling gilts, all safe in pig for September and October litters; also 20 open fall gilts and 20 spring gilts together with two outstanding herd boars. The tried sows carry the blood of Tattarax, Carl's Critic, Field's Col. G. M.'s Col. and J. R.'s Chief and are safe in pig to Model Col. H., a grandson of the great King of Cols. The spring yearling gilts are by Mc Tat, Model Col. H. and Critic's Lieutenant and bred to Gano's Pride, by Col. Gano and out of a granddaughter of Nebraska Belle. These fall and spring gilts are the choice of over 200 head and include several that should go to the herds of breeders with champion boars. This will be a great opportunity for both breeder and farmer. Write today for catalog. When writing mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Otey's Sale of Durocs.

Dear Friends—Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I wish to give you a personal invitation to attend our great sale of 40 head of tried sows and gilts, and six boars, to be held in Craig's barn on Main street of Winfield, Kan., Wednesday, August 26. It is a great opportunity to meet the progressive breeders, exchange ideas, and get new help and inspiration. Then when you have seen our prize winning, and prospective champion boars, and the great line of sows and gilts sired by them and bred to them, and you want to take some of them home with you, to add merit and prestige to your herd, buy them at your own price. But if you do not place a single bid, I want to entertain you as my guest at St. James, free of cost to you and to form your acquaintance. Send for our catalog and come. It will do you good. Our offering is worthy the consideration of any breeder, and offers the new breeder a great opportunity to get in the purebred business at the top. Come. Yours very truly.—W. W. Otey.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., has some choice March O. I. C. pigs for sale at \$10 to \$15 each. He can furnish them in pairs or trios not related. Write him for further information.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is offering King of Kansas boars of March and April farrow and out of his big mature sows at private sale. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for descriptions and prices.

R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan., is offering choice boars of March and April farrow for sale. The breeding is up-to-date and first class and the individual merit of Mr. Wells' herd is exceptionally good. You can't miss it by writing him for descriptions and prices on boars.

C. M. Hall, Hardy, Neb., has claimed November 19 as the date of his Poland China boar and gilt sale. While Mr. Hall gets his mail at Hardy, Neb., he is nevertheless a Kansas farmer and breeder and a resident of Jewell county at that. His herd is one of the number of good Poland China herds in Jewell county.

John Coleman, Denison, Kan., is offering a private sale 95 March and April Poland China pigs of both sexes. This is, he will sell the tops of this crop of pigs and at very fair prices. The breeding is up-to-date and popular and the writer believes the pigs to be as good as any like number to be found anywhere. You can't miss it by writing John Coleman if you are in the market.

Lamer's September Importation.

C. W. Lamer, the big Percheron breeder and importer of Salina, Kan., starts from France on August 20 with 40 head of the best Percheron stallions he has ever brought across the waters. These horses should ar-

Jewell County Breeders' Association Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes. F. W. Bevington, Pres. I. W. Kyle, Secy.

POLAND CHINAS. Shropshires-Poland Chinas 100 March and April pigs, both sexes at private sale. Also a nice lot of Feb. and Mar. ram lambs. Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Webber, Kan.

JOSHUA MORGAN, Hardy, Neb. The best in Big, Smooth Polands. Stock for sale. See me for a boar.

John Kemmerer's Polands Choice boars out of Jumbo Ex. and Neb. Chief. Inspection invited. John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KAN. Choice, big, smooth Polands. Write me for description and breeding.

Ira C. Kyle & Son's Large type Polands. Giant Chief Price \$2103, by Long King; Bell's A Wonder 61891, by A Wonder Henry's Expansion 178889, by Dorr's Expansion. MANKATO, KAN.

Three Fall Boars Five gilts bred, for Aug farrow, to Miller's Sioux Chief 2nd, and spring boars. Priced to sell. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Neb.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Bargains in Spring Boars Also a few choice spring gilts. Write at once or come and see them. E. M. MYERS, BURR OAK, KANSAS

Choice Spring Duroc Jersey Boars sired by Crimson Defender. Out of mature sows. R. P. WELLS, Formoso Kan.

FOR SALE: KANSAS SPECIAL 99011 COOL GENE 12463. ORION WONDER 149367 W. E. MONASMITH, FORMOSO, KANSAS.

15 FALL BOARS by Crimson Burr, grandson of Crimson Wonder 3rd. Big values at \$20 each. Everything Immune. Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Ka.

E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan. 50 spring boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. Write for prices and descriptions. Address as above.

10 Good Spring Boars priced right to move them quick. JOHN McMULLEN, Formoso, Kansas

Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely; am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery, at reasonable prices. C. C. Thomas, Webber, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEYS. DUROC-JERSEYS and S. C. W. Leghorns. Fall and spring boars, spring gilts and early cockerels for sale. Harry Givens, Madison, Kan.

Smith's Durocs September gilts, by Smith's Graduate, others by Tattler, by Tattarax, bred for September litters. Spring pigs either sex. Priced reasonably. J. R. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS.

DUROC FALL GILTS BRED Sired by Iowa Chief 2nd out of richly bred sows and bred to Van's Crimson Wonder. 100 spring pigs either sex for the season trade. GARRETT BROS., Steele City, Neb.

MCCARTHY'S DUROCS Handsome fall boars, by a grandson of Graduate Col. Spring pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable. Write today. DAN MCCARTHY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Tyson Bros., McAllaster, Kansas The tops of our Duroc Jersey spring crop of pigs, either sex at \$12.50 to \$15.00 each. 12 Sept. gilts at \$20 to \$25 each. Address as above.

BARGAINS IN DUROCS Bred sows and gilts. Good thrifty spring boars and sow pigs. Our prices will suit you. C. D. WOOD & SON, ELMDALE, KANSAS

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203 The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State Fair 1913 heads our great herd. Sale average March 11, \$63.12. 40 great sows and gilts for sale. Prices right. W. O'VEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS.

IMMUNED DUROC-JERSEYS Best of breeding. Plenty of size and quality. Prices right. Sale Oct. 27. MOSER & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS

November Boar Bargains 12 big stretchy fellows that can't help pleasing you. Also gilts same age bred to order. Also a few bred sows. Everything guaranteed. J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS, KANSAS.

Maplewood Durocs We are offering trios, two gilts and a boar, early April farrow at \$45 for the three, not related. Address Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

BRED SOWS and GILTS To farrow in September and October. Also Red Poll Bulls. Address GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

60 Pigs, Private Sale Sired by Freddy M (1,000 pounds) and Harley, by Regulated, by Regulator. Good herd boar material. Address F. M. CLOWE, CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS. Oscar Green's Shorthorns Popular breeding. Stock for sale. A good herd bull proposition. OSCAR GREEN, MANKATO, KANSAS

O. I. C. HOGS. Dr. W. W. Spencer, Mankato, Kan. BREEDER OF O. I. C. HOGS. A FEW SEPTEMBER BOARS FOR SALE.

GUERNSEY CATTLE. Reg. Guernsey Bull Calves For Sale Old enough for full service. Write for description and prices. W. E. EVANS, Jewell, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE. Jersey Heifers that will freshen in Jan., Feb. and March. Four fall yearlings bred, six heifer calves 10 months old. Write for prices. J. W. Berry, Jewell City, Kan.

D. S. POLLED DURHAMS. Bull Calves, year old in April and May. Dark red in color. Priced reasonable. We want a herd bull. Can't we trade? R. T. Vandevanter & Son, Mankato, Kan.

PERCHERONS. PERCHERON Stock for sale. Always good horses. Breeding Farm H. G. MYERS, HARDY, NEB.

AUCTIONEERS. John Brennan & Son ESBO, KANSAS Livestock Auctioneers WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES

M. S. HOYT, MANKATO, KAN. Write or phone Livestock Auctioneer for dates.

Frank Regan Livestock Auctioneer ESBO, KAN. WRITE OR PHONE FOR DATES.

Ole Hanson, Livestock Auctioneer Mankato, Kan. Write or phone for dates.

DAN GALLAGHER, Jewell City, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER Write or phone for dates.

DUROC-JERSEYS. Special Prices for 30 days on Duroc Jersey Spring pigs. Pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE DUROC HERD (AMERICAN FLAG) 25 high class early spring boars sired by "Firestone", my American Royal 1913 champion boar; bred gilts for fall farrow sired by my grand champion, American Royal, James L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.

Select Chief — Col. Harris 150 February, March and April boars and gilts by above boars at private sale. All are immune. Prices reasonable. See our herd at the fair this fall. THOMPSON BROS., GARRISON, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Fall and spring pigs nice enough to head any herd or to show at any fair out of prize winners. Write for prices on boar and three sows, last fall's farrow, for show. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KAN.

Quivera Herd Durocs Spring pigs all sold, am now taking orders for fall pigs which will arrive August 15th to October 1st. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

Bancroft's Pedigreed Durocs We hold no public sales, nothing but the best offered as breeding stock. Choice fall gilts bred for September farrow, weight 225 to 250 pounds. Price \$35.00. Spring pigs, pairs or trios not akin. Customers satisfied. Describe what you want we have it. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS No bred sows or gilts to spare. Special prices on spring pigs. Pairs, trios and young herds with male to mate. A cheap way to get in the hog business. Write today. BUSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kan.

BRED GILTS Yearling gilts, growing and thrifty, bred for late summer and early fall farrow, to a good sire of Col. Chief breeding. Prices reasonable. HAROLD P. WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

Immune Fall Boars Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Choice from large litters, also spring pigs, large and fancy, by an outstanding son of champion Good E Nuff Again King. Quick sale prices. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ka.

SIZE and QUALITY DUROCS A few choice bred sows and gilts, spring pigs, pairs and trios unrelated. B. & C's Col. Superba, Defender and Ohio Chief blood lines. Descriptions guaranteed. JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE
 Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog guaranteed. **C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS**

PURE BRED HAMPSHIRE
 Stock of all ages at bargain prices. **ALVIN LONG, LYONS, KANSAS**

SPECIAL PRICES
 on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Cash on or write. **J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.**

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE
 Pigs all sold but 5 boars and 10 sows—best of the crop. \$20 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way. **FRANK E. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas**

POLAND CHINAS
ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS.
 Poland Chins fall boars—Sows breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. **J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.**

12 Spring Boars
 Wonders. Corrected. Hadley. \$15 each if taken soon. Cash on delivery. **J. A. LOVETTE, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS.**

Sunny Side Poland Chinas
 Boars, gilts, and weanlings for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS**

Poland Chinas For Sale
 One tried sow bred March 4th; gilt bred March 20th, gilt bred May late, some choice fall and early winter boars. Here is a chance for something good at a moderate price. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS**

Poland China Bred Gilts
 15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$30. Boars \$25 to \$35. **JAS. ARKELL, Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS**

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS
 I am offering the tops of my 100 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want. **J. A. WELFONG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS**

Model Wonder Sept. Boars
 12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$35. Write now for further information. **O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.**

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Poland
 Original Big Boned Spotted Poland. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. **ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.**

LARGE WITH PLENTY OF QUALITY
 Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. **Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.**

BECKER'S Poland Chinas
 65 early spring pigs from large even litters, descendants of A. Wonder, Big Hadley and Progression. Price and pigs will both please you. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS.**

Big Orange Again and Gritters Surprise
 Early spring boars. Herd header material at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. **A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.**

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 80 HEAD
 We are offering 80 head extra fine Big Type Poland Chins, pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mr. Mastodon Wonder 61477. Looks Hadley 69109, Great Look 47659 and Capital 52854. Write for prices. **E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford, Mo.**

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS
 Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

King of Kansas
 March boars. Out of my best mature sows. Write for prices and descriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.**

Poland Chinas That Please!
 Fall boars suitable for both breeder and farmer. Orders booked for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Prices right. **P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS**

Big Type Poland China Pigs
 By either of the following herd boars: Futurity No. 1, John E. Hadley, (1st prize winner at American Royal), Black Big Bone, Long Prince, Great Jumbo, and Dollar Mark. Your choice at weaning time at \$25 delivered. We pay express. **WAY & HARGROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.**

LARGE TYPE POLANDS
 A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A. Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today. **A. R. ENOB, HAMONA, KANSAS**

Fancy Large Type Poland
 Herd boars U Wonder by A. Wonder and Orange Lad by Big Orange. Have a few good fall boars for sale. Will also book orders on unrelated spring pigs. Excellent opportunity for young breeder to start right. **THURSTON & WOOD, ELMDALE, KAN.**

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS
 No public sale. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.**

Five at Dallas about September 20. Many of our readers will remember the 2-year-old Haman which Mr. Lamer imported in 1912. This boar at the time of his importation was said to be the largest 2-year-old ever brought across the water. Mr. Lamer has a reputation for bringing over the good ones. He is an expert judge and buys only the kind he knows will carry his iron clad guarantee. When he says this is the best importation he has made, it means much to our interested readers.

Last Call Hemmy's Sale.
 This is the last call for Joe Hemmy's big type Poland China bred sow sale at Hill City, Kan., Tuesday, August 18. The sale will be held at Mr. Hemmy's farm near town and a special invitation is extended to all lovers of good hogs, whether you want to buy or not. Forty head will be sold—20 1913 spring gilts, 12 1913 fall gilts and two young boars of last spring farrow. There is probably as much Iowa breeding in Mr. Hemmy's herd as will be found in any herd in Kansas. He has bought liberally from the great herds of Iowa and the two boars to which this offering is bred are sons of A. Wonder. The sows that will be sold in this sale are out of big massive boars of the best of up-to-date breeding and the dams are a grand lot of mature sows that came mostly from Thos. F. Walker's herd. You better come to this sale but if you can't come you may send your bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and your interests will be carefully looked after. Write in care of Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan. Breeders will find free hotel accommodations at the Farmers Hotel in Hill City and free accommodations to and from the farm. Catalogs ready to mail.

Illinois and Indiana
 BY ED. R. DORSEY.

Gilmore's Chester Whites.
 B. M. Gilmore of Joy, Ill., is one of the successful breeders of Chester White hogs of Illinois; in fact he is using some of the most noted males of the breed. At the head of the herd is Jumbo's Model, by Jumbo 3d, by Jumbo of Adaline, by Burr O. K. This young hog has as good a back as could be found, broad head, nice tipped ears and his bone is hard to beat. He is assisted by Dixie, by Comet; dam by Iowa Wonder, by Iowa Champion. He has great finish, perhaps a little more on the stretchy order and a little higher off of the ground and by many might be judged as the best of the two. The third, or rather the oldest herd hog is White Chief by Chickasaw Chief, by the original Chickasaw Chief. We did not have the pleasure of seeing this hog but we saw his daughters that were worth while. He sires those big, smooth, genuine old time Chester Whites, with deep sides, long bodies and sows that suckle from 10 to a dozen pigs twice a year. Mr. Gilmore has other sows by Joy's Chief, Dixie, and a number of other noted hogs. If we have seen a better litter of pigs anywhere than one Mr. Gilmore showed us we do not remember it. They should go to good homes.

Easy Feeding Poland Chinas.
 We recently visited the good herd of big type Poland China hogs owned by Way & Hargrove of Jacksonville, Ill., and we find their stock in prime condition. Their pigs are in good enough shape to show. In fact they expect to take 10 head to the Illinois State Fair this fall. They have about 100 and they are good enough to satisfy any fancier. This firm owns one of the best farms in Morgan county adjoining the city of Jacksonville. Futurity Mac by Nebraska's 1913 grand champion, Big Orphan, heads the herd. He is assisted by Grant's Wonder, by A. Wonder. Again and Orange Jim, by Big Orange. Grant's Wonder was bred by C. W. Phillips of New Sharon, Iowa, and Orange Jim was bred by J. O. James of Braddyville, Ia. When it comes to big type with quality no one surpasses this firm. Birt Way, the senior member, who bred hogs at Virginia so long, is a crank for quality as well as size. They not only raise fine hogs but do fancy farming. This fall they expect to sow 20 acres of Grim alfalfa that cost \$50 a bushel. Dr. Hargrove is one of the most skilled M. D.'s in Illinois but he loves fine stock and good farming. A man with means and interested in agriculture and a help to the people in many ways. Write this firm for Poland Chinas.

Nebraska
 BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Wiebe Chinas Sale Date.
 G. A. Wiebe, Poland China breeder of Beatrice, Neb., asks us to claim February 11 as the date for his annual bred sow sale. Mr. Wiebe will keep about 40 strictly top spring gilts for this sale. They are very growthy at this time and elegant prospects for brood sows. They are of the strictly big type and should be eagerly sought by the farmers and breeders of Kansas.

N. Missouri and Iowa
 BY W. L. BLIZZARD.

Bradford's Spotted Poland Sale.
 At the Crystal Spring Stock Farm on Wednesday, August 19, 1914, Columbia, Mo., W. E. Bradford will sell 80 head of the original old fashioned, big boned spotted Poland China hogs, consisting of 70 sows and 10 boars. Every sow is guaranteed to be safe in pig. The boars are a good bunch, all spotted, lots of length and plenty of bone; some good enough to head herds. By looking over the breeding you will notice he has a combination of some of the choicest strains all being deep in the blood of Headlight, Dick Longfellow, Spotted King, Hall's Chief, Good Enough, Spotted Perfection, Crystal Spring Charmers, Big Spot and Missouriian Best. This entire offering was immunized by the simultaneous treatment on December 30, 1913, and February 5, 1914. They are not overfed but are in the very best flesh to insure quick returns. They not only have size, bone, and quality but are breeders and producers, and are bred to that kind of boars. The sows are bred for a good early farrow and with the size, bone and quality they have should surely prove attractive for those who are looking for good sows to bring pigs this fall. The catalog is ready. Write for it at once and plan to attend this great sale. Note the advertisement in this issue and when writing kindly mention this paper.

Duroc Dispersion Sale

Elmdale, Kansas

Thursday, August 27th

63-HEAD-63

Consisting of 14 bred sows, 9 junior yearling bred gilts, 20 open fall gilts, 20 spring gilts and 2 outstanding herd boars.

This offering is rich in the best blood of the breed and has been fed and selected for their breeding quality and future usefulness. They are the choice of over 200 head and carry the blood of Tatarax, Field's Col., G. M.'s Col., Carl's Critic, Mc's Tat, Critic's Lieutenant and Model Col. H. and are safe in pig to Model Col. H., a grandson of the great King of Col. and Gano's Pride, by Col. Gano. This offering will be a great opportunity for both breeder and farmer. Write today for catalog.

A. J. HANNA, Elmdale, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Lafe Burger, Col. John Snyder.
 Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col. also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him.

G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

Durocs \$10 REDS

Early spring boars \$10.00, Sows \$15.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new head bear imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog field, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 10 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. E. W. Babbs, Co., Co., Kan.

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES

150 sows bred to Fair Bival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Trustype, King's Trustype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and heavy boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth.

E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

Roy Johnston's Poland Chinas

Tried sows, bred or open; fall yearling gilts, bred or open. Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big type breeding.

ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas

Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 2-year-old sows 65 inches long, bone 8 1/2 in., and 34 inches high. VACCINATED AND IMMUNE. Herd headed by Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. Everything guaranteed and sold with the money. Phone Dearborn; station, New Market, and postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address **CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MISSOURI.**

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS

We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not-out a cent.

F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Etterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from.

EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Blue Belle King for Sale

reasonable one of the big Poland Chins boars. Can't see longer to advantage. **C. W. FRANCISCO, Elmdale, Neb.**

Poland Chinas

with size and quality herd boars King Hadley, Chief Glast and Long Look. Stock for sale at 25 times. **LAMBERT BROS., SMITH CENTER, KAN.**

PRIVATE SALE

95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No public sales. Big type with quality. Write for descriptions and prices.

JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS

of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herren, Ponokee, Graham Co., Kan.

One Herd Boar!

We are offering ONE Poland China herd hog right in every way. Five fall pigs by Major E. Hadley, grand champion of 1911. Booking orders for spring pigs (sold all of our bred gilts we had advertised).

A. J. EHRHART & SONS, New City, Kan.

Otey's Second 1914 Sensational Good E. Nuff-Crimson Wonder Sale

At Craig's Barn on Main Street

Winfield, Kansas, Wednesday, August 26, 1914

Last February, I predicted in my advertisements that March 11, would be a RED LETTER DAY in Duroc-Jersey history in the southwest states. On that date our great sale averaged \$62.12, the highest average with one exception ever made in the southwest states, so far as I know. Yet on account of the 1913 drouth the conditions were perhaps the worst ever known to hold a successful sale. Now Wednesday, August 26, we hold our second sensational sale of the year. We sell 40 great tried sows and gilts and six boars, worth looking after.

The great "planet" of our herd is Good E. Nuff Again King 35203, the sensational Grand Champion of the Kansas State Fair 1913, the "hottest" show Kansas ever had. He is the "crown" of the longest unbroken line of Grand Champions known to me in the purebred world, the climax of the seventh generation of the most skillful and scientific selection and line-breeding, of the "burbanks" of the Durocs, the very summit of the triumph of the constructive breeder's art, and stands today, worthy of the appellation "King of the Durocs." He is the boar that never stood second, a Grand Champion that is not ashamed to face a camera for his picture instead of sending to a foundry to have it "cast." More royal blood perhaps never converged into stream than flows in his veins. He is the boar that at 3 1-2 years old has gained more fame than many great boars in their lifetime. He is worthy the place of "planet" in any herd.

The "Star" that revolves closest to this "planet" is Crimson Wonder 4th, a "star" of the very first magnitude. Six of his first sires were famous Grand Champions. Crimson Wonder

3rd, Crimson Wonder Again, and Crimson Wonder I Am, form his direct line of sires. On dam's side, B. & C's. Col., Prince of Cols., and Red Wonder. What Blackenburg Hero, the eighth sire was, I do not know. Could a pedigree be richer? But he is a worthy climax to his ancestors. Last fall at 13 months old with but few weeks' fitting, he won second in class and was picked by J. R. Pfander and other good judges for Grand Champion. Now, Mr. Breeder, I predict, and my reputation as a breeder rests upon it, that this GOOD E. NUFF-CRIMSON WONDER CROSS is going to eclipse any cross thus far attempted in the southwest states, and equal perhaps to any cross in Duroc history. Now is the time to get in on it.

The third "Star" in this constellation is Otey's Dream, a spring yearling sired by Good E. Nuff Again King. Nine men out of every ten who see them say "Otey's Dream is the best boar on the place," the brightest "star" in the entire constellation. Whether he is to "eclipse" the first "star" and displace the "Old Planet" time will tell. I shall not make any prediction on that now. Come and see these boars. See the offering. Stop at St. James as our guests. Enjoy our hospitality. Meet the breeders from several states. Exchange ideas. Make your own decision, and bid or withhold as your judgment dictates. But you can't afford not to come. Yours very truly,

W. W. OTEY.

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, S. A. Savage. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Bradford's August Sale

of Old-Fashioned Big-Boned
Spotted Poland Chinas

Wednesday, August 19
Columbia, Mo.

At Crystal Spring Stock Farm

80 head consisting of 70 sows heavy in pig; 10 fancy boars, old enough for service.

This offering is just in good breeding condition. They carry a combination of the choicest breeding and this will be a good opportunity to secure foundation stock. All have been immunized with Simultaneous treatment. Write for catalog and arrange to attend this sale.

W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.

W. L. Blizzard, Fieldman, Capper Publications.
Auctioneers: J. W. Schwabe, Columbia, Mo.;
I. W. Holman, Fulton, Mo.; C. M. Nelson, Bunce-
ton, Mo.; J. W. Bell, Parsons, Kan.; A. E. McCray,
Millersburg, Mo.

Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Hill City, Kansas
Tuesday, August 18th

40 head will be sold. 20 young sows that were yearlings last spring. 18 gilts that will be yearlings this fall. Two spring boars that are herd headers. All of the sows were sired by Hemmy's Hadley and Good Quality and are bred to A Wonder Major and A Wonder Boy, two good sons of Fessenmeyer's old A Wonder. The two spring boars are sired by A Wonder Major. This will show you how he breeds. Catalogues are ready. Address,

JOE HEMMY,
Hill City, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS:

P. N. Kline, Morland, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
W. C. Curphy, Salina, Kan.

CLERK—L. Messick. FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

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Here's Your Opportunity to Start a Big-Money Business of Your Own—Or to Secure a High-Salaried Position Where the Hours are Short, the Work Easy and Interesting, Advancement Swift and Sure!

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The Newest and Most Inviting Profession With Demand for Capable Men Everywhere Greatly Exceeding the Supply!

Yes Sir, if you are ambitious to forge ahead—to make your mark in the world—to keep pace with progress—to get more pleasure out of life—to work less and earn more than ever before in your life, you'll surely find your answer in the Automobile Business!

It is the wonderful new business that has shown thousands of men the way to a big future—just as it will show YOU the way! If you are tired of hard work, long hours and small pay on the farm or in the city or town I ask you to investigate the many advantages Automobile Science offers to you!

"Automobile Science" means a complete and expert knowledge of every department of automobile work—knowledge that equips you to step into the big pay as an Auto Salesman, Demonstrator, Self Starter Expert, Factory Testers, Ignition System

Specialist, Tractor Engineer, Repair Man or Garage Manager either on a salary or as proprietor of the business.

More than 5,000 men have already proved the value of the "complete and

expert knowledge" of the automobile business as taught in my school, the Automobile Training School of Kansas City—the largest institution of its kind in the world. These men have gone from my school into high-salaried positions or have opened up establishments of their own as the result of a few weeks' expert practical training at my school—and still the demand grows, the call for capable men never ceases—and the opportunities in this great new business are greater today than ever before!



Notice to Employers: Concerns desiring the services of trained men as Repair Men, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Demonstrators or Drivers or Tractor Experts at salaries of \$15 to \$50 a week are requested to communicate with us. The services gratis.



Mine Is The Largest Automobile Training School In The World!

\$75 TO \$300 OR MORE PER MONTH

For Electric Starter and Ignition Experts, Auto Salesmen, Demonstrators, Drivers, Repair Men and Garage Managers

LEARN ALL IN SIX WEEKS

It is no unusual thing at all to step right out of my school into a position paying \$75 a month. In fact that is just about the minimum wage—and from that figure right on up to \$200 and \$300 per month has been the record of many.

There are business openings in hundreds of towns throughout the Southwest for expert automobile men—those who understand working and repairing all the new Self-Starters, Ignition Systems, Valve Testing, etc. Perhaps right in your own town there is a splendid opening right now for a Repair Shop, Garage or an Auto Agency—a chance to become established in a high-class, pleasant and very profitable business of your own—an opportunity to become a respected and prosperous business

man in your own home town, where you thought perhaps you would always have to work for someone else! And you'll be delightfully surprised to learn how little capital is required to start your own business—a sum so small that you will have no trouble in providing it.

And all this expert knowledge you can secure here at my practical training school in just a few short weeks. The tuition rate is very reasonable—the work easy and interesting and the association you will have here with the scores of other clean, ambitious young men will be very beneficial. Surely you will admit that you owe it to yourself—to your greater future—to at least investigate the many good things we have to offer you!

FREE! Complete New Course in ELECTRIC STARTING, LIGHTING AND TRACTOR ENGINEERING!

For a short time I am renewing my extra special offer of a complete \$50 Scholarship in Electric Starting, Lighting and Tractor Engineering to all who enroll for my Complete Course in Automobile Science—the one big, authentic course which teaches you thoroughly every department of automobile work and qualifies you for expert service in any and all departments of the business. I have the most complete and up-to-date equipment of cars, engines, every make of self-starter, all lighting systems, etc., and the most expert instructors of any school in the world. My course in Electric Starting, Lighting and Tractor Engineering is complete in every way, covering every known system of automobile starting and lighting and qualifying every student as a Self-Starter Expert and Tractor Engineer—a big, combined course easily worth \$50 but given free to all who enroll for my Complete Course in Automobile Science while the new classes are forming and before the specially allotted number of free scholarships have all been issued.

A Free Course Certificate, numbered, sealed and signed will be issued in your name and mailed to you free of charge if you use the coupon below and write for my big 48-page illustrated book at once. The book contains scores of pictures of my big school building, class rooms, work rooms—also photos of a few of my thousands of students, letters from Kansas City houses and from many of the greatest automobile manufacturers as to my reliability and the demand for men trained in the thorough manner that we train them here. The \$50 Scholarship and the 48-page book will be sent free and postpaid to all who write at once. Be sure of being in time by sending YOUR Coupon NOW! Address,

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