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The
FARMERS MAIL
AND BREEZE

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The Homecoming

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AGRICULTURE



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 33

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 15, 1914

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

How Much For a Wife?

If a Water Works System, Costing \$500, Will Lengthen Her Life, Why Not Get One?

UNDER ordinary circumstances it is possible to install an efficient waterworks system in any farm house for \$500. Surely the saving in a wife's time and labor are worth the price, without considering the comfort and pleasure these conveniences give you and the rest of the family.

Harry Ploughe, whose farm is near Ozawkie, Kan., pumps water to a reservoir 900 feet from the well and to a maximum elevation of 105 feet above the ground at the well. This system furnishes water to all the stock on the farm as well as to the house in which are bath room fixtures, a kitchen sink and hot water tank, and laundry fixtures in the basement.

The reservoir is a concrete tank 16 feet in diameter and 14 feet deep with a reinforced concrete top. It is on a hill about 300 feet from the house and barns. The bottom of the tank is 50 feet above the first floor of the house.

An 8-foot back geared steel wheel on a 25 foot steel tower is connected to a 2 1/2 inch by 14 inch cylinder using a 6-inch to 10-inch stroke.

The plant was installed 17 years ago. Mr. Ploughe did the plumbing himself and the other labor charged in one of the following items was performed by his farm hands on monthly wages:

Reservoir	\$200.00
Bath room fixtures	50.00
600 ft. of 6-inch sewer	75.00
Kitchen sink and soil pipe	15.00
Pump and cylinder	10.00
Pipe and fittings including all pipe used both in mains and house	92.00
Labor on pipes and sewer except my own labor	50.00
Total	\$492.00

This does not include the cost of the windmill and tower which would add, probably, \$60 and bring the total cost to \$552.

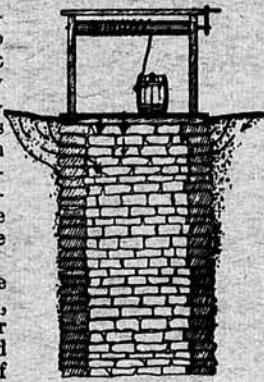
One cold day last winter I visited the home of a prosperous farmer and stock raiser in the northern part of Kansas. We washed our hands and faces in a tin basin on a bench on the back porch. Later I saw his daughter throw a shawl over her head and walk a hundred feet or more from the kitchen to the pump for a pail of water.

After dinner we visited the barns. There I saw a gasoline engine installed for pumping water for the fine stock my friend had been so successful in raising. There was a concrete water tank in one corner of the barn where the cattle and horses could get to it without going outside in the worst weather and where the water would not be covered with ice.

There was a five-passenger touring car in the garage and the most up-to-date farming machinery. This farmer practiced scientific farming. He told me that he was making money, but I couldn't help remembering that cold wash and his daughter carrying water into the house. I began to wonder why there are not more modern sanitary appliances in a great many farm houses. That others have been thinking about the same thing is shown by an article which appeared last winter in a newspaper. It said:

"While the Christmas spirit lingers and New Year's resolutions are on the verge of expression, it would be interesting to know how many well-intentioned men have given thought to the conveniences of the women folk on the farm. There is so little to show in direct returns for the expenditure that it is hard to see in this direction that they are coming to his rescue. He is finding that appears more and more true for all the world that is being talked about."

Women should stand firmly for an improvement



An unsafe type of well. Arrows show how surface drainage seeps through base walls.

BY F. R. HESSER
The University of Kansas

in home conditions. Frequently one well must serve both house and barn, and too often the women must carry water from the well at the barn. A pump near the house is better than this, but there should be running water in the house. That is a simple matter nowadays even on the farm and the gain in convenience to the women folk is beyond estimate."

Almost every farm in the Central States is now equipped with one or more windmills or a gasoline engine for pumping water or generating power. In the majority of cases it would be a very easy matter to make this equipment a part of the water system for the house. Water for household use should be taken from wells if possible, for no matter how clear and sparkling the water of a stream may appear it is always open to any chance of pollution. The ground water may be, and often is, harder, but it is generally far safer than the surface water.

If the surface of the ground around the well slopes at all the well should be located up hill from the house, feed lots or buildings if possible in order to avoid danger from pollution from surface drainage. Any known dip in the sub-surface strata should also be considered in order to avoid seepage from cess-pools or manure piles into the water drawn upon by the well.

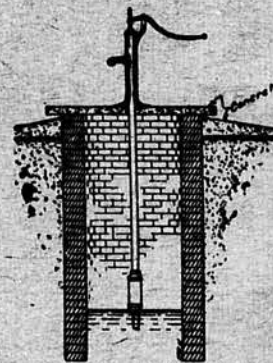
The dug well is usually the most dangerous from a sanitary viewpoint because so often carelessly constructed. The curb of the well should be 12 inches to 14 inches above the surface of the ground. At the surface there should be a platform of concrete or stone sloping away from the walls of the well to a distance of at least 4 feet. The walls should be so constructed that no water can pass through them without having percolated through 12 feet to 15 feet of clean soil. The cover of the well should be water tight, of concrete, stone or wood. If of wood only shiplap or tongue and groove lumber should be used. Figures 1 and 2 illustrate safe and unsafe methods of building well curbs.

In selecting the power to be used for pumping we should consider other uses to which it may be put. If power is wanted for sawing wood, grinding feed or generating electricity a gasoline engine may prove a good investment. Let us suppose, however, that we merely want power sufficient to supply the required amount of water with the minimum expense for repairs and fuel, the least attention, and the most nearly automatic action. A windmill certainly will fill these requirements.

The size of mill to be used will depend upon the depth and capacity of the well, the elevation to which water is to be pumped, the amount required and the size of suction and delivery pipe to be used, as well as the prevailing wind velocity for any given locality. Any reliable windmill salesman or manufacturer will be glad to help prospective purchasers figure out the items required and the windmill manufacturers issue handbooks and catalogs from which anyone can estimate these things for themselves. I have at hand a half dozen of these handbooks and find that their tables of pipe sizes and friction losses are trustworthy.

With toilet and laundry fixtures in the house we should allow a daily average of 40 gallons a person or a total of 200 gallons a day. For stock watering about 10 gallons a day is a good average allowance, making a total of 300 gallons a day. Twelve inches of water on half an acre is equal to 162,925 gallons or 1,630 gallons a day for 100 pumping days. This brings the total daily consumption to 2,130 gallons a day as the maximum requirement.

To provide for emergencies the capacity of the storage tank should be at least 50 per cent greater than this amount and preferably twice as great. Irrigation should generally be carried on while the



Shows a concrete curb for 12 ft. below surface. No chance for seepage here.

windmill is running to save power and keep the tank full. A galvanized steel tank 8 feet in diameter and 8 feet high will hold 3,000 gallons and is listed at about \$63. A galvanized steel tower for an 8-foot tank costs about \$100.

A more economical method of providing storage and pressure is in placing the tank on top of a concrete silo. Still better, a flat concrete top for the silo can be made the bottom of the tank while the silo walls are extended upward to serve as the walls of the

water tank. Such a tank 14 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep will have a capacity of 6,000 gallons and the additional cost will not be so great as that of a steel tower supporting a steel tank of equal capacity.

The total cost for the system, exclusive of the house plumbing would be:

Windmill wheel and tower	\$ 74.00
Pump	15.00
Tank and tower	163.00
500 feet of 1 1/2-inch pipe	100.00
Galvanized steel tank cover	16.00
Total	\$368.00

This does not include the cost of labor, but the discount from list prices probably will cover this item.

The Social Side

By F. B. N.

What I object to is the foolish idea that it is not possible to work up a good social life on the farms of Kansas. If the country put the same amount of energy into social life that the average city puts into life, it would not be any trouble to satisfy all the longings for amusements in a perfectly healthy and normal way. Instead, many of the older people on the farms get to the point where they care but little for social life, and in too many cases they discourage the healthy, normal ambitions of their children along this line. This puts a damper on the whole thing, and discourages a right development along social lines which is just and proper in every normal person.

It doesn't take the young people in such a community long to discover that there is a simple solution of the amusement problem, and that is to go to town and mix in the amusements of the people there. That is the beginning of three-fourths of the city movement. No type of life can become great that depends on some other type for its amusements and pleasures. This fact must be faced by country people in Kansas today.

It is essential that the older people shall be the leaders in the development of the rural social uplift which we shall have to start in Kansas if we hold the best of the country young people on the farms. They should be behind every movement that promises in every healthy, normal way to make life a little brighter and a little more agreeable for their families. It is the neutral position taken in social matters by a painfully large proportion of Kansas farmers today that is doing just as much as anything else to put steam into the city movement of the younger generation.

I, for one, do not blame country young people for going to the cities if life offers more for them there financially and in real human satisfaction. Most of those who go believe they will get to lead a life that is a little brighter; there is not a very high proportion that go into city life because they think there is more money there. It's a pity these problems which puzzle so many cannot be solved.

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

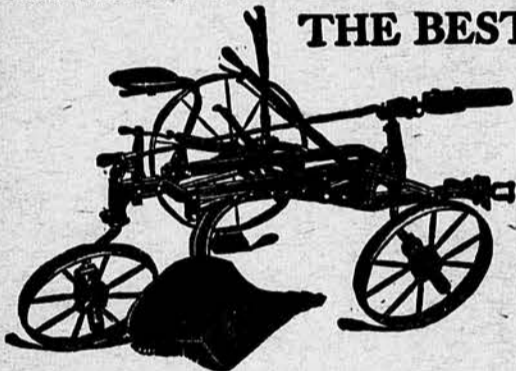
To keep a hard, sharp, keen cutting plow share, you must have one that can be re-tempered after sharpening.

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.

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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.

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Small Cheer For Haymakers

The Crop Is There But the Market's Low

BY HARLEY HATCH

HAY prices broke all to pieces in Kansas City this week. The price that could now be paid here on a shipping basis will hardly pay for the work and cost of the standing grass. Large receipts broke the price but even at that receipts would have been much larger had every man who wished to ship been able to get cars. Much of the hay from this neighborhood is shipped from a switch on the Missouri Pacific and only one empty car has been set off on this switch for the last week. Cars can be had at Gridley on the Santa Fe but that is eight miles away, which makes a long haul.

For ten days we have had fine hay weather. The sun has not shone very brightly much of the time but enough to cure hay with the very finest color. Only one day of the ten was extremely hot and that one, it seemed to us, was about the hardest to work in we ever saw.

The prairie hay on this farm made just one ton to the acre of good quality, hay that would grade good No. 1. A neighbor who hayed just before we did managed to get hold of one empty car and shipped a load in to Kansas City. It arrived there before the fall in prices and sold for \$12 a ton, grading choice.

It is very difficult to get help here now as everyone is haying and each haying crew requires many hands. In this it is different from former times when all the hay was put in the stack. Then three men could keep the work moving along pretty well but now, when all the hay is baled from the windrow, it takes eight men if the hay is kept hauled out of the field. But if it requires more men, there is more than a corresponding amount of hay put up so matters are even in the end, but it makes a scarcity of help right at the time.

Hay hands make good wages when the weather is such that no stoppages have to be made. All hay hands are now paid by the ton, the feeder getting from 25 to 30 cents for each ton baled and the man who ties the wire gets the same. The man who sweeps in the hay has to furnish a team but he has a lighter job himself. For sweeping in 35 cents a ton is paid. Wire to bale this costs about 35 cents. The cost of baling when the baler sweeps in the hay is \$1.85 a ton; the man who owns the baler gets the difference between this cost and receipt for the use of his horses and the baler. Most men who use horsepower have two teams and make a change often if the weather is hot. About 12 tons a day is a good average for a horse power baler.

This agrees with our experience in farming sandy land which blows. Many times our corn ground has blown badly as late as June 15 while farming in the sand and while it injured the corn what was left would stand more dry weather than any other land on the farm. The act of blowing seems to put the soil in such shape that it can stand an almost unlimited amount of dry weather. While it is not pleasant to farm such sandy land there are many good features about it, after all. The horse power required to farm sandy land is about 50 per cent less than that required to handle heavy land. Two horses will do in the sand what it takes three to do on heavier land.

Our note two weeks ago about English bluegrass seems to have been read by a great many who wish to give the grass a trial and they have written asking many questions about how the crop is grown. We have written about this so many times that if we say anything more it will be only a repetition but at the risk of that we will answer the questions asked. Briefly, English bluegrass should be sown in Kansas in the fall just before early wheat sowing time, say about the first of September. The ground should be fitted as if you were going to sow wheat except that one extra harrowing will be needed. Then sow with a press drill at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. Our drill

when set at the flax mark sows the seed about right. If you have clean grass seed set at one-half bushel of flax and then watch closely, for all drills do not sow alike. This is seed enough if it grows at all; if it does not grow all you could put on would make the matter no better.

This English bluegrass is not a hay grass but if mowed for hay it makes a very good crop especially if mixed with red clover. If the grass is wanted for pasture it should be sown in the fall and then the next spring about three pounds of red clover should be sown to the acre on it. The profitable life of this grass is from 3 to 4 years on most soils. On rich ground such as low places or sloughs it will produce profitable crops for many years. After it has stood for about three years if a top dressing is given it with a manure spreader it will produce another good crop. The seed is the money part of the crop here with pasture incidental. Do not pasture in the spring grass that is to be cut for seed. It is like Kentucky bluegrass in that it makes the best pasture early in the spring and late in the fall. It will make good summer pasture if moisture is plentiful but that is not often in this part of the state.

The yield of seed of English bluegrass has, with us, run from 3 to 22 bushels an acre. The 3 bushels were received last year, the 22 bushels this year. A fair average for a term of years would be from 7 to 10 bushels an acre. The best returns we ever got from this crop were \$25.50 an acre for the whole acreage; this was in a year when the yield was only 8 bushels but the price was then very high. The sod, when plowed up, raises very good corn for at least two years and the improvement resulting from having the land in grass can be seen for several years. We prefer to give it a top dressing the year before plowing it up; then it raises fine corn. We have no seed for sale having sold our whole crop and we do not know of any neighbor who has any to sell. All sold early this year because during the past two years the first price made proved to be the highest.

It is better to under-irrigate than over-irrigate for early corn.

CONGENIAL WORK

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a genial disposition, ambition, and enjoy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day."

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, black coffee, etc."

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible effort, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous."

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast."

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast."

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live."

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

You'd Better Build a Silo

Why Not Provide Against a Possible Future Shortage?

BY TURNER WRIGHT
Live Stock Editor

THE silo will prove a profitable investment for Kansas farmers this year. The time to provide for a season of feed shortage is when there is an abundant supply. Crop conditions indicate that a large amount of coarse roughage such as corn, kafir, milo, and feterita stover will be harvested in the fall. If this roughage is cured in the shock and left in the fields exposed to the weather a large per cent of its feeding value will be lost through waste and deterioration before it can be fed. That which is left in the fields at the time the spring work starts probably will be burned as it will have little value as a feed after it has been exposed to the spring rains.

The best way to prevent this waste and utilize this coarse feed is to store it in the silo. This is the cheapest method of storage we have for this class of feed. If it is made into silage not more than 3 to 5 per cent of its feeding value will be lost through fermentation, a cheap, succulent winter feed will be provided in the place of a more costly, dry, unpalatable one; and the labor required for the winter feeding will be reduced. It is just as much a matter of thrift to build a silo for the storage of the roughage as it is to build granaries and bins for the storage of the grain.

Silos Prevent Waste.

Another advantage of the silo is it furnishes a feed that can be used as a means of preventing the waste of thousands of tons of straw produced on Kansas farms every year. All the straw grown in Kansas this year should be fed, used for bedding, or spread directly back on the land where it was raised. Not one pound should be burned. Some dry roughage always should be fed with silage. Straw is a very acceptable feed for this purpose, and should be used if some concentrated feed such as cottonseed meal or linseed meal is fed to furnish the growth producing materials needed. Handling more livestock and thus utilizing all the rough feed produced will result in more prosperous and happier farm communities.

The silo not only furnishes a succulent winter feed but it also provides a feed for summer when the pastures are dry and parched. Experiments conducted at the Illinois Experiment station showed that a combination of silage and pasture proved more profitable for the summer feeding of beef breeding cattle than either silage or pasture alone. Somewhat similar experiments conducted at the Wisconsin station showed that silage was more profitable than soiling crops when fed, to dairy cows, to supplement the summer pasture. The labor required for making and feeding the silage was less than that required for cutting and feeding the soiling crops. The pastures usually are poor in those years when the rainfall is below normal. Soiling crops also are scant in yield, or fail entirely in such years. The silo can be filled when there is an abundance of feed and if the silage is made properly and not exposed to the air it will keep for several years. The carrying over of feed from one year to another

by the use of the silo, tends to equalize the amount available from year to year; and to furnish a feed insurance for seasons of drouth and winters of scarcity.

The Best Material.

Crops such as corn, kafir, milo, and feterita which have enough sugar to produce the right amount of fermentation make the best silage. Plants that have hollow stems do not pack well in the silo and for that reason are not desirable for silage. Alfalfa, clover, and cowpeas have been put in the silo but the silage produced has not been of the best quality. It is a better practice to cure these legumes for hay and use the hay as the dry feed in connection with silage made from some other crop.

The best time to cut corn for silage is when the kernels begin to glaze and dent and when the lower blades begin to dry. The plant at this stage of growth contains about enough water to make it pack well and about the right amount of sugar to produce the proper fermentation. Corn that is cut too green contains too much sugar and for that reason makes a silage that is too sour and insipid. Such a silage is less palatable than one that contains less acid.

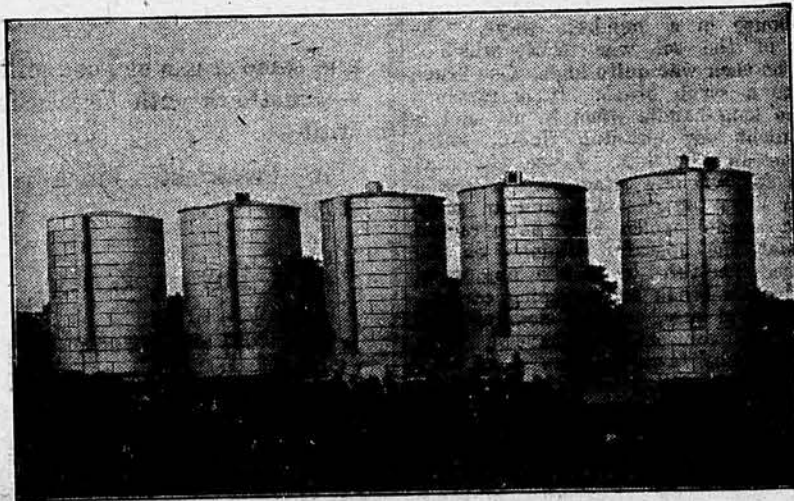
Kafir, milo, sweet sorghum, and feterita should be cut when the seed practically are mature. The stalk at this time is filled with sap and will make good silage. These crops, if put up too green, will make a sour silage. They should be cut before frost if possible, but it is better to let them stand until after frost than to cut them too green. None of these sorghum crops should be cut and put in the silo immediately after a heavy frost.

If corn or any of the sorghum crops become too dry before they are put in the silo water can be added. Plenty of moisture is one of the essentials in making good silage. If the silage is too dry it will not pack, and will mold; so if there is any doubt it is a good rule to add water. The water can be run into the blower or directly into the silo. If it is run into the blower it will be distributed with the silage better. If water pressure is not available the water can be conveyed to the blower by attaching a piece of hose to a barrel that is placed on a platform, or to a wagon tank. Enough water should be added to make the silage pack and exclude all the air. The wall of the silo should be wet before it is filled.

Care should be taken not to add too much water to immature forage that has been cut on account of drouth. While this forage appears dry and burned the stalks still contain considerable sap and if too much water is added a sappy silage will be the result.

The silage should be cut in 1/2-inch lengths. From 1 to 3 good men should be put in the silo to tramp and pack the silage. These men should keep busy. If the silage distributor is not used most of the tramping should be done around the edge but if the distributor is used one part should be tramped as much as any other part.

(Continued on Page 9.)



\$5,600 for the silage in these five silos (170 tons each). W. P. Payne, Watonga, Okla., gets this in cash and never touches the silage.

RUMELY

Power Farming Machinery



Right on Your Own Farm

The Oil Pull Tractor will cut the drudgery of farm

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15-30 and 30-60 Horsepower

The Oil Pull burns cheap kerosene or distillate at all loads, at any kind of work. It is throttle governed—there is no fuel waste, the power is steady and uniform.

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Ask for Oil Pull catalog DA1 You'll find it interesting. The Gas Pull is a leading gasoline tractor. There are no better stationary engines than the Rumely-Falk for kerosene and the Rumely-Olds for gasoline. Every Rumely machine is backed by Rumely service—49 branches, 11000 dealers.

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This Cheap Farm Power

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Save 50% of your farm operating expenses

Write for free catalog and find out how the Heider Tractor is made. How easy it works. How cheap to run. Why it's giving satisfaction and increasing profits on hundreds of farms and why you should have one to reduce your high cost of farming and to solve your hired help problem.

Heider Tractor

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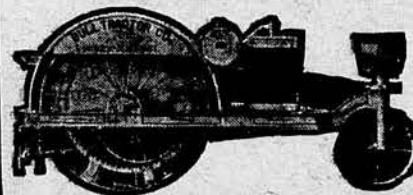
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Write us today and find out what the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine is doing and has done for farmers near you for the last two or three years. Write to us and ask your dealer as well.

Spalding Department 89
Gale Manufacturing Company, Allenton, Mich.



Why Make Work So Hard?

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Talk About Some of the Things They Have Found Important in Running the Farm

WHILE I do not have in my house what is generally considered a water system I have something that I consider better and much cheaper, as it seldom gets out of order and never floods the house with water from frozen pipes. My house and barns are about 60 yards apart. About a third of the way from the house is a well with a very weak supply of water; so I spouted one side of my barn and ran the water into this well by means of tile laid under ground. This water coming from the barn does not have that sooty taste and appearance that water from a house roof usually has. I placed a concrete top over this well, making it mouse, rat and dust proof.

Then I put a pitcher pump in the kitchen and ran a 1 1/4-inch pipe from the pump to the bottom of the well, laying it far enough under ground that it would not freeze. By this arrangement the water is always cool, as it comes from the bottom of the well. The pump is about two feet from the kitchen stove, and is set at the end of a porcelain sink, which can be used for holding water bucket, washing dishes, or anything else the housewife desires. This arrangement cost me about \$20.

Not many farmers in this county own automobiles, but nearly all have all kinds of household conveniences. For myself, I would not give a spirited, well matched pair of horses and a carriage for any automobile that ever went down the pike. After getting our finances in shape so the man holding the mortgage could not deprive us of our home these conveniences were put on the farm: Chicken house with concrete floor, rat proof; concrete feeding floor for hogs; concrete walk from front door to front gate; smoke house and cellar; concrete cellar steps; woven wire fence around dooryard to keep the pigs out and the children in; telephone and R. F. D.; and last but not least, a Blaugas farm house lighting system with six lights downstairs and two upstairs, a two-burner gas stove and a gas smoothing iron attached. This uses artificial gas, is non-explosive, and will not asphyxiate. This plant cost \$130 to install, and the three months it has been in use it has cost us 50 cents a week to run it. **Albert Cuthbertson.**
R. 1, Girard, Kan.

Let the Boys Carry the Slops

A woman I knew was strong and healthy. She thought to increase the family resources by acting as her husband's hired man. An operation which was the result cost double what she had "earned." There are many such extremes.

The medium cases among the women who do outdoor work are those who do the milking, separating, feeding the hogs and gardening. When they fall ill or age prematurely they wonder why. A woman is not constructed physically as strong as a man and she is injured by heavy work, though it may perhaps not be noticed for years. A 10-year-old boy is better able to carry heavy pails than a woman, and hundreds of boys are going to waste in the cities simply because deluded women are doing hard work, thinking to save their families a few dollars.

A woman injures her family and harms her home by impairing her health. "A woman's health is her husband's health," and the better she takes care of that the more she aids him.

The woman spoken of in the Mail and Breeze a few weeks ago who keeps her daughter in school and helps with the money problem is doing well, but is she doing the best? Has she time to teach her child home love, and the many things a girl can learn only from her mother? Or is she too tired and cross to be a companion to the child? More likely such a woman's children find her



too busy to answer vital questions and hence take their perplexities by chance to evil-minded older playmates whose perverted ideas often work harm. Has she strength left to produce the many pleasant evenings and Sabbaths so essential to a home?

To keep up her health a woman must have a large amount of outdoor work, but it should be light and interesting, perhaps even lucrative, yet not injurious. In the future she will find her mission nearer fulfillment if she has conserved her strength and used the time spared from real duties in improving her mind, keeping up with the world and her purely feminine accomplishments. Most families enjoy a mother who can talk on something beside the price of eggs and cream and how the last batch of bread turned out. **Mrs. L. A. Oeser.**
~ R. 1, Claffin, Kan.

Common Sense a Good Remedy

How often I think of the days when I was a farmer's wife and the mother of several children. How weary and homesick I used to be! Many times I would be too tired at night to eat my supper, which was always late, as my husband worked early and late on our farm (wild prairie). But we were happy, and planned wonderful things.

I was getting thin and had no strength. Finally I found that a cup of scalded milk drunk about half an hour before meals, or an egg beaten thoroughly with a teaspoonful of sugar and some nutmeg, taken two or three times a day, was of more value than any medicine I could take. After a while I began lying down when putting the baby to sleep. I would often drop off to sleep in a few moments, and a fifteen minutes' nap would revive me wonderfully.

One spring when I felt something must be done to force me out into the sunshine and open air I decided to send for some eggs of purebred Barred Plymouth Rocks. They were the first ones brought into the neighborhood. They were fine, thrifty chickens, and I began feeling stronger, but it was the fresh air and sunshine and new things which kept my mind occupied with healthy thoughts.

The next year I improved over the previous year, but the housework was not attended to as I should have liked. I knew my health demanded first at-

tention, so I could do my duty to my family. A woman can attend to bees, the raising of new varieties of potatoes, or fruit, or flowers. I trust this suggestion may help some discouraged mother. **Mrs. Viola Griblin.**
Virgil, Kan.

Men Like Their Bath Water

Take a salt barrel and a 5-gallon paint can and put together after the plan of a fireless cooker. Put several thicknesses of papers on the bottom of barrel. Slip the paint can into a gunny sack and set in place in center of barrel. Turn the sack into the mouth of can and fill in between the sack and barrel with fine hay from the floor or the hay mow. Pack and pound the hay down as solid as possible, and fill in to the top of barrel with an old comforter; then draw back the sack and tack to the edge of barrel. Monday morning when the wash boiler is on the stove fill a 5-gallon can with boiling water and set in the barrel. Fasten the lid down tight, pad over the top with an old quilt or a feather pillow, and put the lid of barrel on top. The water will keep warm for several dishwashings. Toward the last of the week I again fill the can and have bath water always ready, and welcomed by the men folks. **Mrs. J. E. Cunningham.**
Fullerton, Neb.

Plenty of Water in House

It is more than three years since we put a water system in our farm house. Ours is a gravity system. The pump is run by a windmill; the storage tank is upstairs in the bath room. This gives plenty of pressure and does not freeze in winter. The hot water range boiler is in a corner of the pantry. It is connected to the range in the kitchen by pipes through the wall. We have a sink in the kitchen, and a lavatory in a small room next to the dining room, where the hired help get ready for meals.

In the yard is a hydrant, which is very useful. All of the water for the livestock is pumped through the house, so we get fresh water all the time. The house is lighted with acetylene gas; the generator is in a cave 50 feet from the house. All outside doors and windows have metallic weather strips. We have a one-horse power gas engine to run washing machine and wringer; it can also be attached to the pump. We also have a five-passenger automobile which we have had for three years. There are many other such homes in the neighborhood. **Mrs. Dan White.**
Lewis, Kan.

Housework May Be Easier

I received more than my money's worth when I bought a trio of brushes, all of which can be attached to the same handle and used in any room of the house in a hundred ways. The price of the set was \$2.25, which I thought then was quite high. One brush is like a scrub brush. It is fastened on the long handle when in use and is convenient for cleaning floors, walls, ceilings and porches. I use the next brush for washing windows. It has a rubber dryer on one side, and an extra length handle which may be attached to reach the upstairs windows on the outside. The third brush is a long, wide, stiff bristle brush for sweeping carpets, portiers and rugs, and for cleaning wall paper and comforts. I have a large house on the farm to keep clean, and I do all the cleaning with these brushes. **Broughton, Kan.** Subscriber.

Kansas Needs Farm Homes

The great need of Western Kansas farmers is farm homes—farm homes that are comfortable, convenient and attrac-

tive; farm homes that are situated in as pleasant and attractive surroundings as any that can be found in either the East or West. It may not be profitable to lift water 100 feet to irrigate alfalfa and wheat, but it will pay to pump water to irrigate and beautify a few acres around the home.

W. M. Jardine.
Kansas Agricultural College.

Build a Silo This Year

Kansas has built 9,000 or 10,000 silos in five years. Last year with little corn and sorghum to put into silos, more than 1,000 were built. Probably 500 pit silos were built in western Kansas. This year, with a prospect for a big corn and sorghum crop, there seems to be a "let-up" in silo building. This is the very time to build more silos, extra silos. Build for next year, for a possible dry year. Ten acres of corn or kafir or cane put into a silo this year and held over for two years will be worth a lot of money in a dry year. If next year should bring a good crop for a silo and if the farmer has only enough stock for one silo, that one could be filled again and he could feed first from the year old silage. Why not learn the lesson of storing up against a bad year? Save enough wheat now for the 1915 seeding and put up enough silage for two years. The western Kansas farmer with one pit silo can well afford to put down two more and buy calves and young stuff and carry over for next year. Silage is the finest supplement for dry summer pastures available to the Kansas farmer. The Kansas Agricultural college, extension division, will help you if you ask.

Farmers Are to Meet

The opening address of the Farmers' convention, meeting in Kansas City, Kan., August 17-19, will be delivered by J. A. Everitt, president of the Farmers Society of Equity. Mr. Everitt will discuss the whole matter of marketing crops from both the producers' and the consumers' viewpoint and will suggest a plan or system of marketing crops economically, profitably and quickly. The purpose of this convention is to consider the problems, federate the farmers, and organize a national clearing house for farm produce.

We Do the Cooking

You avoid fussing over a hot stove—

Save time and energy—

Have a dish that will please the home folks!

A package of

Post Toasties

and some cream or good milk—sometimes with berries or fruit—

A breakfast, lunch or supper

Fit for a King!

Toasties are sweet, crisp bits of Indian corn perfectly cooked and toasted—

Ready to eat from the package—

Sold by Grocers.

Sand—Where Does It Grow?

These Children Hear a Lecture on the Subject

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE



THE Meltons were spending the summer at the seashore. Uncle Robert Gray, Mrs. Melton's brother, had come with them and many were the happy times which he and the two children, Frank and May, enjoyed together. It had been decided that Frank was to begin high school upon his return, while May would enter the grammar grades. They were both very much interested in their studies, and loved to hear Uncle Robert's pleasant explanations to the many questions which perplexed their busy little brains.

On this particular day, the two children were sitting along the beach idly watching the bathers, when Frank, gathering a handful of the pure white beach sand, suddenly called to Uncle Robert who was coming to join them. "You have never told us about sand-making, have you?"

"No, Frank," he replied, "I believe I have never explained that matter, and as both you and Mary are such naturalists, we had better begin our studies at once, as it is a long story. One of you gather some of the sand at our feet in this envelope; then we will walk along the beach to that bluff which you see quite a distance to our right." Chatting gayly as they sauntered along, the distance of the bluff was soon mastered and Uncle Robert found a place where they could sit comfortably as they watched the great waves thundering with tremendous force against the rocky bluff. But listen, for good Uncle Robert has begun his story:

Here's the Story.

"Now, children," said he, "if you will look closely at the sides of this bluff next the sea, you can but observe that they are worn into many fantastic shapes, while the sides next the land slope gently backward and downward until they meet the gentle rise of another inland bluff. Now, which of you can tell me why the sides of this bluff next the sea are vertical instead of sloping?"

"The waves have worn them away!" cried both.

"That is it, exactly. The waves beating as you hear them now, steadily, hour by hour, day by day, gently wear the bluff away. The wearing away is mainly accomplished by breaking off large and small fragments of rock and clay from the bluff. As they fall to the ocean bed, they are moved backwards and forwards on the sea bottom, and rubbing against each other as they do, they are soon ground almost as fine as powder. Then this powdery but gritty material is washed by the waves upon the beach—and we pick it up as beach sand such as we have in our envelope here."

"Then beach sand is made by fragments of rock broken from the bluffs and powdered by the waves?" inquired Frank.

"Yes, generally," replied Uncle Robert, "but not always. Sometimes shores are marked by rocky cliffs instead of these bluffs from which the beach receives its sand supply, while some receive the supply from floating ice and opposite shores and not a small amount is carried down by river currents."

River and Ocean Sand Are Alike.

"Does river sand differ from ocean sand, Uncle Robert?" asked May, who

had been a deeply interested listener to this common, yet wonderful tale.

"In some ways it does, in others it doesn't. The principal difference lies in the fact that by the time river sand reaches the sea it is much finer than ocean sand. But in the making of the two there is but little difference. If we follow any stream to its source we find that its speed or velocity becomes greater as we ascend until we reach a point where it flows over a precipice like this." Here Uncle Robert drew a sketch in his note-book.

"At such a place," he continued, "the water wears the rock away by breaking off large boulders, which are again broken into smaller fragments and rolled down stream, getting smaller as they go, by the constant rolling against other stones on the river bottom, until after a very interesting journey of many miles these broken boulders at last reach the sea, now worn to the finest of all sand."

"What an interesting story and all about such a common thing as sand!" exclaimed May. "Are there any other ways of sand formation?"

"Yes, one, but I shall say only a few words about that, as the subject is new to you."

"If we were to climb a very high mountain, we would soon find our path impeded by a slowly moving sheet of snow and ice, which receives the name of glacier in your geography. Firmly fastened within this bed of snow and ice, we might find pieces of rock which as they move down the mountain side are scoured smaller and smaller until like the rocks of the river and sea they too are ground to pebbles and finally sand. You can tell a glaciated pebble by the scratches upon it, and as glaciers have at one time been over a greater part of the country they are quite common. But my watch tells me it is near the dinner hour, and we must bring our story to a close. I have been thinking of persuading your father and mother to let us visit the mountains on our way home in order that you may know something of the different rocks before you begin school again."

What they learned will be found in our next story.

You'd Better Build a Silo

(Continued from Page 7.)

The number of men and the equipment needed when filling the silo will depend on local conditions. The cutter should be large enough and strong enough to keep humming, and there should be power enough to keep it going. Delays on account of power or cutter troubles make expensive silage. More power will be needed when filling an overground silo than when filling a pit silo. It is a good plan to refill the top of the silo two or three times after it has settled. More feed can be put in the silo in this way, and it will insure better packing than where the silo is run full once and left. Some cheap material such as finely cut straw should be run on top of the silage at the last filling. If some oats or wheat is added and the straw thoroughly wet the sprouting grain will form a mat that will seal the top of the silo and prevent the loss of silage.

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Horse Power That Is Horse Power Burns Any Fuel - Save Money With Galloway 15 H.P. Mogul Engine.

Runs on Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Natural Gas or Motor Spirits. Yes sir! I'll give you more horse power for less money than any of them; also more power for less fuel! Before you buy an engine of any make, kind or at any price, first investigate the Galloway line. Our new Hercules cylinder head with positive valve action and even distribution of cooling perfect fuel mixture, perfect compression—consequently, greater power. I'll make this proposition, and I make it knowing that men differ—Get a mechanical expert, ask every engine made from A to Z—no matter where made, no matter at what price and nine times out of ten they will tell you GALLOWAY has it on them all, and you can buy from me for Cash or Credit.

The New Hercules Cylinder Head is a WONDER

It's the result of fifteen years constant experience and development in the perfection of gasoline engines, and for these reasons you cannot afford to take a chance and buy an engine without first getting our literature and proposition.

Listen! All I Ask You to Do is Just Try the Genuine Galloway

I will leave it entirely to you to be the judge if it can be equaled by anybody in quality or construction at any price. You simply can't beat our line for durability, working capacity, ease of operation, simplicity, economy of fuel—made in our own great factories in tremendous quantities, from the finest materials, on the best automatic machinery, by skilled workmen, all parts alike, interchangeable and standard, sold direct to you at wholesale for less money than middlemen can buy many different makes, not as good, in various lots for spot cash, and I defy and challenge any of them to successfully contradict this statement. Next time they're knocking Galloway show this ad.

The High Price is Not What Makes the Engine

It's the correct mechanical design; then the factory behind it to turn them out right—but don't forget—we make the price as well.

You're throwing money away if you pay more than we ask, and nine times out of ten you don't get so good an engine. In many cases you get an inferior substitute. Don't get fooled on this engine question. You have plenty of time to try the other fellow's expensive or cheap engine.

CAUTION.—Don't be fooled by over-rated horse power or price a few cents under mine.

Galloway's 5 New Selling Plans

I make it easy for you to own a Galloway mogul or any other size. But whether you have the money or not, I trust you. Buy on any of these plans. 1—All cash. 2—Bank deposit until you have examined and tried the engine. 3—Part cash, part note. 4—All note. 5—Small sum down, balance in small monthly payments. No matter which plan you select, you still get the privilege of Galloway's thirty day trial. Don't forget that I ask you horse power that is horse power and give you a guarantee that is a guarantee.

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Extra heavy pure crude oil, steamed and settled, (black oil) good lubricant, just the thing for greasing tools	\$4.00	for 52 gal. bbl.
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The Girl While She Waits

A Course In Home Making a Good Start Toward Happiness

BY DR. EDNA DAY

Formerly Dean of Domestic Science Kansas University.

THERE has been much talk these last few years about the conservation of our natural resources. There is yet another form of waste that needs to be considered and remedies sought: The waste of time and opportunity by the average girl while she waits.

Probably the majority of our grandmothers were married at an earlier age than our high school girls graduate today. And our mothers didn't have to wait much longer. But it takes so much time these days for a man to get ready to earn a living, and it costs so much to keep a home, that it is no wonder the girls are kept waiting long while the man gets the necessary education, money and courage.

And you men have been so busy trying to solve your own problems of how to get the necessary money, you fail to realize that the changes have brought new problems to the young women also, and that they need your sympathetic help in trying to solve them.



At the End of the Country School.

It used to be that only girls with strong scholarly bent went to college; but now the number is rapidly increasing. And because the college course has not been planned for such as they, they play with the college curriculum, waiting, just waiting—a serious problem to the instructors.

Do you not wonder that every college does not quickly awaken to the situation and give the girls the work that will help to fit them for the kind of life that most of them hope to live? Here is another place where Kansas shows her progressive spirit; not only was her Agricultural College one of the very first to give instruction in domestic science, but now the 800 girls attending the State University have the beginning of an opportunity in this direction.

If there is less money the problem of what to do while she waits is generally more easily settled. The girl and her family realize that she must work. However, it is tacitly understood that it will not be for long; and it hardly seems worth while to spend much money getting ready to work when—well, "when she may not care to do that kind of work long".

She may not care to; but Princes hesitate these days—and many a girl finds herself in middle life doing work she doesn't like, for which she is poorly prepared, and with the prospect of continuing it the rest of her life.

This condition is bad enough, but it is not so bad as that of many another girl whose Prince came early but found her unprepared for her life work. Housework as well as any other work for which one is unprepared is drudgery.

In the early days women were not alone in preparing for life work by the apprenticeship method. Even doctors and lawyers got their training by working in an office instead of by going to school; and training schools for business, engineering and farming were unknown. But I recently heard President Waters give statistics showing that it pays financially for a man to take the money and years for long, expensive

training to be an engineer; and he believes, and you believe, that if we had the statistics they would prove that an agricultural course pays also. The farmers of progressive Kansas have long recognized that it pays for young women to take professional training for their work in the profession of home making.

But suppose a girl spends time getting ready for homemaking—what then? She cannot hang out a shingle and announce to the world that, having her diploma, she is ready for the Prince. What shall she do? For her own health of mind, if nothing else, she would better be working. Foreseeing this situation advisers wonder, "Should she be prepared for home life or to earn a living?"

Earning money before one marries often helps to make a more sympathetic wife and a more intelligent mother. And it not only gives a woman freedom in choosing a husband, but if she can manage to maintain her skill in her profession it forms the best kind of an insurance policy. According to statistics it was quite common in pioneer days for men to have second, third, and even fourth wives, because the strain of hard work killed off the wives more rapidly than the husbands. In these days the strain of increasing standards of living and excessive competition in business kills the husbands more rapidly. It is said that at present one out of every five women who have been married is without a husband—a host of widows needing some means of support.

Yes, it is important that women know how to make money outside of the home. But there is one precaution that should be given to every girl who earns money while she waits. She should be careful not to establish such a high standard of living as to postpone the time when the Prince dare come or, perchance, keep him away entirely. She should not spend all her money, much as she may feel the need of the things it will buy. If she can work and save money she can lessen the time of waiting. The question is, how to be prepared either to earn money or to make a home—to live without the Prince or with him, according to circumstances? I recommend a study of Home Economics as a preparation for both.

At present the demand for teachers of this subject, especially well trained teachers, is greater than the supply, and the demand is increasing so rapidly that it will continue ahead of the supply for some time.

Besides this, there is the demand for trained women to be matrons and housekeepers, or house mothers in colleges, dormitories and institutions of all kinds. Hospitals are asking for trained dietitians. There is a call for caterers, artistic dressmakers, milliners, and house decorators. We need women with brains, conscience and business ability to run laundries.

"But", perhaps you say, "a girl couldn't do these things and live at home on a farm, and we want our daughters at home. We quite agree

that she should have this domestic science training, but then let her come home and help her mother for a while."

Certainly, if her mother needs her help. "But", some of you may say, "her mother doesn't actually need her help, but we want her company after these years of separation, and would you urge her to leave home and earn money when we have enough to keep her?"

Is she happy just to stay at home and be company? Would you be happy so? I have heard many girls tell of their difficulties in being content with this kind of a life. Everyone needs a work in life to be happy, young women as well as young men; and no one is good company—who is unhappy. However, the leaving home is not always necessary, by any means. With a little training supplementary to her domestic science course a girl can learn the principles of scientific poultry raising, scientific butter making, or of home canning for the market. There are fancy prices for first class products of these kinds, enough to tempt any ambitious girl. And if your daughter learns to do some such work as this in addition to her domestic science training she can live happily at home, keeping up her practice in domestic science by giving her mother such help as she needs and in addition earning her own special income with her own special work.

Don't Neglect Anything.

"But suppose a young woman has another talent than you suggest. Is it not to be cultivated?"

By all means. Even the most devoted homemakers must have broad human interests, else how can they be sympathetic wives and mothers? Moreover, every talent cultivated means that much richer a home. If she has a talent let her cultivate it, but let her study home making as well, so that if she follows the Prince she may be able to make his home comfortable and still have time and strength for her special gift. How many a girl has spent hours and hours and hours on her music, only to find when married that she hadn't time even to dust the piano, let alone play on it!

I have frequently noticed that a father's chief desire in the education of his daughter is that she shall be trained musically, perhaps because his wife has been too busy with her duties to satisfactorily entertain him in the evenings. He would rather have his daughter so trained both for himself and her possible husband, forgetting that his wife had to learn to "keep house" after marriage in the hard, slow school of experience, spending the time on these homely lessons that might have been free for music. He should be made to realize that his daughter will have the same trouble if she does not study Home Economics as well as music.

Having a Good Time.

On the other hand, many a mother's idea of the last of her girl's schooling is that it should be such as not to interfere with her having a good time. "For", as she says, "she will have to settle down all too soon"—that is, she will if she marries as young as her mother did—"to the hard drudgery of life." Such a mother needs to be told that her daughter need not find house-keeping a drudgery if she is prepared for it, and that by giving up some good times now she may hope to have time and strength for good times all the rest of her life.

Whichever way we turn, the conclusion is inevitable that every girl should be taught Home Economics, in other words, the science of home making. Again I congratulate you Kansans that you have had the wisdom to give such large numbers of your daughters the proper opportunities, and I am sure that you will not stop until every school in the state, high and low, city, town and country, gives this needed instruction.

The number of co-operative bodies in Russia on January 1, 1914, was about 26,500, of which 12,500 were credit co-operatives, 6,000 were agricultural societies and 8,000 were consumers' companies. The number of members exceeded 8,200,000.

Sometimes folks git the reputation for bein' thrifty when they're really savin' up fer a new tire.

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Mail and Breeze Eighth and Jackson, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



How I Succeed With the Cows

The Essentials Are Records, Good Dairy Blood, and Feed

BY V. E. SWENSON
Little River, Kan.

I KEEP a complete record of the production of every cow on the place, weighing the milk at every milking and testing four consecutive milkings every month for each cow. Dairying is one of the surest incomes on the farm, even if crops fail. I believe every farmer should milk some cows, but he should be sure those cows are paying. Every cow should be tested with the scale and Babcock tester.

I do not keep a record of how much feed every cow eats, but I know how many tons of feed the entire herd consumes in a year. I figure the exact cost of producing this feed and find that a cow can be fed on from \$20 to \$32 a year, according to the year. I can raise good feed for the cows even if other crops fail.

For the year 1913 my cows averaged a profit of more than \$100 a cow. This was for milk and butterfat. Skimmilk was figured at 25 cents a hundred pounds and butterfat at the average market price for the year, or 28 cents a pound. I also had the calves, which certainly more than paid for their keep and the feed for the cows, as they were pedigreed stock. At this rate, I got a good price for my feed, at least \$18 a ton for silage and \$25 a ton for alfalfa hay.

After having several years' experience with grade Shorthorn cows, I found that they would not pay, either at the pail nor by their offspring. The reason they did not pay at the pail was that I selected herd-headers of the beef-producing quality instead of the milk-producing quality. The trouble with so many of the farmers today is that they want both the beef and milk producing cows and the result is they get neither. So instead of improving my herd for dairy quality I bred it out of them.

A beef cow is made for the purpose of feeding and raising her calf if she is to bring the best returns and she should not be used for dairy purposes. However, you can breed a beef cow for dairy purposes by using a purebred herd-header with the dairy qualities, or a dairy cow can be bred for beef purposes by using a purebred herd-header with the beef qualities. Of course, this will take a few crossings, but a good herd can be established in that way with the least outlay in the beginning.

You must also have in mind what breed of dairy cattle you want. If you wish to sell milk I do not doubt but that the Holstein is what you want, and if you want to sell butter or butterfat I think the Jersey is the best. I chose the Jerseys because statistics told me that they held the world's record for most economic butterfat production.

The herd-header is claimed to be half of the herd. I say he is more than that. He is one-half of your calves that you are planning on for the future and if he is a poor sire you are not only losing your time and money spent on good cows, but he will put you out of business finally.

For a Self-Sucking Cow

[Prize Suggestion.]

To break a self-sucking cow put a halter on her and run a strap around her body just behind her front legs. Then take a strong stick long enough to reach from the girth-strap to the halter. Staple a ring on each end of the stick and run the stick through between the front legs. Use a hame strap from the halter to the stick. Stick should be about the size of a fork handle. The cow can eat and drink, and knock off the flies, but cannot suck herself.



Oscar Hines.
Nuckolls, Neb.

This May Save You Some Money

You might not think it but there still are many dairymen who get their cream by the old method. Now we are not writing this to boost the sale of cream separators but to convince any who have never used them that they will pay for

themselves in a not very long time if used where four or more cows are milked. Any man or firm that sells separators will let you take one home on 30 days' trial and you can in that time convince yourself that you have in the past fed your hogs many dollars worth of cream. This does not mean that cream is not good hog feed, but that it is too expensive for the average farmer to make \$8 hogs on. Give the separator a trial and you will be glad to keep it and pay for it.

Money in Calves For Him

I think by being careful, a person can raise a good calf from the bucket. I sold four calves last year that were raised from the bucket, two for \$25 each and two for \$30 each. At that rate a cow ought to make \$50 or \$60 a year for her owner, and I think that is a good profit.
C. H. Brocher.
Beeler, Kan.

Here's a Cheap Milk Stool

I made a good milk stool by sawing the fork of a tree off so as to make the stool as high as I wanted it. Then I nailed a 2 by 6 on the top of the fork. The fork should be about 4 inches in diameter. This makes a good stool and it will last a long time.
Sam Schurndt.
Bison, Kan.

Capper Vote Leads the Ticket

The official returns show Arthur Capper received an unprecedented vote for governor in the Republican primary. He led the ticket in every county in the state. Shawnee, his home county, gave him 10,026 votes, against 1,432 for Hodges and 329 for Allen, the largest number of votes ever given a candidate at a primary election in Shawnee county. Almost every woman voter in Topeka, his home city, voted for him. He had the strong support of men and women voters in nearly every part of the state, polling about a 2 to 1 vote over his Democratic opponent.

The primary has made it quite apparent to everyone that the Republicans and Progressive Republicans of Kansas are working together in this campaign in the common cause of better government in Kansas, a fine indication of the practical commonsense of the voters.

The primary also has made it strongly evident that the contest at the election this fall—just as it should be—will be a straight-out contest between the men and measures represented by the independent Republicanism of Kansas on the one side and the Democratic party, as represented by the present state and national administrations, on the other.

"The result of the primaries is vastly encouraging," said Mr. Capper. "Though I am immensely pleased and proud that so many Kansans took pains to express their confidence in me and my earnest desire to make them a useful governor, I do not take all the credit for this fine endorsement. In Kansas at the ballot box there is a growing patriotism which comes before friendship, just as there ought to be everywhere. My supporters are friends first to the things I represent. A strongly decisive vote at the November election, will give us a great impetus toward the practical and sensible reforms in the public service for which Kansas is so hopefully struggling."

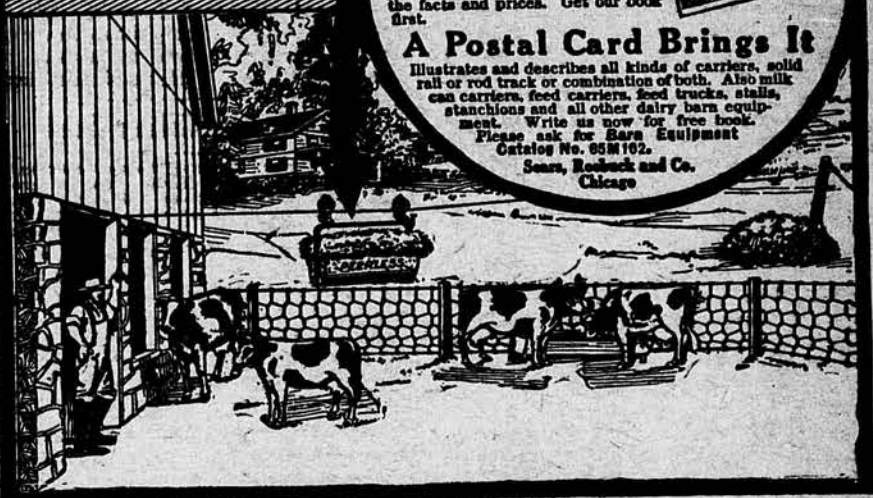
Make it Hot for the Mites

For the chicken mite pest, make it hot for them wherever found. Pour boiling water on the nest boxes, and salt water, such as has been used for making ice cream, can be poured on the roost poles. Use the salt water cold. It will last much longer than the much used coal oil. I am able to keep my poultry houses free from mites by using water as described above.
G. K. Chandler.
R. 4, Manhattan, Kan.

The tenth successive year without a forest fire has just been passed by the Powell national forest in south central Utah.

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Every progressive farmer, stockman and dairyman needs a good litter carrier if he owns three or more cows—the more cows the greater his need. Now here's your opportunity to get a carrier that we're mighty proud of and fully guarantee equal to any, yet our price is about one-third less than others ask. Don't spend your good money until you investigate all the facts and prices. Get our book first.



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Why Sell Eggs By Count?

Breeders of Large Birds Have a Just Complaint

BY E. P. ORRILL
Americus, Kansas

SOME time ago I noticed a picture in the Farmers Mail and Breeze showing the difference in size between a dozen large and a dozen small eggs. The statement underneath was to the effect that eggs should be sold by weight rather than by count. Being a breeder of two of the large breeds of chickens I, of course, agree with that writer. So do all the breeders of large birds, and if we would all get together and work for this change we could soon bring it about.

For several years I have worked in the produce and grocery business and handle many eggs in a year's time. Every day I see the folly of buying eggs by the dozen. The eggs are bought here at so much a dozen, regardless of size, dirt, etc., although many of them sell by weight when they finally reach the consumer. It is easy to see how the producer of large eggs must suffer the loss.

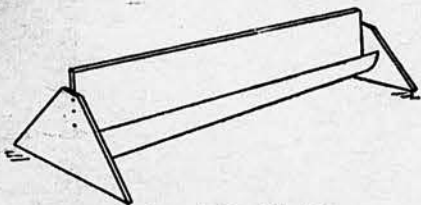
A few days ago I weighed two dozen eggs. The eggs came from two customers who had two different breeds of chickens. One dozen weighed 10 ounces more than the other. This means that it would take more than a dozen and a half of the small eggs to equal in weight one dozen of the large ones. Assuming the same proportionate difference in weight, a 30-dozen case of the larger eggs would equal in weight more than 40 dozen of the small ones. To be exact, the case of large eggs would weigh 18 1/4 pounds more than the case of small-sized ones.

As it appears to me, it would be just as reasonable to sell hogs, cattle, and poultry by count as to sell eggs by the dozen when there is an actual difference in value of from \$1.20 to \$1.80 a case. We all remember when chickens, and especially old roosters, sold for so much apiece, regardless of size. But now the man who brings in a big Brahma or Plymouth Rock, gets more for him than does the man who brings in a 2 1/2 pound Leghorn. Why should not eggs be marketed on the same plan?

I believe the time is close at hand when poultrymen, dealers, and consumers will see the folly of continuing this faulty, old system of marketing eggs, which, since the careful development of breeds has less reason for its existence than ever. Then the breeder of the large varieties will get what is coming to him.

Feed Trough For Chickens

A simple and efficient feeding trough may be made by tacking a piece of tin about 3 1/2 inches wide along the edge of



Feed Cannot Be Wasted

a half-inch board so that the tin projects about an inch and a half on either side of the board, bending the tin so as to form a shallow trough, and fastening the board to blocks which raise it from the floor.

The trough may be from 1 to 3 feet long. It is within easy reach of the chickens and so narrow that they cannot stand upon the edges. Food placed in such feeding troughs can be kept clean until it is entirely consumed.

Lawton, Okla. J. T. H.

Some Don't Lay Green Eggs

Some time ago an article on Runner ducks appeared in the Mail and Breeze. It was written by a poultryman and a breeder of White and Fawn Runner ducks. In this article the statement was made that the writer believed there was no flock of White and Fawn ducks but that produced some green eggs. I fully agree with the writer as to the great productiveness of these birds for I know by experience that they are great layers of fine eggs. But as a breeder of White and Fawn Runners I

must say that there are strains of these ducks that do not lay green eggs. I know breeders who guarantee that ducks from their pens will not produce green eggs. In fact I make such an agreement myself, for I have never received a green egg from my stock.

Latham, Kan. Merle B. Peebler.

Concerning Golden Seal

I should like to have some information about Golden Seal. How does it grow? What are the methods of cultivation? Where can the roots or seeds be obtained?

Sabetha, Kan. Mrs. L. M. White.
Golden Seal grows from 1 to 12 inches high. It is not a vine, neither is it a bush nor a shrub. It resembles a May Apple plant.

The plant dies down in the winter and reappears again in the spring. Before the leaves are permitted to die, in the fall both the leaves and stems

should be cut and allowed to dry in a draft in the shade. They are worth 20 cents a pound when treated that way.

Golden Seal was discovered when Lewis and Clark explored the northwestern territory. These men found that they suffered much from sore eyes due to dust and germ life no doubt existing in the dust. They also found that the Indians with whom they came in contact, although subjected to the same conditions, were not afflicted with sore eyes, and that they avoided the affliction by taking the Golden Seal and pressing the juice from the roots into the eyes. It is now very commonly used as a wash for the mouth and throat, and it enters into nearly 300 combinations of the Standard American Pharmacopia.

Golden Seal spreads quite rapidly, but it can be killed out at any time if you wish. However, I never saw anybody that wanted to kill out a plant, the roots of which when dried, will bring as high as \$5.50 a pound.

It is not advisable for you to start to raising the plant from the seed. You should start by planting roots in rows about 8 inches apart and the plants about 8 inches apart in the rows. The

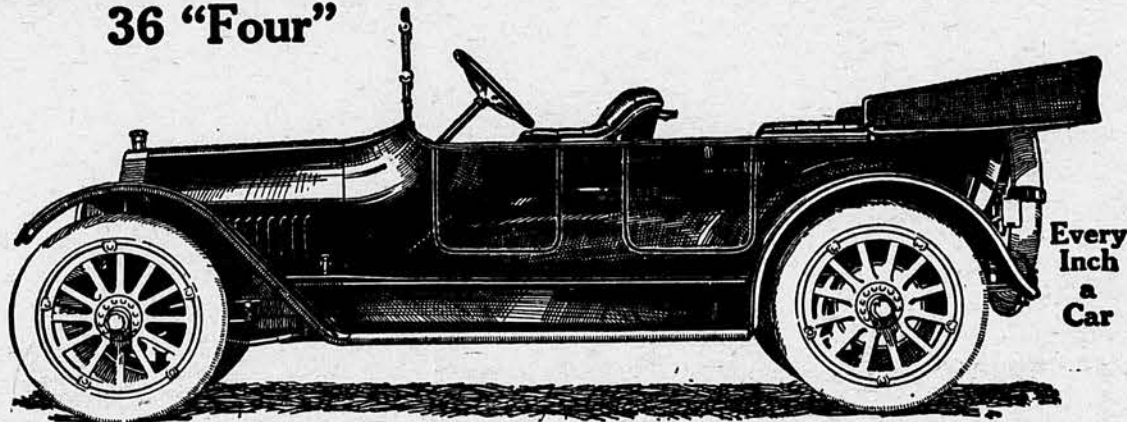
seed can never be permitted to dry, and therefore it is not safe to send it any long distance, but the roots can be shipped for any distance and can be bought at the rate of \$20 a thousand. After the roots are planted, the plants will bear seed every year, and then you take the seed directly from the plant and sow it on the ground and cover it over very lightly with earth in a shady, moist place and leave it alone. The next year it will come up, but during the first year of its growth, you will not be able to tell the plant from its leaf. It is so different from the matured plant in appearance, but you can tell it very easily by pulling up a root which you will see is yellow and tastes bitter. It must be grown in the shade. I do not mean that it must be perfect shade and nothing but shade, but it is a wild woods plant and must be grown in the shade of something similar to trees or bushes that shades the plant and yet lets the sunlight filter through it.

The United States government has issued a bulletin concerning Golden Seal showing the importance of the plant and its growth.

George D. Berth.
South Bend, Ind.

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Economy If you realize that a car to be economical must live long, depreciate slowly, be reasonably easy on tires and fuel, and be therefore of medium weight, you will appreciate the economy of the KesselKar 36.

Convenience If you have deplored the necessity of either garaging your car during cold weather or buying a separate closed body, with the incidental expense of making a change twice a year, you will appreciate the convenience of the detachable top that is furnished at small additional cost, with the KesselKar 36.

Beauty If you are critical, and exacting in regard to appearance and refinements, you will appreciate the beauty of the KesselKar 36.

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Price The KISSELKAR 36-"FOUR" at \$1450 fulfills, in every respect, the full measure of value expected by far-seeing men who have prophesied that a capable and complete manufactured car of recognized upper-class, would one day be offered at a much lower price.

The "36" is sold in either the usual four-door style or the new KesselKar two-door body. With the latter you can obtain a detachable top for winter use—an invention that insures comfortable driving in winter as well as summer without the expense of changing bodies.

Send at once for complete information and literature describing the great 36 "Four", also the 48 "Six" and 60 "Six"—it's mighty interesting.

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How About Your Abstract?

BY HENRY HATCH.

(A paper adopted July 25 by the Coffey County Pomona Grange.)

As the Australian ballot law reformed election abuses, so now comes the Torrens system of land transfers to reform our present and fast becoming obsolete system of transferring titles to lands and all real estate. Eleven states, I believe, have already adopted this simplified method of making transfers, positive proof that this reform is spreading over the country faster than did the election reform. Our system of making title transfers is the most cumbersome, the most obsolete and the most expensive imaginable. Someone has said that the laws of the United States are made by lawyers, for the exclusive benefit of lawyers, and those who cling to some side line of the law for a living. It is certainly this way with our present transfer system. The longer we retain it the more fruit it bears for the lawyers, abstractors and allied officials, for every year thousands of transfers are added to those that have been made before, all piling up to fill great books of record and add new leaves to abstracts that are already so bulky they can hardly be tied together with a hay rope.

All this bringing together of new bulk to be added to the old means rich graft to those who seek to live by graft. Nowadays, when a transfer is made, the first necessity is the abstract of title. The real estate dealer, himself a middleman and with a natural kindly feeling for other middlemen, tells you this abstract must be obtained and examined by a competent lawyer. There may be fifty pages of it, so the lawyer slips it into drawer No. 10 in Section B, and tells you to come back next week. When you next appear the lawyer shows you where some former owner's initials were transposed, perhaps a matter of something like forty-seven years ago, and you are told the abstract will be no good until that fault is cured. Incidentally, according to the lawyer, a case in court will be necessary to do the curing, cost to be in the neighborhood

of forty dollars, said lawyer to be the physician.

Failing to find any fault, large or small, real or imaginary, with the fifty or more pages of abstract he already has, the lawyer will then tell you it needs more added to it; in other words, it needs bringing up to date. This means a trip to the abstractor, who is noted for letting no visitor get away for less than \$5. After waiting another week on the abstractor, he may permit you to take what he has added to the great roll of sheets, upon payment of the customary and perfectly legal charge of from \$5 to \$15. But even now you do not go in peace, for you must go back to the lawyer again to see that the additions so recently made are in exact legal language. After all this has been done you may be permitted to pay your neighbor the price agreed upon for his "back eighty," and you take under your arm that priceless abstract, perhaps to lay it away in the lower drawer of your wife's bureau when you reach home, there to remain, practically forgotten and to grow yellow with age and to absorb new flaws as the years go by, more than likely to bob up after you are dead and gone and to cause more expense, unless the Torrens or some similar system of making transfers beats the graft.

What is the Torrens system? It is a system of making transfers so simple that lawyers, abstractors and their kind have no chance for graft; therefore, it is but natural to assume they do not like it. North Carolina, the latest state to adopt the Torrens system, requires the turning in of deeds, abstracts and other proofs of title to all real estate owned within the state by a certain date. Owners get in exchange the Torrens proof of absolute title, a sheet of paper folded into two leaves, but little larger than the ordinary blank farm lease. This document gives numbers and necessary description of the land or lots, and on reverse side is left the necessary space, in blank form, for the mortgage company's proof of interest, should the property be mortgaged. This is all there is to it, and why should

there be more? After receiving his Torrens proof of title, suppose John Doe should sell his farm to John Smith, they both go to the county register's office; John Doe produces his simple proof, he and his wife—if he has one—sign a statement of sale, which is provided for in blank on his proof of ownership, as is the space for the mortgage interests, after which the county register takes up this paper, files it away and issues a new one to the new owner. The cost of the entire transfer is a mere fee, no more than is now paid for the recording of a mortgage. Such matters as taxes being unpaid on the land can be looked up as at present.

Compared with the abstract of title as we have it today, with its attendant deed, this system of title transfer is simplicity itself. It does away with red tape, and with countless loopholes. Is it any wonder that the Torrens system has not been adopted in the states where it has been only after a long hard fight with these who live because of the faults of the present system? With the old system of going back, almost to Adam and Eve, before passing on a title and declaring it good, there is every chance for any number of charges, all of which will be made, either by the lawyer or the abstractor. Of course, these fellows will not quit milking until the cow has kicked them over the fence.

For Good Roads Days

At the Good Roads meeting at Fort Scott recently, J. S. Palling, of Pleasanton presented a plan for organizing the six counties of the association for effective work August 18 and 19. The plan was unanimously adopted and it remains now for the vice-presidents of each county to get busy and start the organization.

The plan is for the six counties to join with Missouri and have two good roads days when the people will work on the highways. In Missouri the people work under the governor's proclamation. Mr. Palling says:

"Since in Kansas we have no official

authority or organization to carry out the plan it will be necessary to adopt some system and perfect an organization to do this work. I suggest that Commercial clubs or farmers' institutes organize immediately. There should be a vice president for each town who shall appoint a 'Road Colonel' to oversee all work."

A card to Mr. Palling, Pleasanton, Kan., will bring you full instructions.

Hold Your Wheat

An effort to restrict the marketing of farm products, principally cotton and wheat, is being made by the United States Department of Agriculture. Unless this advice is heeded, the dispatch says, enormous congestion will result in terminal markets because of the European war and consequent stoppage of exports.

Germany took 144 million dollars' worth of cotton from the United States last year, England 225 million dollars' worth and other European countries 141 million. The Agricultural Department's market expert believes that England will soon be able to resume taking cotton and wheat and that by reason of the curtailment of English mill operations an immense stimulus will be given to American cotton milling industry to supply those parts of the world outside of Europe that heretofore have bought from German and English mills.

The situation is not so bad with respect to wheat. More than two-thirds of this year's wheat crop will be needed at home and the belief is that before long arrangements will be made for European importing countries to assume war risks. This already has been done to a limited extent by England, Germany, France and Italy must have wheat to keep their population from starving.

The young chap who while working at one thing uses his spare hours to study for the next higher thing, is as sure to go up as nature is to take her true course. That's just the way nine out of ten big men got to be big men.

THROW AWAY The Old Heavy Cumbbersome SCOOP!
Let GALLOWAY'S New Back-saving ELEVATOR Do the Back-breaking Work

Positively 4000 of These Are All I Will Make This Season. RESERVE ONE NOW! They Won't Last Long.

Galloway now comes out with a "back saver" elevator at one-half the regular price. Made in our own factory and sold direct at wholesale for less money than you ever heard of before—only \$79.50. The same old story repeated. The prices on these machines have been too high. I got my experts together, and decided we would have to give our farmer friends a real portable elevator at about half the regular price, so we now come out with the greatest "back saver," time saver and money saver in the way of a portable elevator ever offered the farmers of the corn belt.

At This Rock-Bottom Price They Are Selling Like Hot Cakes

4,000 Galloway "Back Saver" Portable Elevators is all we are going to make this year, and we are going to sell them because my price is based on this quantity and I make you the same price on one as if you bought the entire 4,000 at wholesale in one job lot at spot cash.

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The farmer of today has the binder, the hay loader, the cream separator, the manure spreader, the gasoline engine, the telephone, electric lights, and most of them even an automobile. Then why in the world should he break his back and shorten his life ten or fifteen years by doing what is positively the toughest, most back-breaking, head-aching work of all other work on the farm—throwing corn up from ten to twenty feet with an old, heavy, cumbbersome, twelve pound scoop shovel, each lift averaging thirty pounds?

It is not only barbarous, but it's killing, making it hard to get hired help and driving the boys from the farm. I know myself because I have shoveled off many a load, and can talk from experience, and, while I know it's a fact that everybody could not afford an elevator at the prices that have been charged, yet with this new price we are making there is no excuse now for any farmer not having an elevator.

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The price is right—they are made right—they work right and will give you honest and satisfactory service for many years; and once you try this new way—the easy way—you will be done with the old scoop shovel way forever.

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July 22, 1914.

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This is the whole story in a nutshell. This man will live longer. He will have more energy for other work on the farm in the way of chores and other things that require his brains and attention.

Don't think for a minute because we are making a low price and startling the implement world by this announcement that the elevator is not made right. It is positively made as good as any elevator offered to you by anybody. Sold to you on a guarantee that is a guarantee and every sale backed by a \$25,000 bank bond with the distinct understanding and agreement if the elevator does not do everything we claim for it in every way after giving it a thirty or sixty day trial we will take it back and pay freight both ways. If it does not come up to your every expectation and work as well as any portable elevator you ever saw or tried, and, mind you, on top of this we give you your choice of five selling plans: Cash with order, bank deposit, half note and half cash, all note or the installment plan.

Can you beat it? Listen! The elevator will pay for itself in labor saving alone in one season if you only have a thousand bushels of corn to crib. Figure it out for yourself. The interest at 7% only makes it cost you per year \$5.38, and that's the only way to figure. Can you afford to be without one of these machines for this small cost? I know you can't. Ask for special Portable Grain Elevator circular today.

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The Wm. Galloway Company
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Save the Water If You Can
Kansas must take lessons of its sister state, Texas. The farmers in Texas have water carried over their lands by ditches, reservoirs, and pumping stations, and it pays. One crop saved pays for many years of expense in laying out an irrigation system.
We must save the water for irrigation. We can scrape out large ponds and make reservoirs to hold waste water and then pump it over our farms. Kansas farmers will lose lots of corn this year by not having water to turn on

the corn fields. If every farmer would dig out a big pond in some ravine this fall and save the water, our country would not get so dry.
Ponds should be built so as to have the overflow run out on the side and not over the loose dirt that is filled in. If there is no other way, the water can be pumped out of the ground with a gasoline engine. Let's get wise. Every one who owns a farm and a team should build ponds and keep the water at home instead of letting it run off into the rivers.
W. T. McClure,
Bonner Springs, Kan.

Women Should Read It
"Industrial Drawing for Girls" is a book published especially for the benefit of teachers of such drawing. Parts of it, however, are invaluable to women who are interested in planning clothing which will look as well in reality as in plans. Certain styles of yokes and belts and trimmings are becoming to certain figures. Just why this is so, and how to get pleasing effects in your own case, is told in condensed form. The principles which cause certain hats to look well or poorly on certain persons are

also set forth briefly, illustrated by striking drawings. This book is published by Redfield Brothers, New York, and may be ordered from that house.
If you want the real measure of a man watch him when he has a chance to do somebody a kindness on the sly for which he can never hope to be even thanked.
Lots of folks who are willing to give the devil his dues would be highly offended if you were to suggest that they do that much for their neighbors.

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To Ship Hogs In Kansas

The Kansas livestock sanitary commissioner, Sam S. Graybill, has issued a new set of rules to govern the shipment of hogs in Kansas. This set of rules, made to conform to the regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was issued in compliance with the request made by representative hog growers of the state at a meeting held in Topeka July 11. Most hog growers of the state considered the old rule requiring the vaccination, by the simultaneous method, of all hogs intended for shipment too drastic. The use of cholera virus in uninfected territory spreads the disease. Many hog breeders, for this reason, object to the use of virus on their farms because of the danger of spreading the infection. It will not be necessary, under the new regulations for any one to use virus on uninfected farms. The new rules given here, went into effect August 1.

"No swine which are diseased with hog cholera or swine plague shall be transported or driven, or otherwise removed from one part of the state to the other. All persons intending to ship swine from one point in state to the other, shall before offering them for shipment ascertain if the animals are diseased or have been exposed to the contagion of either disease.

"Public stock yards shall be considered infectious, and no state movement of swine therefrom shall be made for feeding or stocking purposes, except as hereinafter provided. Diseased swine shall not be shipped 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 to a recognized slaughtering center for immediate slaughter, but when so shipped they shall be killed as 'exposed to hog cholera,' and the cars shall be so placarded.

"Swine intended for purposes other than immediate slaughter may be shipped from public stock yards, provided that on inspection they are found to be free from symptoms of cholera, and other contagious or communicable diseases, and are treated by a competent veterinarian under the supervision of the livestock sanitary commissioner, in a portion of the stock yards set aside for that purpose, in accordance with one or the other of the methods set forth under (a) and (b) following:

(a) "Serum alone method. The swine may be given the serum alone inoculation with hog cholera serum prepared under license from secretary of agriculture. After receiving this treatment they shall be disinfected in a two percent solution of cresol compound U. S. P. and held in a non-infected pen for at least six hours before being transported.

(b) "Simultaneous inoculation method. Swine may be given the simultaneous inoculation with hog cholera serum and virus prepared under licenses from the secretary of agriculture. After receiving this treatment they shall be held under supervision for a period of not less than fourteen days. If during this period they have shown no symptoms of hog cholera or other contagious diseases, they shall be disinfected in a two percent solution of cresol compound U. S. P. and held in a non-infected pen for at least six hours before transportation.

"Clean and disinfected cars or vehicles only shall be used for the movement of swine which have been given the serum alone or simultaneous treatment, and such movement must in every case be under certificate issued by the Department of the Livestock Commissioner at Topeka, Kan.

"Cars and other vehicles, pens or yards, which have contained shipments of diseased or exposed swine shall be cleaned and disinfected as soon as possible after unloading, cleaning and disinfecting shall be done by first removing all litter and then saturating the interior surface of the cars, and wood-work, flooring, ground of the chutes, alleys and pens with a solution made with four ounces of cresol U. S. P. to each gallon of water; to which should be added sufficient lime, (not to exceed one and one-half pounds a gallon) to show where it has been applied.

"No hog shall be admitted into Kansas from any state or territory except for immediate slaughter, without permission from livestock sanitary commissioner, and then only in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter given.

"All hogs for breeding or other purposes coming into Kansas must be shipped under quarantine, or placed and kept under such quarantine for twenty-one days after arrival, and be vaccinated with either the serum alone or simultaneous treatment fourteen days before shipment, and be thoroughly disinfected before shipment."

While these regulations require only 14 days quarantine for hogs vaccinated with the simultaneous method it will be safer for the buyer to insist on a quarantine of from 21 to 30 days. Hogs vaccinated with the simultaneous method have been known to die after a quarantine of 21 days. Another precaution the buyer should take is to insist, if the hogs are vaccinated with serum alone, that the vaccination be done not longer than 14 days before shipment.

Veterinary Answers

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER, D. V. S.

We have a very puzzling horse disease. Our mares have swelling on the breast just below the collar and these swellings cake and break open in 10 to 30 days.—Lewis H. Long, R. 1, Gage, Okla.

I believe your horses are affected with distemper, which has simply involved the lymphatic glands at the entrance of the chest, instead of those under the jaw. This condition is rather common, and it should be treated the same as any other case of distemper. As soon as the swelling is noticed at the entrance of the chest, it should be lanced to permit the pus to escape. The wound should be washed out afterward once daily with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid.

What is a metal clamp mentioned in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in curing or treating ruptures in horses?—A. A., R. 1, Atchison, Kan.

The metal clamp used for treating ruptures of colts is sold by veterinary instrument dealers. The application of such a clamp is rather technical, and I would suggest that you have a veterinarian do it for you. Another line of treatment for naval ruptures consists in placing the colt upon its back, forcing the intestines back in the abdomen, then lifting up the sack which previously contained the intestines and passing two metal pins, such as a lady's hatpin, through the base of the sack. A piece of strong string is then tied around the sack between the animal's body and the pins. In the course of a week or ten days the entire part should slough off and the wound is to be treated afterward with antiseptic washes. The object of the pins is to prevent the string from slipping down on the sack. The ends of the pins should be cut off and turned down, so as not to injure the animal.

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Fall boars suitable for both breeder and...

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Each of the following herd boars: Futurity...

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BOARS AND GILTS
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95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale...

- A. J. Thompson. Below is a list of representative sales:
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2 - F. B. Boyd, Jamesport, Mo. 25.00

Mr. Howard Zahn of Jacksonville, Ill., is now through with his big harvest and is devoting his full time answering his many inquiries...

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

F. J. Greiner of Billings, Mo., starts his card in the O. L. C. column of this issue. Mr. Greiner has a splendid herd...

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At the Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm at Olean, Mo., is a bunch of spring pigs...

High Class Berkshire Pigs
Any of our readers wanting strictly high class breeding stock...

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Did you ever consider how much a good auctioneer makes in a year? How much interest he realizes on his investment?

N. Missouri and Iowa

For the last time we call attention to W. E. Bradford's Spotted Poland China sale at Columbia, Mo. August 19.

Publisher's News Notes

A Music School's Success. September 1 the Wichita College of Music will open its ninth annual school year.

Jewell County Breeders' Association
Members of this association, advertising below will offer nothing but first class animals for sale for breeding purposes.

Shropshire-Poland Chinas
Also a few choice spring gilts. Write at once or come and see them.

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The best in Big, Smooth Polands. Stock for sale. See me for a boar.

John Kemmerer's Poland
Choice boars out of Jumbo Ex. and Nob. Chief. Inspection invited.

A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KAN.
Choice, big, smooth Polands. Write me for description and breeding.

Ira G. Kyle & Son's
Large type Poland China King, Bull's A Wonder sire, by a Wonder, Henry's Expansion 176826, by Dorr's Expansion.

Three Fall Boars
Fifty gilts bred, to Miller's Signe Chief and spring boars. Pairs to sell.

Bargains in Spring Boars
Also a few choice spring gilts. Write at once or come and see them.

Choice Spring Duroc Jersey Boars
Sired by Garretson Defender. Out of mature sows.

FOR SALE: KANSAS SPECIALS
POL. GENE. 1911. ORION WONDER 1930W.

15 FALL BOARS
By Orphan Chief and by a Wonder. Also a few choice spring gilts.

E. A. Trump, Formoso, Kan.
36 spring boars and gilts for sale at private sale.

10 Good Spring Boars
Priced right for D. O. V. s. than quick.

Spring Crop of Pigs Doing Nicely
am ready to book orders for fall or summer delivery...

Royal Scion Farm Durocs
The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd, extra choice fall boars...

Durocs \$12
Reds, \$2
Early spring boars \$12.00. Gilts \$8.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief"...

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES
150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th. King's 4th Masterpiece...

Roy Johnston's Poland Chinas
Tried sows, bred or open; fall yearling gilts, bred or open...

Dean's Mastodon Poland Chinas
Serviceable boars and bred sows and gilts. I have some 2-year-old sows...

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS
We offer for sale, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when wanted...

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Hillsdale Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland China. Booking orders now...

Blue Belle King for Sale
Reasonable one of the best Poland China boars. Can't use longer to advantage.

Poland China Boars
WE ARE LOOKING ORDERS for the best Poland China boars...

Poland China Bred Gilts
September gilts bred for September farrow. Also a few choice boars...

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.

Duroc-Jersey Sale

Harper, Kansas

Friday, August 28, 1914

50 12 Sows Bred for Early Fall Litters **50**
25 Early Spring Gilts—Fancy
HEAD 13 Choice Spring Boars **HEAD**

These sows are extra high backed, good boned, stretchy young tried sows that have raised unusually fine early spring litters and are now bred to farrow early this fall. Eight of these sows are by Monarch Chief by The Professor by Ohio Chief and a litter mate to Superba, the hog selling in Browning's sale for \$1,500.00. He is a wonderful hog and perhaps would have made as much Duroc history as Superba had he been fitted and shown.

This is the blood, crossed and re-crossed with Col. and Ohio Chief strains that you are offered in this sale.

A Number of These Hogs Are Show Prospects

The spring pigs are by a grandson of L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, his dam was Dotty Bird. A number of his get in this sale carry the show lines of prize winners and should go to herds headed by champion sires. One Junior sow pig will sell in this sale that will be hard to beat at any show. Breeders and farmers will find here the kind they should have. Much time and money have been used to produce this offering and very little spent for advertising; therefore, they are expected to sell much below their real value. Write today for catalog.

CHAS. W. PARSONS, Harper, Kan.

Auctioneers—Col. John D. Snyder, Col. J. O. Dickerson.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

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.

Greatest Cream Separator Offer

The Melotte—the wonderful Melotte—the great French-Belgian Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now shipped anywhere in the U. S.—and on the most sweeping introductory offer. The best of all separators in Europe or America—yours on this Rock-Bottom free trial offer—all the same price you would pay in Belgium. Write for special offer today.

This is positively the first bona fide, no-money-down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any cream separator ever dared make such a startling proposition before. All others who have ever pretended to offer you a free trial or to send their separators without any money down have taken care to get something out of you first. But we don't want anything.

The Melotte, introduced only one year ago has swept the country. And now the duty is off—the superb Melotte comes in free—you get the full benefit.

Free Duty—Save \$15.25

The high tariff has been cut right off—the great Melotte comes in absolutely free of duty! You win! The American farmer can now get the world's best—the grand prize winner of all Europe—at a price \$15.25 lower than ever before. The Chicago price is the same price you would pay if you bought the machine in Belgium, plus \$1.75 for water freight.

You cannot compare any other separator to the Melotte—the latest and most improved design, construction and operation. The tariff and patent arrangements have kept it off the American market. Now it is here and to any responsible farmer on the most liberal offer ever made.

Absolutely guaranteed for 15 years.

Sent Without a Penny Down

30 Days Free Trial

Your simple word that you would like to see this wonderful imported cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We neither ask nor want you to send us a penny. You set it up—give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows—a free trial in every sense of the word—there is no C. O. D.—no lease or mortgage. If you decide to keep the genuine Melotte, you can keep it on easy

Monthly Payments

These monthly payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the Melotte right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all—it pays for itself. We want to demonstrate and prove that the Melotte does pay for itself.

Valuable Book Free

Free Coupon

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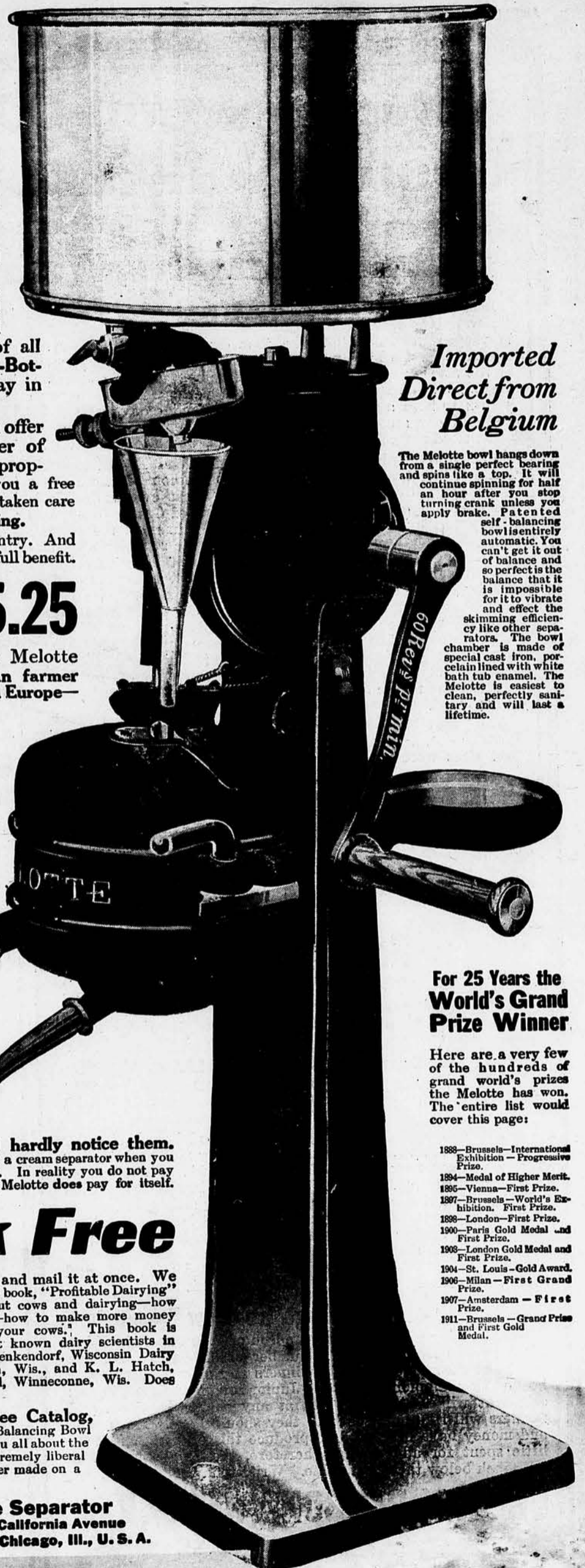
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Place your name on this coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. We will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying" telling you everything about cows and dairying—how to feed and care for cattle—how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country; Prof. B. H. Benkendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School of Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis. Does not contain a word of advertising.

We will also send our Free Catalog, describing fully the Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator and telling you all about the great Free-Duty offer and extremely liberal terms. Most liberal offer ever made on a cream separator.

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Direct from
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The Melotte bowl hangs down from a single perfect bearing and spins like a top. It will continue spinning for half an hour after you stop turning crank unless you apply brake. Patented self-balancing bowl is entirely automatic. You can't get it out of balance and so perfect is the balance that it is impossible for it to vibrate and effect the skimming efficiency like other separators. The bowl chamber is made of special cast iron, porcelain lined with white bath tub enamel. The Melotte is easiest to clean, perfectly sanitary and will last a lifetime.

**For 25 Years the
World's Grand
Prize Winner**

Here are a very few of the hundreds of grand world's prizes the Melotte has won. The entire list would cover this page:

- 1888—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize.
- 1894—Medal of Higher Merit.
- 1895—Vienna—First Prize.
- 1897—Brussels—World's Exhibition—First Prize.
- 1898—London—First Prize.
- 1900—Paris Gold Medal and First Prize.
- 1903—London Gold Medal and First Prize.
- 1904—St. Louis—Gold Award.
- 1906—Milan—First Grand Prize.
- 1907—Amsterdam—First Prize.
- 1911—Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal.