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No. 36.



"—and the fodder's in the shock"

Studebaker

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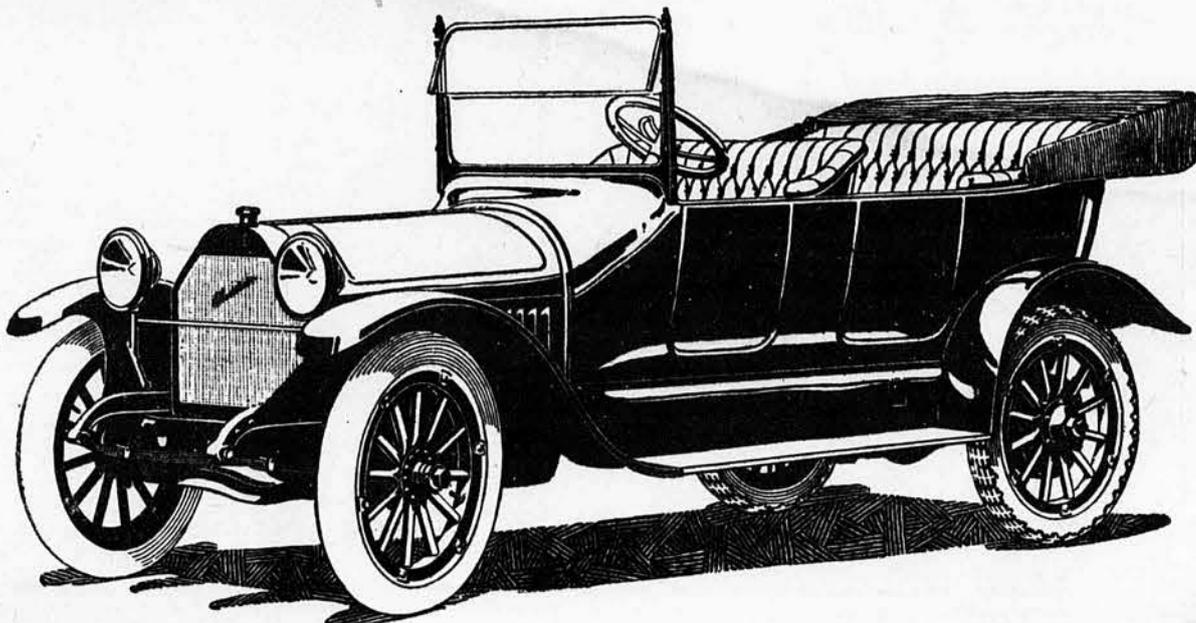
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44
Number 36

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No Wheat on His Farm

Livestock Should be a Feature in His Section, Says E. J. Guilbert of Wallace

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THE farming system used on the 700-acre ranch of E. J. Guilbert of Wallace, Kan., is founded on livestock. Mr. Guilbert does not believe in the grain farming methods so popular with many western Kansas farmers. There are 248 purebred Galloway cattle on the farm, and a large herd of hogs which includes 60 breeding sows. A Percheron stallion, a jack and about 25 mares complete the livestock department. A \$3000 pumping outfit that will irrigate 150 acres, and four pit silos also are features of interest and importance.

Mr. Guilbert went to Wallace in 1890, and "took up" a homestead. This has been increased by purchases from time to time since then until, with some rented land about 6,000 acres is operated. Fifty head of grade cattle are kept, besides the Galloways. The start with the breed was made in 1898, by the purchase of a purebred bull. Mr. Guilbert went into the Galloway business extensively in 1904, and again increased his herd in 1907 by purchasing the entire herd of 127 animals owned by George M. Kellam of Topeka. As will be remembered by many livestock farmers, Mr. Kellam had the oldest herd of this breed in Kansas, and the second oldest west of the Mississippi river.

Galloways are well adapted to range conditions, and the breed has done well for Mr. Guilbert. No effort is made to keep the animals in especially fine condition; the aim is to use methods that are practicable under range conditions. The herd gets all its feed from the pastures in the summer. It also gets considerable feed from the buffalo grass in the winter, when the weather is good, and in addition it gets a strong feed of alfalfa hay and silage. Considerable cane and kafir roughage also is fed.

The four pit silos on this farm have given fine satisfaction, and several more will be dug this year. These silos are on a hill; as there is an underflow of water near the surface on the Guilbert farm it is not possible to place them in the bottoms. One of the silos is 16 by 26 feet, and the other three are 12 by 20 feet. The silos thus far built have just come to the surface, but Mr. Guilbert will build all others about 6 feet above the ground. He also will make them larger; they will have a diameter of at least 16 feet, and they will be dug at least 30 feet deep.

A concrete collar extending about 3 feet below the surface has been constructed, and from this on down the plastering is on the dirt. Little trouble has been encountered in getting the silage out of the hole. An ordinary dump bucket is used on a swinging derrick, and it is dumped directly into a

wagon, or into bunks. The silage is removed rapidly.

The hogs receive a very strong feed of alfalfa in both winter and summer. They get almost all their feed on the alfalfa in the summer, and but a very light ration of grain is fed. Both the Duroc-Jersey and the Poland China breeds are kept; there are 30 purebred Duroc-Jersey sows on the farm.

The hogs are finished in the fall on alfalfa, corn, kafir, shorts slop and some tankage. As the aim is to make a very large part of the gain on the alfalfa pasture, high weights generally are not obtained. Mr. Guilbert believes in making most of the gains on cheap feeds.

It is not usual to find a farmer raising hogs so extensively as Mr. Guilbert so far west in Kansas; Wallace is near the Colorado line. Alfalfa grows well, however, and so long as one has this crop as a foundation for the ration successful hog raising is practicable. Mr. Guilbert believes there will be a considerable extension in hog raising in western Kansas in the next few years.

It will be possible to increase the yields of alfalfa and the other crops very extensively, for by using pumping plants the supply of moisture can be increased. Most of the soil around Wallace is fertile, and when it has enough water for proper



Running a test on the wells before the power house was built.



Mr. Guilbert and his son irrigating a sweet potato field.

crop growing the yields are large. There is considerable land there that has the water level near enough to the surface for profitable pumping.

The centrifugal pump used on the Guilbert farm has a capacity of 1500 gallons a minute. It is run by a 20-horsepower International engine. This engine will use either oil or gasoline. Just now kerosene is used, which costs 7.6 cents a gallon. The engine used about 2 gallons an hour when under a full load. The intention is to build a tank large enough to hold a carload of oil, and to buy distillate by the carload. This will make the cost 4.4 cents a gallon.

There is a battery of seven wells in this outfit, and they are all connected to the same pump. These wells are 38 feet deep, and the normal water level is 14 feet below the surface. After the pump is started the level in the seven wells decreases to 28 feet below the ground, and no long-continued run of the pump ever has lowered it farther than this; there seems to be more water than the pump can use at this depth. With this increase in the lift of the water, the capacity of the pump decreases, so it delivers about 1,000 gallons a minute at the 28-foot level. But 1,000 gallons of water a minute, let it be said, is quite a bit of water.

The well casing through the water-bearing strata consists of 18-inch pipe, which has holes that take up about 40 percent of the surface. The machinery is housed in a permanent concrete house; the pump is placed just above the 14-foot water level. This outfit cost about \$3,000, but it is expected that some saving will be made in the next outfit, which will be installed soon. Mr. Guilbert has learned of many possible savings in installing another outfit, so he believes he can put it in for about \$500 less.

The 150 acres irrigated from this plant is all underlaid with a tight subsoil just above the water bearing gravel, which makes it a good soil to irrigate. It is not so easy to apply water to land that has a loose subsoil. This land has a good slope in many ways, so but little leveling was necessary, and a system of water distribution is used, and pen-

The intention is to use the water from do not and from another that will be installed soon only for alfalfa. This crop does fairly well in the section without irrigation, as the soil is well adapted to its production. The yields can be much increased if more water is applied, however. There is not so much danger from rain while the hay is being cured as there is farther east; western Kansas can produce alfalfa hay that has a better color than the average hay produced in eastern Kansas.

Twelve pounds of alfalfa seed an acre is sown in the spring. The seed is always drilled. A special effort is made to get a firm seedbed with the capillary attraction well restored, and a good stand generally is obtained, except in very dry years.

The crop is cut for hay when it is one-tenth in bloom. Sometimes the mower is started just a little before this even, for the acreage is large, about 150 acres, and it is essential that the cutting should be started promptly, if it is all to be cut before it gets woody. Most of the curing is done in the windrow; the hay is raked as soon as the plants become well wilted. Some of the hay is placed in the barn, but as there is not room for it all under shelter a great deal is stacked. The stacked hay generally keeps well.

It is certain that the irrigation will pay well, although definite returns are not yet available on the profits. When the crop is grown without irrigation in that section there is considerable variation in the yields, and when the rainfall is light, as it was last year, the yields are low. With an abundance of water available high yields can be obtained every year. Mr. Guilbert believes the average season yield

(Continued on Page 31.)



Concrete house which shelters the pumping plant.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Markets.....C. W. Metzker

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E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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PASSING COMMENT—By T. A. McNeal

Who Will Win? 9514

I note that some of my German readers take exceptions to an opinion expressed by me that eventually the Germans will lose. I still have that opinion, but it is no reflection on the bravery of the German troops. They have so far shown very great staying power and remarkable steadiness and bravery in action. And it may also be said that so far as can be learned from the meager and unsatisfactory reports received, the German army has had the best of it.

It is true that the stout resistance of Belgium retarded the German advance for a couple of weeks, but Belgium has been overrun in spite of her resistance and the combined French, English and Belgian forces have been beaten back until at this time the battle line is mostly on French territory and Paris is preparing for a possible siege.

The German military machine has fully proved its efficiency and demonstrated what has long been supposed, that it is the most powerful military organization in the world.

If this were a contest between Germany and France there would be no doubt about the outcome. France might and probably would make a desperate resistance, but within ninety days the German army would be knocking at the gates of Paris and within six months at the very outside, France would be completely at the mercy of the German empire. If the contest were between Germany and Russia alone the result would be much more doubtful and more prolonged, for the resources of Russia are greater than those of Germany, but I am of the opinion that Germany would eventually gain the victory on account of its superior military organization.

If it were a contest between Germany and Great Britain, Germany would win easily on the land but the contest would be long drawn out on the water with the advantage in favor of Great Britain. But here is a contest between Germany and Austria on the one hand and Russia, Great Britain and France on the other with other and smaller nations either in already or threatening to get in.

Austria has so far proved a rather weak ally and as a consequence the brunt must fall on Germany. Even at that, if it were a square contest between the combined armies of Russia, France and Great Britain on the one side and Germany on the other, the result would be doubtful, for the German military machine is so perfect that it is probably nearly equal to all the others combined.

But the weakness of Germany is the destruction of her commerce. That is paralyzed and there is no prospect that it can be restored while the war lasts.

While the German armies seem to be getting the best of it on the land her navy is at a disadvantage. Her service and for all practical purposes plays well without a navy. This means the longest and the resources of Germany will be exhausted.

Her soldiers may be as good fighters as the world has ever seen and I think they are. Her military organization may be the most effective ever constructed by any nation in all the world's history, and I think it is, but all that will avail nothing if her resources are exhausted. The bravest men who ever carried arms cannot fight without food. Russia with her vast territory can feed her armies and have a surplus. Germany cannot.

And so, as this wicked, cruel war goes on the great hordes of Russians will gradually wear out the Germans and slowly perhaps but surely encroach upon the territory of the kingdom of the kaiser until at last it will be forced to yield.

And what then?

Will it mean that Russia will become the dominant power of Europe? Will Russian militarism simply supplant German militarism? If so, the war will be an awful and useless sacrifice of life and treasure and still another war must be fought before the people of Europe shall be free.

The more I think of war the more hateful and wicked it seems. War never has and never will settle a principle. Right has nothing whatever to do with the triumph of armies. The best organized, best armed, most powerful and best handled armies triumph without regard to the justice or injustice of the cause they represent. The present war will not determine who is right, but simply who is most powerful and who can command the greatest resources.

In the war of the Rebellion the South was fighting

for the perpetuation of human slavery. It was as unjust and wicked a cause as was ever fought for, but if the South had had just a little more of material resources in the way of men and arms, and material with which to feed and clothe them while they fought, it would have conquered. The North would have been overthrown and a slave oligarchy would have been established.

The present war in Europe will not determine who is right any more than any war of the past. War stirs up the worst passions of men. It takes toll from the best and bravest. It leaves them weak and unfit to propagate the future race. It costs a burden of debt and pain and mental suffering upon the innocent.

No, no. Do not get the impression that I am prejudiced against the Germans. I simply hate militarism. I hate war.

To Take Warehouse Receipts

Word comes from Washington that the secretary of the treasury has notified the national bankers that currency will be issued on the security of warehouse receipts. That is the old Populist plan except that it is to be worked in favor of the bankers and not of the producers.

Now I have no objections whatever to the issuance of currency based on warehouse receipts representing grain or cotton. In fact I am in favor of it, but why in the name of common sense should not the owner of the grain or cotton have the privilege of going to his government and getting his own currency instead of having to pay the banker interest on the money for which he, the grain owner, has furnished all the security?

But let the good work go on. Every move of this sort teaches a lesson. No banker either can or even tries to answer the question asked above. Of course there is no answer to make. It is simply the rankest sort of special privilege and the banker knows it. But so long as the government grants it to him he will continue to take it.

What the government should do is to enlarge the scope of its postal banks and allow just such securities as these warehouse receipts to be deposited as security and money should be issued to the depositor at cost—that is, the government notes issued should be taxed enough to pay the cost of issuing and distribution. A tax of 1 per cent would be sufficient to cover this cost but even if it ran a little higher than that no complaint would be made.

On this important question it must be said that neither the Republican, Democratic nor Progressive parties offer any hope. They all avoid the question and talk about other things that, as compared with this question, are of minor importance.

I will frankly say that if any voter has the impression that the leaders of either of the old parties are going to take a course that is unsatisfactory to the banking interests he is laboring under a delusion and if he is looking to the leaders of the Progressive party for relief he is going to be disappointed there also.

But sometime, enough people are going to come to the conclusion that they have gathered driftwood for the money lenders long enough either to form a new party or to force one of the parties already established to bring about a sane and equitable monetary system.

Better Than I'd Hoped For

During the past two weeks I have visited four localities in Kansas and examined the samples of crops, especially corn, grown in the several localities. Out in Osborne and Mitchell counties there is a thriving community of Hollanders, a most peaceful and prosperous community of good farmers.

These people hold an annual picnic for social purposes. They come together and visit and also spread a dinner that is calculated to make the visitor from town overload his stomach, for it is a fact that man, with all his boasted intelligence, hasn't as much sense about his eating as most of the lower animals. Spread a good dinner in front of him and he will generally make a hog of himself. Let me frankly confess that these Hollanders tempted my appetite and I ate until I felt uncomfortable.

However, what I started to say was, that while these farmers have not raised a full crop of corn out there, they have raised some good corn and

taking the country over in that locality I would say that there is a good half crop. And there is no complaint among these Hollanders. If they are feeling blue they have the best way of concealing their feelings of any people I have ever seen.

Neither, by the way, did I hear of a single man among them who wants to sell his land. I was told in fact, that there was practically no land for sale and if there is here and there a man who wants to sell, some of his neighbors are ready to buy him out.

Over in the edge of Jewell county, or it may be in the edge of Republic, near the old abandoned town of White Rock, I attended another farmers' picnic. It seemed to me that there were fully a thousand automobiles and buggies gathered in that grove and the crowd was estimated at from four to five thousand people.

I saw no evidences of hard times there either, and heard no complaint. There was no claim that the corn crop would be a full crop but at least one farmer told me that his corn would go forty or more bushels to the acre and I heard of one field that was estimated at sixty bushels to the acre.

On another day last week I visited the little town of Pomona where they are holding, or rather were holding, a farmers' institute and a sort of neighborhood fair. The exhibit of corn there was fully as good as in either of the other localities mentioned and possibly better.

They also had on exhibition some of the finest kafir and feterita I have ever seen. I might also say in passing that I saw there some bread and cakes baked by girls 10 and 11 years old that looked as fine as any turned out by professional bakers. I did not bite into them but they showed up well.

Some men are going to be lucky some time in the future who get those Kansas girls for wives.

Down at Melvern last week there was another old settlers reunion and an exhibit of farm products and needlework. Here too, I was surprised to see the kind of corn on exhibition. Naturally the exhibitors brought in the best specimens of field corn, kafir and feterita, but then if there had not been a fair yield to choose from such specimens could not have been obtained.

So on the whole I am feeling better about the corn crop than I felt last week. Kansas will not have a full crop of corn but as compared with last year the crop will be immense. I believe that it is safe to say that Kansas will have a good half crop of corn.

Diminishing Gold Supply

At a time when gold is most needed the supply diminishes. The world's output of gold for the past year is estimated at fully 10 million dollars less than the year before.

The argument of the people who insist on gold redemption is the stability of the metal. The truth is that there is no metal whose supply is more uncertain and variable. Next year it is possible that the supply will diminish one half, although the need for money will vastly increase. It seems to me to be rather strange that so many men who are not interested in the lending of money should still hang onto the theory that metallic redemption and that in one kind of metal, is necessary.

I can understand how the people who are in the business of lending money should maintain that theory, for it makes possible the control of the money supply, but how about the great class who have always had to borrow instead of lend?

Some German Opinions

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you state that the German ruler may order out to slaughter every able bodied male citizen between the ages of 17 and 45. This is a mistake. If the Reichstag is for war he can order them out but not of his will. As you ought to know, the German emperor is a constitutional monarch and hasn't as much power as the president of the United States. The way you discuss the present trouble it sounds as if Germany is to blame for it. This is not so. England is the one that started it in the first place.

As every one knows, Germany is taking the world's trade away from England, and England, not being able to down Germany alone, has called the whole world together to ruin it. But Germany will teach them a lesson which they will

never forget. England always sticks its nose into everything. It even wants to boss our government about the Panama canal.

In regard to John Fisher's statement about the Socialist members never voting a nickel to be spent for the army and navy, it's a proved fact that the Socialist party in the Reichstag never voted for a law that was intended for the betterment of the laboring classes.

All the Socialist leaders are fooling the laborers. They are out to fill their own pockets. If you don't believe it, investigate them. Bebel was a laborer when he became a Socialist and died a millionaire and left his property to his relatives; never thought about giving it back to the Socialists he got it from.

I was born in Germany, have been only 12 years in this country and know a little about conditions back there. H. A. KNIPPER.
Baileyville, Kan.

Stands Up For the Kaiser

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—All your articles about the present war in Europe go to show one point—that Germany, especially the kaiser, is responsible for it. Everybody who is really impartial and reads not the English papers only, knows that the kaiser did his best to bring peace between Austria and Serbia. The czar of Russia encouraged the kaiser in doing this but at the same time Russia mobilized her whole army.

This step, unfair as it was, started further trouble. By studying the question more deeply to get at the root of all the evil you will be led to the Britains. They always, as far back as history extends, have had somebody to work for them and then swallowed all they could get. England does not like the German nation because Germany is taking first place in the world's commerce.

The label "Made in Germany" was in the way of the British all the time. To protect the German trade all over the world it was necessary to build up a strong navy and a powerful army. Where would Germany be by this time if it had not done so? Tell me, please, Mr. McNeal.

The empire of Germany is about 43 years old and has come up in this short time to a leading place among the nations. Can you tell me of any other nation equal to this? The German people are not all like John Fisher. His cradle may have been in Germany but his heart was never German. He proves himself more as anything else as a real Socialist.

There is an old proverb, "It is a bad bird that soils up his own nest." Mr. Fisher surely never heard of the fourth day of August at Berlin. At this date the Reichstag was called together and was asked for 5 milliard war funds. The money was promptly granted without a single vote against it. On this glorious day the Socialists showed plainly that they will go with the kaiser whenever the Fatherland is in danger. The kaiser is the first servant of the nation, just like the president in the Republic, and everybody is to know how the kaiser did his very best to bring up his nation to the very highest standard. No wonder at all that every German is ready to go in the army to do his duty. Every soldier has it in his mind, "We will win", and so they will fight until the last man and the last horse breathes the last breath.

Mr. McNeal, one year ago you stated it would not be fair to set six greyhounds after one rabbit. Now is it fair that pretty nearly the whole world goes against two nations? But never mind. The Germans will show again that they are no cowards. Already about 400 years ago a single German man stood against the world and won. It was our Dr. Martin Luther.

And what did our Bismarck say? "We Germans fear God and nobody else." In this spirit the Germans go to fight for their existence; to fight for their rights; to fight for their future.

"Providential Memor"
"With God for Kaiser and Fatherland."

RICH STENGEL.

Bern, Kan.

From an American of German Descent

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In your reply to the article, "Are the Nations Civilized?" and in your comment, "Will They Ever Learn?" you treat this matter exclusively anti-German. Germany is more civilized than any other country in Europe excepting maybe little Denmark, where the Socialists and little farmers rule altogether. It is more civilized than our own country if education means civilization. That they have monarchs does not make them less civilized than if they had presidents.

How about our Central and South American republics? Are they civilized? Or is this country more civilized with its money kings and grafters? I think a good deal less, and if you dig into it you ought to find it that way. Think of our mine strikes in Colorado and Michigan.

Germany has lived in peace since 1871 with all the world. Did England do the same? How about the Boers? How about America in Cuba and the Philippines? Read history, Tom McNeal, before you accuse a nation that has thousands of subscribers on your list. You will see how they will fall out of your ranks since this article. Keep your predictions to yourself until the time comes when Germany will be divided between the French, English, Belgians, Dutch and Russians and maybe you would like to have a chunk of it, too. Read history, Tom, and see who helped establish the independence of this country and who fought on the side of anti-slavery in the 60's. Were the English and Scotch people in the majority or were the Irish and Germans?

Please investigate and bring it in your Passing Comments right now when it will help the German cause. ED. LEMBRECHT.
Dodge City, Kan.

An American-German Has a Word To Say

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—To my way of thinking you are somewhat premature in declaring, "The Germans will be whipped." And to me it seems not quite fair, or what you might call a square deal, accepting the ex parte evidence of the English, the French and the Belgians as true, giving judgment as to the future and distributing such one-sided findings through the medium of the press. Many papers have warned against this; even one of your latest issues had something to say about it.

I am of German origin as my name indicates and every fiber of my being says that I am honored in being thus distinguished. Every one of

other nationality ought to have the same feeling for his or her origin.

Born here, I am American first, last and all the time, but Germany comes next. In justice you cannot blame me for disagreeing with your remarks. Your spirit of fairness will suggest that Germany with a whole load on its back and in no condition to talk back must have others to speak for her. C. A. STOEHR.

Elmdale, Kan.

I am glad to give space to these Germans. The feeling of sympathy for and loyalty to one's native land is natural and commendable, but if these writers had read what I said with care they would have seen that I have no prejudice against the German people. On the contrary, I have a great deal of admiration for the German people and the very fact that they are so fine a people makes the horror of this war and the crime of it the greater.

Neither am I particularly prejudiced against the kaiser as compared with other rulers. In fact I am of the opinion that he is by far the most able of the European sovereigns and I am also willing to concede that from his standpoint he really means to benefit the German people.

But of all the European kings and emperors, William most completely typifies militarism. He believes, conscientiously perhaps, but none the less mistakenly, in the divine right of kings. His kingdom is the most intensely military of any in the world, not even excepting the government of Russia.

True, Germany is supposed to be a constitutional government but in fact all other departments of the German government are subordinate to the military. In all his reported addresses the idea of autocratic power pervades the utterances of Kaiser William. He talks about MY kingdom and MY people, evidently considering that he is the state and that he is responsible for the welfare of the German people.

I am not against the German people—very far from it. I am not against the kaiser per se, but I am against the militarism which he more than any other sovereign typifies. I think that he could have made Austria modify her demands on Serbia and thus have prevented the war at this time. But after all that would only have postponed the evil day.

The fruit of militarism is war. The coming of a general war was as inevitable as that night will follow day. Before there can be permanent peace in Europe militarism must be destroyed. In fact, aside from the awful loss of life, the terrible suffering that is being visited upon the people who are in no way to blame for the conditions that bring about that suffering, the militarism of armed peace is almost as bad as war.

The standing armies of Europe were continually increasing. The expenses of military preparation were constantly being enlarged. The indebtedness of the nations was growing larger and larger. That meant national bankruptcy sooner or later. And national bankruptcy meant the overthrow of the government which had brought about the financial ruin.

It is no doubt true that at this time practically all the people of Germany are ready to fight, no matter how much they may have been opposed to armament and war originally. They can no doubt, see that defeat of the German arms now would mean the dismemberment of their country and the imposition of vast indemnities for them to pay.

If this war does not result in the destruction of militarism then it will be a fruitless waste of life, for wars must continue until militarism is destroyed.

But, my German friends, get the idea out of your heads that I am prejudiced against Germany, or that I am especially favorable to Great Britain. I do not pretend to understand European diplomacy. It may be that the real immediate causes of this war have not been published, but to my mind that is not very essential. Concede, for the purpose of the argument, that the German kaiser was not so much to blame as some other ruler, the fact still remains that militarism is the cause, and the war the logical and inevitable result.

The Colorado Situation

By reason of the fact that the attention of everybody is engrossed by the European war, the mine troubles in Colorado have been almost entirely forgotten by the majority of people. I have concluded however, to give space to one more opinion:

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have just been reading in your Passing Comment an article from M. A. Shnelk in which he says that Mr. Leonard was right in his discussion of the Colorado strike situation. Mr. Leonard thought that Colorado mine owners were justified in doing what they did, because he says that they did just what he or any other man would have done. I do not doubt his honesty but if he had taken a second thought he would have seen the fallacy of his logic. It is not because he or I would have done as the capitalists did in Colorado that makes it right. It is a question of social science of which economics is the chief factor. I am certain if one were to give this question a thorough study he would arrive at the conclusion that the mine laborers are in the right. Statistics show that the laboring class in the United States receives about \$520 per annum. The moneyed class is getting hundreds of thousands and millions each per annum, so common justice is surely on the side of the laborers and producers instead of the exploiters, the capitalistic class.

Mr. Shnelk tells us that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company pays its men from \$5 to \$8 a day, but he did not tell us how much the mine owners were making a day. I would like to ask him if any of the mine workers at Rouse are millionaires? As to the laborers having nothing to risk,

the statistics show that Colorado has the largest death rate of any mining state in the Union. It is the capitalist class that has nothing to risk. They only have their unearned increment that the producers have given them.

As to the farmers paying much less wages than the mine owners of Colorado, that simply shows that the farmers are exploited by the capitalist class so that they cannot pay higher wages than \$30 a month. The American farmer is not as independent as the capitalist politician tells him he is. Everything that he sells is controlled in price and likewise everything that he buys is controlled in price by others. He is not consulted at all.

As to the mine laborers being contented until agitators came around and stirred them up, that is the same criticism that is always made of those who have declaimed against injustice. Many of the chattel slaves were contented but just the same slavery was wrong and those who agitated against it were right. The world has always crucified its saviors.

But sometime maybe men will be men. Perhaps sometime the world will be Christianized and co-operation and brotherhood will be established. Until then we should overlook the shortcomings of men. We are all largely the creatures of environment. O. E. SAMUELSON.
Capron, Okla.

Effect of the War on Farm Prices

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Would like your opinion through Passing Comment on the effect of the present European war on American markets, especially hogs, wheat, dairy products and poultry in the immediate future and for the next year or two. LEE R. HUDGINS.
Plains, Kan.

I stated last week that my opinion was that the farmers of the United States would be temporarily benefited by the war in Europe. The only thing that possibly may prevent that will be the financial exhaustion of the people in the nations involved. To be a valuable customer the buyer must have something to buy with. A million tramps would not furnish a market of any consequence and neither would a million paupers. The danger is that this war will be to the death. Germany will fight until completely exhausted unless the people of Germany themselves rise up and take the matter in their own hands, put the kaiser out of business and arrange for peace.

So far as the kaiser is concerned I am satisfied that he would sacrifice all of the men of Germany able to bear arms rather than yield, for the reason that he knows that defeat in this case probably means the destruction of his autocratic power and possibly the entire overthrow of himself and the ruling class.

On the whole however, I am inclined to the belief that this war means higher prices for American farm products for several years to come.

Laws in the Language of the People

We often hear the complaint that the laws are not enforced. Some laws are enforced at times. Others never are; they are merely dead-letter laws, cumbering the statute books, and clogging the administration of justice. Occasionally some smart lawyer drags out one of these dead and forgotten laws and wins a bad case with it; defeating the spirit of the law with the letter of the law.

Every state government in the land has a number of supernumerary officials and several commissions on its pay roll simply to see that certain laws are enforced.

And here is a curious thing! Who is there, lawyers excepted, who can state the conditions and penalties of any law of the land? The people do not know the laws. Nobody knows them entirely; not even the lawyers.

Haven't we here a clue to the general laxity of law enforcement?

The meaning of our laws is so buried in a mass of whereases and whereofs, says and aforesays, hereins and thereins, hereinbefore mentions and thereinbefore mentions; in the hundreds of technical law terms and legal and Latin phrases that, like a physician's prescription, it is merely a string of meaningless words to the lay reader and in some cases even courts and counsel have difficulty in "construing" it.

Suppose our laws were written in the simplest, plainest, tersest English possible. Would not the people, especially the large class of so-called law-abiding people, come to know them, to respect them, to obey them and to see that others respected and obeyed them?

In pointing out abuses on general infractions of a law by the public, the newspapers could (and would) then be of greatest help in promoting law enforcement. They would then be able to print the law in much less than a column or two of lawyer's jargon, and everybody who could read would understand and know the law. There would be far fewer complaints of lax enforcement of law. There would be much less litigation; much less need of the expenditure of public funds for law enforcement.

If laws are intended for the government of the people, why not write them and print them in the language of the people, that the people may know, understand and obey them?

Arthur Capper.

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 MADISON, WIS.

Livestock at Wichita

One of the most important features of the International Dry Farming congress to be held at Wichita, October 12 to 15 will be the livestock meeting, Tuesday morning, October 13. Livestock raising is essential in the dry-farmed sections as well as in those sections more favored with rainfall. A good program has been arranged to emphasize this fact.

Dean E. A. Burnette of the College of Agriculture, of the Nebraska University, will be in the chair. The session will begin at 9 o'clock. George W. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will be the first speaker. His subject has not yet been selected.

Another speaker will be Dr. J. B. Ruthford, livestock commissioner for the Canadian Pacific railway, Calgary, Alberta, whom Minister Motherwell of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, past president of the Dry Farming Congress pronounces the best livestock authority in western Canada.

F. B. Mumford, dean of the College of Agriculture of Missouri will be another speaker. Dean Mumford is the successor of Dr. Henry J. Waters, now president of the Kansas Agricultural college and president of the Dry Farming congress.

W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry at the Kansas college, will talk on beef production in the subhumid region.

Colonel I. T. Pryor of San Antonio, Tex., ranchman, and one of the leading public welfare men of the Southwest, past president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress will talk probably on the relation of livestock to agriculture in the Southwest.

The meeting will be closed with an address on sheep raising by Professor

countries, three Canadian provinces, 25 Kansas counties, and 10 western states and experiment stations. Eight buildings with 16 acres for farm machinery demonstrations will be used to house and accommodate the exhibits. For further information write R. H. Faxon, secretary, Wichita, Kan.

A New Book on Sorghums

One of the best and most readable farm books published this year is T. A. Borman's new volume entitled "Sorghums, Or Sure Money Crops," which has just come from the press. It is designed to induce a greater appreciation of the grain sorghums and to cause farmers to place a greater dependence upon them for grain and forage.

To the farmers of the sorghum belt whose efforts at growing wheat and corn have failed to bring the prosperity and permanency they expected, Mr. Borman's book will be received with delight and welcomed as the only complete treatise now published on grain sorghums. The writer is a practical farmer. He has had very successful experience in growing kafir and other sorghum crops. He has also investigated the experience of many other farmers and has embodied many of their best ideas with his own in this new work. It is a book certain to have an important effect upon this branch of agriculture.

Mr. Borman's book has an inspiring message that will be appreciated by every farmer and stockman in the West. It is a vast storehouse of knowledge that will bring success to any man who will follow its instructions. He gives many hints on growing and marketing grain sorghums that will enable the farmer to improve his methods, better his conditions, and attain a success com-

Who Are Kansas' Master Farmers?

It is the business of the Farmers Mail and Breeze Top-Notch Club to ascertain the identity of the men, or women, who during the current year grew the best yields in the state's several staple crops. These crops are wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa hay, kafir, milo, and feterita. For the best yield in every one of these crops a handsome silver loving cup will be awarded—seven trophies in all. The best average yield to the acre from a plot of five or more acres, will win the prize in each case. If you have made an extra good yield in either of the foregoing crops, send in your report to the Top-Notch Farmers' Club. There are no other qualifications nor fees of any kind.

W. J. Carlyle of the Idaho Agricultural college.

There will be ample time for short floor discussions. The idea of the congress is to have a sane, practical and not too long program, so far as addresses and prepared talks are concerned. Those who attend the meeting may participate freely and at will in the discussions, relate experiences, and ask questions.

There is an innovation in the congress this year in that no credentials are required. All who will may come and take part without appointment from any source, and without going through the tedium of procuring credentials and having them presented and approved.

There also will be a notable absence of parliamentary procedure, in that there will be no nicety of floor or platform regulations. The idea is simply to have a great conference, where every man is the equal of every other man and where the maximum of results may be obtained.

The sessions will begin Monday morning, October 12, and will end Thursday afternoon, October 15. Sessions will be held in the Consistory building at Wichita, the finest masonic meeting place in the West. Sessions of the International Congress of farm women will also be held there, in a separate auditorium.

The meetings will include a roll call of states to determine the progress of agriculture and especially dry farming in the various states of the semi-arid region; a session for the governors of western states who will be here; one for foreign representatives; one on livestock; another on dairying and the silo; one on crops and soils; and a conference Tuesday night, October 13, on marketing and rural credits.

The International Soil-products exposition and the fourth annual Wichita fair and exposition will be held October 7 to 17. Exhibits will be made by the United States government, seven foreign

mensurate with the efforts put forth. The treatment of the entire subject is thoroughly common sense in every detail. Much of it is a description of the methods practiced by the author, which after a lifetime of experience and study he has found the most satisfactory and profitable.

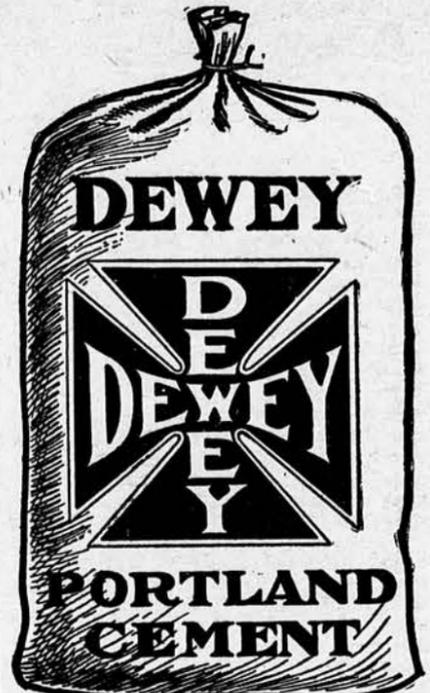
However, the scientific bearing on the subject has not been neglected. Mr. Borman has availed himself of all the most recent investigations and discoveries in growing grain sorghums, thus making the work authoritative, practically as well as scientifically. Separate chapters are devoted to the development of the sorghum belt, grain sorghums in general, grain sorghum yields and values, grain sorghum farming, better grain sorghum crops, feeding grain sorghums, and many other phases of this important subject. Every farmer who expects to grow grain sorghums or who is now growing them would find invaluable help and inspiration in Mr. Borman's book.

These Dogs Are Worthy

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of August 8, I noticed a letter from Will J. Stewart about the dog tax. For several years I have kept a number of dogs. They average about 20 coyotes, 1200 to 1500 jack rabbits, and a number of skunks a year. They make it possible for a few of my sows to farrow out on the prairie without their pigs being destroyed by the wolves. So to sum the whole thing up, my dogs protect my own pigs and poultry and also my neighbors', and the tax I pay on them helps to educate the children. I am quite sure that if it was put to a vote as to whether I should kill my dogs or not, my neighbors would all vote "no."

Coldwater, Kan. S. A. DeLair.

Tillford Moots says he never gambled in his life, 'cept he raised two boys.



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Any Smut in Your Kafir? What the Telephone Map Shows

The African Variety Was Very Susceptible

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

FROM letters received we judge there is more or less smut in the kafir all over Kansas. That is, some fields are smutty while others right across the road, planted with the same seed have none. This is due to the weather at blooming time. If the heads come out in intensely hot and dry weather there will be a great deal of smut. But if kafir heads in favorable weather there will be no smut. The germ of the smut may be in the seed but it requires right conditions to bring it out. The African kafir was early and so came out at a time when conditions were right to produce smut.

Our African kafir is the best we have ever raised in Kansas and it is almost free from smut. This is because we were a little later than most in planting and the heads did not come out until after the hottest weather was over. A letter from a friend at Russell, Kan., says that his African kafir is quite smutty but that it is the only kafir in that section which has made any grain at all. Other inquiries regarding the growth of African kafir this year have been answered and by the time this is written probably have been read by our inquirers so we will not trouble to go over the same ground again.

Our friend who writes from Russell says that feterita has again made good with him and that in a year when all other grains of the sorghum family—and corn too, for that matter—have made a complete failure—all except a small amount of African kafir. Our friend says that he will pin his faith to feterita after this and let eastern Kansas raise the corn. If we lived in that section we should stick to feterita too, but here we do not think it a crop to be grown on a large scale unless it be in years like 1913. If we knew when such years were coming we should all plant feterita. It is a good crop here, this year, and some of it has been cut but we do not think it so profitable as our corn will be.

The only fault we find with kafir or any of the sorghum crops as compared with corn for this part of Kansas is that the harvesting is more costly and the grain more difficult to sell. Harvesting kafir requires one more operation than the harvesting of corn which increases the cost by about 3 cents a bushel. Corn is legal tender anywhere now and is as good as gold coin in a safety deposit vault. While kafir nearly always can be sold for a good price there are times when it brings several cents less a bushel than corn. The liability of kafir to heat prevents its storing as corn can be stored. For feeding stock of any kind except the farm poultry we prefer corn to kafir. So that for eastern Kansas conditions we shall continue to pin our faith to corn as the main crop.

We are in receipt of an inquiry from a Waldron, Kan., reader who asks if we have ever had any experience with vetch as a pasture crop. No, we have not. We have seen vetch which was grown in the sandy district of north central Nebraska which was waist high. A field of this would make a very large amount of pasture if stock would eat it, but we have heard that it is liable to cause bloat in cattle when pastured. If we are not mistaken the soil around Waldron is sandy but is of better quality than the soil on which this Nebraska vetch grew. Such being the case vetch should grow for you unless the hot, dry summers are too severe on it.

But why try vetch when there is something better that will be sure to grow? Why not give sweet clover a trial? Those who have used it for pasture here tell me that it requires only half the number of acres to carry the same amount of stock that prairie pasture requires. We know there is a prejudice against sweet clover with many, but from results reported to us by men on whom we could rely we know there is something more to this sweet clover business than mere talk. We should rather chance sweet clover than vetch; for winter pasture we should rather try wheat or rye than the vetch, although vetch as a

legume is said to be very good as a fertilizer of the soil.

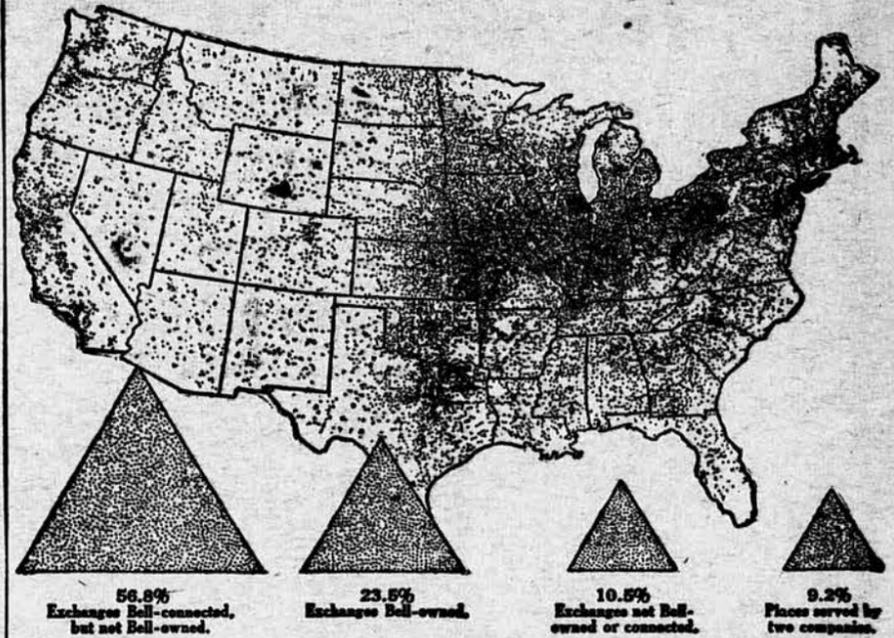
Something, probably the dry weather of last year, has greatly decreased the flying insect population of this part of Kansas. We cut hay on 200 acres of prairie and found only one bumble bee that showed fight. Usually we have had to fight out at least two stout nests every half day. Perhaps wasps resist dry weather better or even flourish on it for we found two nests of wasps in finishing the haying along the creek. The wasps were inclined to show fight a little but they were not so vicious as a nest of bumble bees. As for flies we have never seen the little black horn fly in such small numbers in Kansas. For the last month there has been almost none on our cattle. The only flies now on stock here are the big black flies which are not very plentiful and the common house flies of which there are far fewer than usually. We have seen only two green head horseflies this summer. If the dry weather has driven them out there is some virtue in dry seasons, after all.

Silo filling time will soon be here, and there are many more in this locality to fill than one year ago. The work connected with filling the silo is the worst drawback we can see to this method of putting up cattle feed. For it is hard work filling silos and no mistake, and it is work that extends over quite a lot of time if enough go together to furnish a complete crew for the business. In one company here there are about ten silos and as it takes 18 men or 20 for a complete crew it means that every silo must supply about two men. It is our idea that if we ever erected a silo we should do as an uncle in Illinois does—fill by a small cutter and run it with the farm help and a neighbor or so. By so doing the work would not move off so fast; a silo could not be filled in a few hours, perhaps, but we think it would be better for the silage if it was not put in so fast, and more time were allowed for the stuff to settle. It will not take so much help this year as it did last year for the fodder growth is much heavier and at least one binder can be laid off. But if the growth is larger it is also heavier to handle and there will be many tired men when night comes after a daylight to dark campaign lifting green bundles to a wagon and off again.

A writer from Elk county, Kansas, asks what is usually charged here a day for the use of an ensilage cutter with engine and men to run it. The work is not charged for by the day here but by the ton which is a much more equitable way of charging. If we are not mistaken the charge here is 25 cents a ton for cutter and man to feed it and an engine to run it and the engineer, the silo owner to supply coal. It is more common here now to pay for work done and not for hours. Haying hands are paid by the ton and not by the number of hours they work. It is the only equitable way of charging for it gives the competent man the fruits of his labor and does not compel him to divide with the fellow who loafs on the job.

Now that the need is past it can rain very easily. During the last seven days it has rained three times, one of the rains being the kind that would have increased our corn crop by 50 per cent had it fallen at the right time. But better late than never; owing to the moisture we are going to have a fine kafir crop.

All letters sent me inquiring about hay and hay prices have been handed or sent to persons equipped to take care of them. As a rule those who have alfalfa hay to sell here do not have prairie hay and those who live out in the prairie hay country do not have much alfalfa. So the inquiries go to different persons. The situation is as we described it last week; there is plenty of good hay here for sale which will be put on the market just as soon as the "last run" is cleaned up at Kansas City.



EVERY dot on the map marks a town where there is a telephone exchange, the same sized dot being used for a large city as for a small village. Some of these exchanges are owned by the Associated Bell companies and some by independent companies. Where joined together in one system they meet the needs of each community and, with their suburban lines, reach 70,000 places and over 8,000,000 subscribers.

The pyramids show that only a minority of the exchanges are Bell-owned, and that the greater majority of the exchanges are owned by independent companies and connected with the Bell System.

At comparatively few points are there two telephone companies, and there are comparatively few exchanges, chiefly rural, which do not have outside connections.

The recent agreement between the Attorney General of the United States and the Bell System will facilitate connections between all telephone subscribers regardless of who owns the exchanges.

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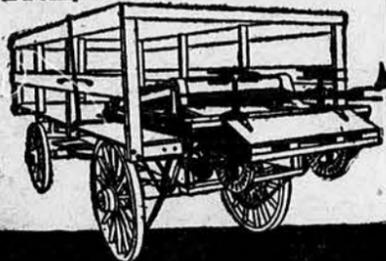
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If it doesn't satisfy you completely—send it back at my expense. That's the offer that has stood back of every "Simplex" Spreader I ever sold—and every "Simplex" owner will tell you that he got his money's worth many times over.

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1502 Guillette Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri



Roots Need Plenty of Space in Which to Develop

BY F. B. NICHOLS,
Field Editor

DEEPER plowing is a much needed thing in soil management in Kansas. There has been too much "skimming" in plowing in the last few years, with the result that the physical condition of the land is not what it ought to be in many cases. Occasional deep plowing is essential if the highest yields are to be obtained.

Deep plowing does three very important things: It brings new soil to the surface, it increases the storeroom for moisture and it provides a greater feeding space for the growth and development of roots. In increasing the depth of plowing it is essential that it should be done gradually; as a rule an inch or two of new dirt a year is all that it is wise to bring to the surface; this is especially true in the Kansas fields that have a hardpan or a clay subsoil. It is not wise to bring more raw subsoil to the surface than can readily be mixed without injury with the surface soil. It is possible of course to bring up more raw subsoil when the plowing is done in the fall; when spring stirring is the rule the subsoil has but little time to get mixed with the top dirt.

Dry Weather Shows.

The dry weather of the last few years in Kansas has shown quite forcefully the need of the conservation of all of the available moisture. It is essential that a storage space should be provided for this moisture if it is to be kept so it will be available for the crops later. Soil that is plowed to a good depth has the power to absorb water readily, but if just the top has been stirred there is considerable loss during a hard rain. Much of the rain in Kansas comes in sudden, hard downpours anyway, so much of the time it will run off the surface unless a good storage space has been provided by plowing. When a large surface runoff caused by shallow plowing is the rule there is a great loss of available plant food and particles of soil, which tends to still further lower the crop producing power of the land.

When the land is plowed but 3 or 4 inches deep, which is the rule on an appallingly large percentage of Kansas fields, there is not a great chance for the growth and development of roots. Frequently the shallow plowing specialists plow at the same depth year after year, with the result that a "pan" forms at the bottom of the furrow slice. The soil becomes puddled at this point, and it is hard for the roots to get through. It is not wise to plow at the same depth, no matter what this depth is, two years in succession.

Deep plowing allows one to get the surface trash under in better condition; it thus promotes an increased supply of humus. Almost all Kansas fields are very low in humus, and some are very deficient in this essential. A very important effect of an increased supply of humus is to increase the water-holding capacity of the land. More humus in the soil makes the land more open—thus it is much easier for the water to enter and to be retained in the soil.

More Deep Plowing Now.

More deep fall plowing will be done in Kansas this year than ever, if the moisture conditions are favorable. Land

that is plowed deeply in the fall, and left rough over the winter, will absorb and hold a great deal of moisture, which will be available for the crops next year. More than this, the conditions will be especially favorable for the development of available plant food, so the crop can make a prompt start next spring. And then in addition the freezing and thawing will have a beneficial effect on the physical condition of the land—the roots will have a much better place in which to develop next year than if the plowing is delayed until spring.

And another beneficial effect of fall plowing which is very important is its destructive effect on insects. When crop insects go into their winter quarters on unplowed land they are well protected from the weather, and frequently they will go through the winter without injury. If the soil is plowed their protected coverings are broken, and a high proportion of them will die.

The very decided effect of deep, early plowing for wheat is shown almost every year; the best yields almost always come from soil that has been handled in this way. Unless the soil is stirred deeply the roots do not have a chance to get the moisture and plant food which is essential for good yields.

It is not necessary to plow the land deeply every year nor for all crops. Medium plowing is best for some crops, take alfalfa for example. Deep plowing is more expensive than shallow plowing, and this must be considered of course. A good system is to increase the depth of plowing gradually, from one to three inches a year, until the maximum depth is reached, and then start in at a medium depth again.

Buttermilk For Hogs

What is the feeding value of buttermilk for hogs? What is it worth a gallon? Ottawa county, Kansas. L. I. B.

The feeding value of buttermilk depends on the amount of water it contains. If no water has been added during the process of churning or after churning it has a feeding value about the same as that of skimmilk. Buttermilk makes a good feed for both growing pigs and older hogs. It always should be fed with some starchy carbohydrate such as corn, kafir, or milo. Care should be taken always to feed milk that is fresh and of the same degree of acidity. Feeding milk that is comparatively sweet one time and very sour the next results in indigestion and scours. Not more than 3 pounds of milk should be fed to every 1 pound of grain. The value of a gallon of milk will depend on the price of other feeds. It sells as a rule at 1 to 2½ cents a gallon.

A little shower of rain last night put a stop to haying for the rest of this week. It caught us with enough hay down to make about 140 bales but we don't care for that. The shower was needed badly.

The old-fashioned, senseless cusser, who swears automatically with every breath he draws, is such a relic of the past that he now attracts as much attention as a woman chewing tobacco.



See it at the State Fair Topeka—Sept. 12 to Sept. 19

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Before buying, get our factory prices on best quality heavily galvanized, open hearth Bessemer steel wire fence. 26-inch hog fence, 14c a rod; 49-inch farm fence, 23½c; 48-inch poultry fence, 27½c. Write for catalog. Tiger Fence Company, Box 55, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

A \$45 Saddle for \$34 Cash

Our latest Swell Fork Saddle, 14-inch swell front, 28-in. wool-lined skirt, 3-in. stirrup leather, ¾ rig, made of best leather, guaranteed for ten years; best hide covered solid steel fork.

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Send in your name for our catalogue now ready.

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Protect and Store Your Grain!

Keep rats, rain, etc. out. Hold for best market prices. Save time in filling and removing grain. The **Bushnell Galvanized Steel GRAIN BIN**—can't rust, break or wear out. Costs no more than wood—lasts forever. Portable. Big door and convenient spouts. Send name on postal now for interesting booklet and low prices. Address **Bushnell Tank Works, 100 Will St. Bushnell, Ill.**

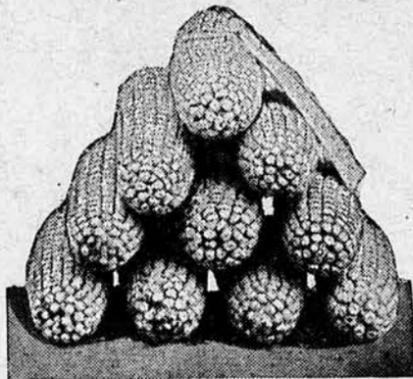
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Wichita Offers Good Prizes

Farm Crops Will Be Featured at the Soil-Products Exposition In October—Special Rewards For Kansas Entries

THE International Soil-Products Exposition will be held at Wichita October 7 to 17 in connection with the International Dry-Farming Congress. Every farmer in the world is urged to enter crops in this show. Special prizes will be given for Kansas products shown at the Exposition that may be selected for the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915. A preliminary premium list is available now, and the complete list will be issued July 15. All farmers who are interested should write to John Ferriter, 112 East Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.



Potatoes: Uniformity and size considered from a commercial standpoint, freedom from disease, character of eyes and skin, quality for table use.
Pumpkins and Squashes: Uniformity and trueness to type, general outside appearance, quality of

flesh for table use.
Miscellaneous Vegetables: Trueness to type, uniformity of size and form; texture and color, flavor, cooking or eating quality.

The following suggestions have been adopted for the guidance of exhibitors:

Preparing Sheaf Exhibits.

Select desirable heads just as the grain enters the yellow, ripe state. Choose well-filled heads that you think will make a good representative showing for the type of grain which you desire to exhibit. Cut the straw as close to the ground as possible, so you can exhibit full length of straw, or if the grain has been cut, then select the best heads with as long stems as possible.

Make up samples of not to exceed 200 heads. Tie with cloth or narrow ribbon just under the heads, at the butt and in the center of the bundle, and place in a darkened room to cure or ripen. When time permits careful work, untie the bundle, spread out, moisten straws by sprinkling and carefully strip all adhering leaves from straws. With a soft cloth polish every straw. Now, neatly tie up the bundle with any narrow ribbon of appropriate color, tying firmly yet neatly, in at least three or four places. See that all heads are evenly placed, making one compact, circular bush. This is very important. Do not use string in tying bundles of grain. The string may cut the straws when they become dry. See that every sample is neatly and accurately labeled, wrap in thin soft cloth, and put where it will be suspended in a free current of air with the heads up, unless they are in an unnatural position and very much bent, when they may be straightened by being hung down. Hang the bundle out of reach of the rays of the sun.

Preparing Sheaf Exhibits of Forage.

Select the most leafy types to be found in the field. Get the best and most erect individual specimens obtainable. Cut them as close to the ground as possible. Put in a loose bundle not more than four or five inches in diameter, and loosely wrapping in newspaper, or, better still, in thin, porous cloth, hang in the dark to cure. To retain their color, forage samples must be dried or cured in the dark, away from the sun, with plenty of dry air. When well cured select the individual stems that have retained the best leaves with their leaf color and make up the exhibit bundles four inches in diameter. Do not strip a single leaf or branchlet from the stem, since the aim is to show for forage value and to retain all the leaves possible. Timothy, brome grass, or hard grass, millet and other grass samples are spoiled for forage samples by stripping. Tie in a neat manner with a narrow ribbon, fastening bundle securely in three or four places, and suspend in a free current of air with the heads down. It is desirable to take samples giving full length of stems at each cutting of clover, alfalfa, or other forage cut more than once in the season. Give date of each cutting.

A collection of native grasses should, in each instance, show seed or head, either in blossom, or full seed; with full length of straw or stem. Every bundle of grass should have attached to it a small card bearing its common name, and where possible, the botanical name as well.

Hard red winter wheat, hard red spring wheat, soft winter wheat, soft spring wheat, bluestem wheat, or similar foreign variety, red fife wheat, or similar

foreign variety, club wheat, or similar foreign variety, durum wheat, marquis wheat, or similar foreign variety, velvet chaff wheat, red turkey wheat, hard wheat, any variety, soft wheat, any variety.

Oats: Bushel white oats, bushel black oats, bushel red oats.

Barley: Peck two-rowed barley, common; peck six-rowed barley, common; peck beardless barley, peck black hulless barley, peck white hulless barley.

Rye: Bushel winter rye, bushel spring rye.

White Corn (Pure Bred): Boone county white, silver mine, Johnson county white, white pearl, mammoth white, large white dent.

Yellow Corn (Pure Bred): Reid's yellow dent, Leaming, Kansas sunflower, Hildreth, golden beauty.

Mixed Variety: Bloody butcher, calico, any other variety.

Sweet Corn: Early Minnesota, late Stowell's evergreen, country gentlemen.

Pop Corn: White pop corn, yellow pop corn, rice pop corn.

Champion: Best ear white corn, best ear yellow corn.

Grand Champion: Best ear of corn (any color).

Peas (Any Variety): Peck field peas, peck cowpeas (new era), peck cowpeas (whippoorwill), peck cowpeas (any other variety).

Beans: Peck soy beans, peck stock beans, peck white beans (any variety), peck Mexican beans.

Kafir: Black hulled white kafir, white hulled white kafir, red kafir, feterita.

Milo: Peck standard milo, peck dwarf red milo (crooked neck), peck dwarf red milo (straight neck).

Broom Corn Seed: Peck standard broom corn, peck dwarf broom corn, peck brown durra, peck Jerusalem corn, peck Proso.

Millet: In addition to the prizes for the grain, there is an elaborate premium list for sheaf grains. The list for the vegetables and fruits is just as elaborate as that for the grains. All who are interested are urged to write to the management for a complete list and other information.



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Extra quality tobacco. It's a mild, fragrant smoke.

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How a sister played a trick that brought rosy health to a coffee fiend is an interesting tale:

"I was a coffee fiend—a trembling, nervous, physical wreck, yet clinging to the poison that stole away my strength. I mocked at Postum and would have none of it.

"One day my sister substituted a cup of piping hot Postum for my morning cup of coffee but did not tell me what it was. I noticed the richness of it and remarked that the 'coffee' tasted fine but my sister did not tell me I was drinking Postum for fear I might not take any more.

"She kept the secret and kept giving me Postum instead of coffee until I grew stronger, more tireless, got a better color in my sallow cheeks and a clearness to my eyes, then she told me of the health-giving, nerve-strengthening life-saver she had given me in place of my morning coffee.

"From that time I became a disciple of Postum and no words can do justice in telling the good this cereal drink did me. I will not try to tell it, for only after having used it can one be convinced of its merits."

Ten days' trial shows Postum's power to rebuild what coffee has destroyed.

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

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

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

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

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

The facts are—1 a building just 4,000 no more. Going like hot cakes now—get your reservation in. My price to you on one is based on that quantity, or the same on one as if you'd take the whole 4,000. You buy direct from factory and pay for actual cost of labor, material and

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THROW AWAY YOUR SCOOP!

It's a back-breaker, an instrument of torture. My Portable Elevator saves time—30 minutes to an hour on every load cribbed, which gives you that extra time in the cornfield and thereby pays for machine first year and makes you money. Adds years to your life.

Guaranteed As Good As Any Better Than Most

The Galloway Portable Elevator is no experiment; it's tried and tested—guaranteed—backed by a \$25,000 bond. Sold on 30 to 60 days' trial with the understanding that if it's not all we claim, if it fails to work as good as any you ever saw or tried at any price, I will take it back and pay the freight both ways.

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I'll Keep Your Hogs Healthy and Expel the Worms

There's absolutely no reason why you can't raise 200-lb. hogs inside of six months, provided you keep your swine well, clean and free from worms.

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

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Makes Hogs Healthy—Expels Worms

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

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

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

Send for my free book that tells all about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

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

One application of my Processed Crude Oil will do more to rid your stock of lice and cure them of mange than three applications of any other preparation on the market, for the reason that it kills the nits as well as the lice, and remains on your stock for so long that it thoroughly cures them of mange. Put up only in 52 gallon barrels, and sold for \$5.00 per barrel. Why pay \$1.00 per gallon for a dip when you can get the best for less than 10c per gallon? My PURE CRUDE OIL is an excellent lubricant for all kinds of farm machinery and for painting farm tools to keep rust off. \$3.50 per barrel of fifty-two gallons. Sprinkle the hog bed with it and lay the dust. See my advertisement of refined oils at wholesale prices in next week's issue. Send cash with order. Address: **C. A. Stannard, Box M, Emporia, Kan.**

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Sold 2,000 Horses in a Day

East St. Louis, a World Market Shows Rapid Growth

BY TAMPTON AUBUCHON

MORE than 2000 horses and mules have been sold in one day at the National Stock yards located in East St. Louis, Ill. This long has been noted as the largest horse and mule market in the world. Its growth has been phenomenal. In 1870 only 2235 horses and mules were sold in East St. Louis, while in 1913 the receipts amounted to 170,000. The number handled this year probably will show a further increase. This remarkable growth is due to the location. St. Louis is the gateway between the two great sections where horses and mules are produced and used.

Many States Supplied.

This is known as the great southern market. It is but natural for the breeder or shipper to send his stock where it will meet with a ready sale, and it is just as natural for the buyer to go where there are large numbers from which to select. The extent of the business transacted at this market by the fact that it supplies a large portion of the horses and mules shipped to Delaware, Virginia, and the South Atlantic states; practically all those bought for use in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and has its full share of the trade with New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the New England states. Its central location also makes it an important recruiting station for the armies of the United States and other countries.

This market has received 8116 horses and mules in one week during a busy season. When you consider that these animals are consigned by different owners from practically all of the horse and mule producing sections of the country and are sold to buyers who live hundreds of miles apart, the system of handling must be nearly perfect to prevent disastrous confusion and mistakes. There rarely ever is a dispute over the ownership or purchase price of an animal, so carefully and thoroughly have the details of handling been worked out.

The method by which sales are made is one of the most interesting features of the yards. Almost all the mules are sold at private treaty. Many of them change ownership in carload lots. Some horses also are disposed of at private sale but the greater portion are favored with a more spectacular method of transfer.

An Auction in Comfort.

Eight hours a day during the first four or five days of every week is devoted to a horse auction. This auction is conducted in a building constructed for the purpose. The horses are led into the arena at one end and are taken out at the other when sold. Seats have been built around the arena for the use of visitors and spectators. The buyers congregate in the "pit" and bid on the horses as they are offered for sale. The auctioneer stands on an elevated platform that has the appearance of a pulpit and a clerk is seated on each side of the auctioneer. Each clerk makes a record of every sale thus providing a check on the figures of every transfer. If a buyer is unknown he is requested

to furnish references or make a cash deposit when the sale is made. The horses are brought into the ring singly or in pairs. They have been inspected previously for soundness and the result of the inspection is called out by the inspector. His statement is entered by the auction clerks, on specially ruled auction sheets, and on a card bearing the buyer's name. The card is attached to the halter after the sale is made. When the buyer settles for his purchase, which usually is done after the load is bought, if he disagrees with the bill furnished him by the office force, the clerks' sheets are appealed to. If they agree he settles at the price shown on them, if they disagree, he pays the lower figure.

Every horse is sold under the initials of the consignor and a number stamped on two linen tags. One of these tags is fastened on the halter and the other is braided in the mane, when the animal is first brought to the barns. The horses are moved sharply up and down in front of the auctioneer, after being led in the ring. So keen are the buyers that often before the onlooker can realize what is going on, a sale is completed and another horse is under consideration. Two sales a minute sometimes are made.

Every Horse is Tested.

Every horse is sold under a guarantee of soundness and work qualities. After the sale the horse is taken to the work lot and tried for its work and wind. If defective in either, the work inspector rejects the horse; pulls the "sold card" from the halter; writes the character of the defect on the back of the card; and returns the animal to the auction ring where it is resold. At noon after the morning sales, or in the evening following the afternoon sales, the buyers examine their purchases and if defects or unsoundness are found other than the guarantee, the horse is rejected and resold. This system gives the buyer complete protection and all he has to look after is the kind of horse and value that is required for his particular trade.

The market is a model of cleanliness and every precaution is taken for the physical well being of the horses and mules. The stalls are kept scrupulously clean and all of the barns are thoroughly disinfected under state regulations, once every month. All cars used in shipping animals from the market are cleaned and disinfected by the railroad companies before being loaded. There are twenty-six horse and mule barns at the East St. Louis yards, some of which are two stories high. These furnish a floor space of about 19 acres.

The auctions attract many visitors. As a feature of interest it rivals the big "Pit" in any of the board of trade or stock markets. There is something about the sale of horses that strikes a responsive chord in human nature. You may gaze into the vortex of the "pit" of the board of trade; see the wild gesticulations; and hear the seemingly vicious unhuman vocal outburst of excited grain speculators. You may witness the almost childish conduct of the buyer

(Continued on Page 20.)



Where 2,000 horses and mules have been sold in a day—East St. Louis, Ill.

Birds I've Seen This Season

Martins, Robins, Kingfishers, Thrushes and Many Other Birds
Have Made the Summer Interesting For Kansas Children

[Letter Awarded First Prize]
EARLY in the spring we noticed two red birds that stayed in a large lilac bush close by our south parlor window. They seemed tame and we thought they were going to build a nest as they were always picking up threads and other bits. In about two weeks the male bird began to act very queerly. He would fly against the window glass and hit it with his beak. He would keep it up for about ten minutes. We kept feed on the sill all the time and he got so tame that when I would sit down to the piano to play, he would hop inside the sill and sit about three feet from my stool and chirp and sing until I stopped playing. Then he would fly away. We put feed on a chair close to the window and opened the screen, but he wouldn't leave the sill. When several persons are in the room he keeps up his pecking on the glass, not a bit afraid. He will go to the bedroom window, and sit and look at himself in my dresser mirror. We do not know where his mate went, but I often wonder if she didn't get killed and if that isn't why he keeps up his flying and pecking against the window. He makes a good alarm clock as he starts his tapping about five-thirty in the morning. It is much nicer to have a pet that can enjoy his freedom, than one caged up.



Two Thrushes Live Here

her when she was out to see that she would not kill any more. They grew large enough to learn to fly. One day they flew away and they never have come back.
Luella Raff.
Blackwell, Okla.

How the Doves Learned To Fly.
One day I saw two turtle doves building a nest. I watched them for half an hour each day for three days, when it was finished. The day after the nest was done, the mother bird laid an egg in the new nest, the next day another, and then she sat on them. I watched the eggs, and in three weeks two tiny turtle doves were hatched. When they got old enough to fly, the old mother bird got out on a limb and called her little ones to her. Then she gave one a push, and he lit on the porch roof about a rod from where he started. She gave the other a push and it lit on a little branch below. A few days later I saw the two little birds flying around about a foot from the ground. They could fly about a rod, then they would drop to the ground, but they tried and tried until they could fly quite a way. When the little birds could fly well, mother, father and babies left their nest.
I have a museum. I have nests of the oriole, wild canary, brown thrush and king bird. I intend to get a collection of bugs and things like that.
Laurel Matherby.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

Have You Seen a Bird Fish?

[Letter Awarded Second Prize.]

One day, down at the Smoky Hill river I watched a kingfisher. He sat very still on a dead limb which hung over the shallow water. Then I saw a small fish swim into this shallow water. Kingfisher gave a harsh rasping kind of laugh and the fish stopped still in the water. The fisher dived into the water and caught the fish and flew into some trees nearby.

Once I saw a blue heron wading in the river. He would wade slowly and carefully so as not to make a sound. And when he spied a fish he would dart at it. He also caught small frogs. I never saw a bird eat so much at one time. When he was full, he would stand near some driftwood and could scarcely be seen because he looked like the dead wood and mud around him.

There are a great many sand-pipers here. They wade in very shallow water and catch and eat small water bugs and worms. They make a little sound as if they were saying, "Sweet, sweet," to each other. When they bathe, they do not sit in the water as other birds do, but fly hard right into the water, again and again.
Salina, Kan. Ann Pafford.

A Bird That Didn't Stay Caught.

One sunny day I found a little bird fast in a trap that some boy had set to catch innocent little birds. I found that its leg was badly mashed, but I set it free. It was a very pretty robin, one of the few that you see here. In about a month I found a nest not far from the house with five eggs in it. I also discovered afterward that it was the same robin I had set free. I put food out every morning on the ground near the nest so that she would have plenty to eat without going far from the nest. Early one morning when I went to put food out I found five little robins. In a day or two I happened to be standing at the window when I saw the old cat near the nest. Just as I went out to call her, she made a leap and caught one of the little birds. I kept her shut up part of the time after that, and watched

Manhattan, Kan.

The Home in the Peach Tree.

I want to tell about a bee martin that built its nest in one of our peach trees this summer. The martins carried the straw, string and other things to make the nest. Soon there were four speckled eggs in the nest and next, four little birds. The mother would watch the little ones, and the other bird would find something for them to eat. When anyone would go around the nest, she would fly around over their heads and make a noise. Then the little birds would open their mouths for food. Sometimes I fed and watered the little birds. Then one evening I went out to see them, and they were gone out of the nest. I looked around a bit and they were sitting on the ground. Every little while they would fly a little way, then stop as if they were resting.
Zelma Williams.

Wellington, Kan.

These Birds Were Wise.

One summer some flycatchers built their nest in a tree near our home. We watched them as they built their nest, and one day one of them brought an old snake skin. Part of the skin they put inside the nest and the other part they left hanging on a branch nearby.

Soon afterward we saw six little eggs in the nest. Two or three days after that a squirrel ran up the side of the tree, straight for the nest. It was after the eggs. Just then the wind blew a little and as it shook the old skin, it looked exactly like a snake. The squirrel saw it, and turned and ran for his life.
Mildred Coldwater.

Brazoria, Tex.

Where Are They Now?

One day this spring I saw two wild canaries building their nest in a pine near our house. The little birds worked steadily and in about two weeks I found that the nest was completed and that the little mother bird had two eggs under her. Her nest was built under a wide spreading bunch of pine needles which made a perfect

roof over the little hanging nest. The little mother bird built her nest of feathers, straw and fine hay. The bottom of the nest was lined with soft, downy feathers. It was hung by three long stems of hay and was wrapped three or four times around the branch to which it was hanging. It was hung just far enough from the limb so the mother could fly in and out easily. A month passed and I went to see the nest again. I was surprised to see five little birds. The five little mouths had to be fed, so all day, mother and father canary flew back and forth with worms and bugs for the little ones. Soon they were feathered out and wanted to learn how to fly, so the next time I visited the nest, it was empty. They were all gone out into the world to work for themselves.
Francis Clements.
Bonner Springs, Kan.

These Names Won

The name which won first prize in the recent contest was "Stories of a Rag Doll" sent in by Grace Mitchell; the title which won second prize was "Tumble Top Tales", submitted by Sarah Ingram.

Jefferson Was Accomplished

On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee said, "The United Colonies ought to be free and independent states." No vote was taken and nothing more was said until July 2, when Lee's resolution was adopted.

I always think of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, for they were the main ones in writing the Declaration of Independence.

Thomas Jefferson was learned in several ways; he could play the violin, and dance and he knew many languages.
Chetopa, Kan. Retha Mollenhour.

An Arithmetic For Farm Children

An arithmetic text book designed for use in rural schools has been written by John E. Calfee. The problems in this book are based on the everyday experiences of farm boys and girls. The first chapters take up the fundamental work as an ordinary arithmetic does, but in later chapters practice is given in applying this work to all lines of farm operations. Some of the subjects considered are idleness and carelessness with machinery, markets, poultry problems, spraying, the value of birds to farmers, soil erosion, soil rotation, soil fertilizing, seed testing, cost of crop production, silos, bad roads, building problems, business problems and sewing, food and sanitation. It is published by Ginn and Company, Chicago, Ill.

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Albert Marty.

Rialto Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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William Kuehn.

Care of Lutheran Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

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A. L. Orange.
R. 7, Chillicothe, Mo.

I obtained a copy of the Farmers Mail and Breeze from a neighbor and found a great deal of useful and up to date reading in it. No farmer should be without it.
E. P. Lochrie.
Gifford, Ark.

I find the Farmers Mail and Breeze the best farm paper. I have taken it for five years.
D. P. Martens.
R. 2, Buhler, Kan.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is a number one in its class.
Nickerson, Kan. W. N. Smith.

The more I read the Farmers Mail and Breeze the more I like it.
Mrs. O. F. Wymore.
Kingman, Kan.

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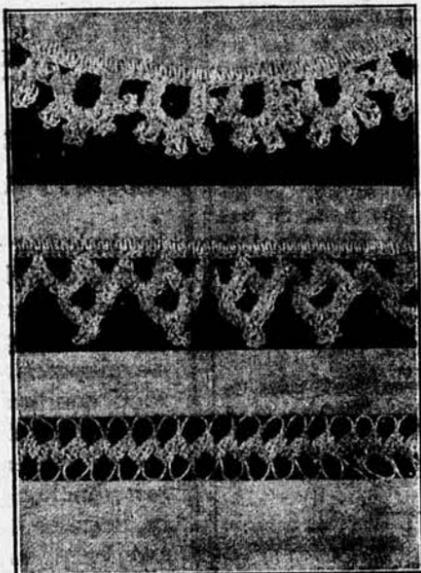
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"Hopes" Made With Needles

Copy Jane's Ideas in Summer Pick-Up Work

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

THERE is one branch of the feminist movement that hasn't received the publicity it should. It has been developing faster than the suffrage movement. It has Legislation for Protection of Working Women outstripped. It's the Hope Box movement. It has developed since Roosevelt's administration, without leaders, without campaigns, without speeches, without documents. Men don't know much about it—perhaps that's the reason it hasn't been talked about—but men are at the bottom of it all, young men and diamond rings.



Two crocheted edges, and hair pin insertion

Jane has one. She started putting away things years ago when Battenburg was the only thing in fancy work. The surest way to tell a woman's age isn't by looking at the youthful bloom or the wrinkles. Just ask her if she can do Battenburg. If she says, "Yes, I used to do lots of it," put it down twenty five or more. Or say, "Have you just learned to crochet?" and if she answers, "My goodness no, I've done it for years," you can know she came before the first Golden Era of Crocheting—forty would be the most charitable age to record.

Jane came into fancy work maturity at the end of the Battenburg period in history. She has lived through drawn work, colored embroidery, horse hair braiding, plaster paris modeling, spool weaving, and just now she is in the midst of punch work, cross stitch, net embroidery, teneriffe lace, braided rugs, hairpin lace, Italian cut work, tating and crocheting. Jane's pardon is to be begged if some of her activities in fancy work have been omitted. She couldn't expect me to see everything with my lap covered with centerpieces, with guest towels in both hands, and pillow tops, luncheon sets, breakfast caps, tea towels, tray cloths, and the Great Grand Master of Those who Punch, Tat, Crochet and Weave knows what else fluttering before my eyes.

It was only with super-masculine effort that I remembered anything. Scattered throughout a house, on beds, bureaus, and stands, hanging at windows and in closets, a great deal of fancy work doesn't seem so much, but folded

used on the edging with an explanation of the abbreviations:

Chain stitch or ch—This is the foundation of all crochet, and is simply a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one.

Single crochet or sc—Put the hook in a stitch of the work, bring the thread through in a loop and through the loop on the hook at the same time.

Picot—A loop of chain stitches. In these patterns they are made by chaining 5, and fastening with sc in first stitch.

Edge for mats—Four sc in goods, ch 8, turn, and fasten in first sc, ch 1, turn. Cover the chain in this way: 2 sc under 8 ch, 1 picot, 2 sc, picot, 2 sc, picot, 2 sc, picot, 2 sc, * 8 sc in goods, ch 8, turn, and fasten in fourth st from hook, 2 sc, slip the loop off the hook, insert it in the last picot of previous ring, then catch the loose loop and draw it through 2 sc over 8 ch, picot, 2 sc, picot, 2 sc, picot, 2 sc, picot; repeat from star, across the edge.

Good Sense Says Guest Towels.

Jane believes in small sized guest towels. She says they save washing, and when you think of it, it does seem foolish to wash a big, thick, heavy towel that has been used only once, when a little one would have served just as well. A little towel may be slipped through with the rest of the clothes and the work won't be noticed. What's more, they're cheaper. A little strip of good quality toweling of the narrow width costs only 35 cents, and the thread for edging almost nothing. For such little towels the edge must be quite narrow to look well. One of the prettiest edges she used on her towels is the middle one shown in the illustration. To make it, sc along the edge covering the narrow hem, turn.

2nd row—Ch 6, skip 4 fasten with sc. Repeat along the entire edge, turn.

To finish—* 8 sc under 6 ch, 4 sc under next 6 ch, ch 5 turn, fasten with sc between the 4th and 5th sc of previous loop ch 1, turn. 4 sc under 5 ch, picot, 4 more sc under same 5 ch, 4 sc under loop below to finish covering

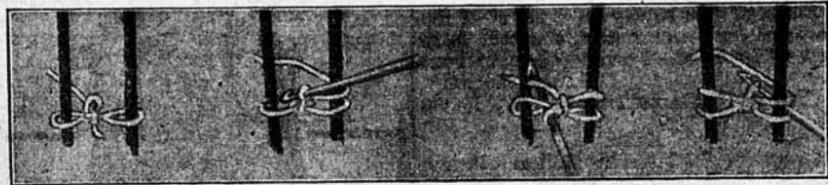


Fig. 1 Fig. 2 Fig. 3 Fig. 4

away in one box, all flavored with the same sentiment, all awaiting the same great occasion, it staggers one even if she is sitting flat on the floor, peering over the edge.

Mats Protect the Polish.

The crocheted edge at the top of the illustration was used on the coverings for asbestos table mats. These mats she had purchased for five cents each. There was one oblong one to go under hot platters, and the others were small round ones. The coverings were made of white table linen of a plain design that would look well with any tablecloth she might be using. On the side that she was to use next to the table, an opening was made—she allowed extra material for this when she cut it out—for the mat to slip into. The edges were hemmed back by hand, and supplied with little flat buttons and buttonholes to fit. These are the directions for the stitch

it. * Repeat from star, across the edge.

Hairpin Insertion is Easy.

Putting hemstitching or elaborate embroidery on a pair of sheets seems foolish to older housekeepers. After you've tucked in sheets for ten or more years the folly of tucking in hours of work each time is evident. But these were her first sheets and she insisted that the little row of hairpin insertion across the top really was easy to make and that it "went very fast." Hairpin lace is made on a hairpin, manufactured for the purpose. The smaller size may be bought six for five cents, and larger sizes one for ten cents. Number 30 thread is used for lace for pillow slips and sheets. The thread is tied around the prongs of the hairpin with a loop in the center for the crochet hook. (Fig. 1.) The hairpin is held in the left hand with the bend at the top. To begin, turn the hairpin over, turning the out-

side prong toward the inside of the hand. Never turn the hairpin toward the outside. Then insert the crochet hook in the loop and catch the thread back of the hairpin with a sc st. to form another loop on one of the prongs. (Fig. 2.) Then take 2 sc sts under the near side of the loop on the other prong, (Fig. 3), and turn the hairpin once more. This time it will be necessary to turn the hook also and make the next stitches working on the side of the hairpin farthest from you until the pin is turned again. (Fig. 4.) The stitches are the same—one sc st to make the loop, and 2 sc sts under the near side of the loop on the opposite prong. The next time the pin is turned, the hook is on the side near the worker.

Harvesters That Made a Record

Harvest hands were scarce this year, and that is the reason the girls in this picture went into the field. The photograph was made in Bill Fulton's field 10 miles south of Bucklin. The girls tried shocking one afternoon and got along so well that Mr. Fulton offered them 15 cents an hour. They did all the shocking except what the boy, Willie Squire, did. He was hauling water to a crew in a nearby field and helped



during his spare time. The girls are Roxie Fulton and Marietta Newell of Bucklin.

Bucklin, Kan. H. V. Givens.

Don't Neglect the Frosting

Take an old pair of scissors and cut a handful of figs and half a cup of seedless raisins very fine. Cook together in a little water until tender and dry, but not until scorched. Next cook a pint of sugar moistened with water until it spins a thread from a spoon. Take it from the fire, add the fruit and beat until right to spread. This amount makes filling and icing for a large cake. A pinch of cream of tartar added to boiled icing helps to keep it from cracking when cut.

Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith.

Sterling, Kan.

This Icing Won't Crack.

Icing made with powdered sugar will not peel or crack and there is no possibility of failure as there is with boiled icing. For plain white icing, take 1 cup of powdered sugar, 3 tablespoonsful of sweet cream, or enough to make a paste which may be spread. Add any flavoring desired and stir until well blended and perfectly smooth when it is ready for the cake. If too stiff, add a little more cream, if too thin, a little more sugar.

For banana cake, cover each layer with the icing, then with bananas sliced thin. Nuts, figs, dates and coconut may be used in the same way. For delicious chocolate icing, take 1 cup powdered sugar, 5 tablespoonsful of sweet cream and 2 even tablespoonsful of cocoa. Stir until it grows smooth. Flavor with vanilla.

Pocatello, Ida. Mrs. L. Amstutz.

One Egg Is Enough.

I have used this icing for years: Boil 1 cup of white sugar and 5 tablespoonsful of cold water until it will thread from a spoon when held high. Have ready the stiffly beaten white of one egg, and slowly pour the sirup on the egg white, beating all the while. Flavor now as desired, beat until quite thick, then spread quickly on the cake. Never use more than one egg white for this amount of sirup.

Ottawa, Kan. Mrs. M. H.

When folks marry they agree to take one another for better or worse, but that is no valid reason why either party should have a license to make it "worse."

HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Dressing sack 6703 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 44-inch material.

The pattern for shirtwaist 6765 is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1 3/4 yards of 44-inch material.

The two-gore sectional skirt 6739 is cut in six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist



measure. Size 22 requires 3 yards of 44-inch material.

A pretty house dress is shown in 6753. The pattern is in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 3/8 yards of 36-inch material with 3/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

A skirt that can be cut in two or three gores is illustrated in 6806. The pattern is in five sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of 6-inch ribbon for girdle.

Girls' dress 6748 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. Age 8 requires 2 1/4 yards of 44-inch material and 3/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting goods.

The little dress 6669 is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Age 4-years requires 2 3/4 yards of 30-inch material.

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If you can run well only when you have cheers and applause, a smooth road and cool weather, then you won't stay in the race very long nor get very far.

If I Had a Daughter

BY RUTH CAMERON

If I had a daughter who was going on a long journey alone I should see to it first of all that she had the right things to wear on the way. I should want to do all in my power to insure her a safe journey; so I should make her clothes to be in fashion, but not the extreme of fashion. I should want her to dress quietly, so she would attract no undue attention.

Then I should warn her to be very careful not to laugh or speak loudly, and to ask directions of none but officials, to avoid the use of cabs or hacks in unfamiliar cities, and to arrive early in the day and engage her hotel room in advance.

In addition to these directions I should, of course, emphasize the dangers on a five days' journey. Women have been known to give their daughters strict instructions to speak to no one, man or woman, except officials, but don't think I'd have the heart to do that. Seems to me I'd just have a plain heart to heart talk with her on the dangers that beset a young girl, warn her under no conditions to accept any invitation from a stranger, man or woman, and to limit any acquaintanceship to casual and very dignified conversation.

That she should never drink any kind of liquor, either alone or with anyone, while traveling, I should expect her common sense and previous training to tell her for me; but I should probably take the precaution to emphasize it.

I should try to select any hotel that she was to stop at, but should warn her that if for any reasons she had to spend the night in some city whose hotels she did not know, she should consult either the Traveler's Aid or the Young Women's Christian Association, for proper accommodations.

If she could not get into touch with either of these, I should tell her to do what a young woman I knew did recently in such a situation. Unforeseen circumstances brought her into a city with which she was entirely unfamiliar at 6 o'clock one evening. She inquired for the Travelers' Aid. There was none. She asked where the Young Woman's Christian association had its headquarters. It had none. The conductor on the train had recommended a certain hotel. She went to it but found it most unprepossessing. So instead of taking a room she inquired the home of the minister of her own denomination, hunted him up, told him her situation, and asked his advice. He recommended a desirable little inn and she afterwards found that the hotel she had at first been sent to was decidedly shady.

And lastly—and here I suppose I shall go against the grain of many of my readers—I should present the traveler with a little steel chaperon—a good revolver.

I think I should have it loaded with blank cartridges. That would preclude any danger to herself, and yet would be quite sufficient to frighten away anyone in the unlikely case that such necessity should ever arise.

"You would be more afraid of the revolver than anything else?"

Well, if you insist upon feeling that way there's no use arguing.

It's just a suggestion anyway, you know.

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Pickles Find Good Sale.

I find it quite profitable, even in a small town, to make a large quantity of the different kinds of pickle—mixed, chopped, mustard and sweet, or any that one excels in—and seal in pint and quart jars. They sell very quickly this way.

Pierpont, S. D. Mrs. I. H. E.

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Is There Any Money in Chickens?

The poultry census of the United States shows that the poultry raisers of this country gathered \$306,688,960 in 1913. This goes to show that the poultry business is not far behind other industries, taking into consideration the fact that less money is invested and most of the work is done by the farmers' wives.

There are today hundreds of farmers' wives who raise poultry and market eggs enough to supply the wants for the table and buy the clothing and other necessities for the family. And yet some farmers will say, "The old hens eat their heads off. It doesn't pay to keep any more than we want for home use." I will say to those farmers, if you keep an account of the feed you give your hogs, cows and horses, just compare it with the cost of the hens' feed and you will find that it pays to keep poultry. A few years ago I collected \$300 from a flock of 300 hens in one year. I consider that I was well paid for my time and the cost of the feed.

Better poultry should be raised. Get a few purebred birds of any kind you like and see what a nice flock you will have in a few years. When I say "purebred birds" I do not mean show birds of high quality for that is where many fail. Unless you know the difference between show birds and the average purebred chickens, you will make a failure of it. Begin with a few and gradually increase your flock. You will add more and better birds to your flock every season, and at the same time you will be gaining more knowledge and experience.

About four years ago I bought 12 pullets and one cockerel of good stock. I penned those birds up and set all the eggs they laid until June except three settings which I sold to a neighbor. I lost five of the birds before setting time was over and also some of the young chicks, but when fall came I had 75 nice pullets and sold 33 good cockerels to my friends beside eating several of them. The next year I penned more birds and so on each year. I sell my hens after they are 2 years old and try to keep about 200 the year round. I have never yet had cockerels enough to supply my customers which proves that there is profit in the poultry business.
Topeka, Kan. N. N. S.

Proof That Purebreds Pay

[Prize Letter.]

Last spring we bought eggs from seven different breeds of purebred chickens—two laying strains and five breeds of large ones good for eggs and marketing. I will give an idea of what two of the best breeds cost us and how they paid us. We paid \$3.50 for 50 Ancona eggs, from which we raised 23 chicks until nearly grown. We have eight good roosters for sale and one for the pen besides the pullets. Each cockerel will bring \$1, which will leave \$8.50 in profits. We gave 75 cents a setting for two settings of Rhode Island Red eggs and have 14 nice chickens. There is always a ready sale for that breed of cockerels at \$1. We find that purebred poultry pays.

We are feeding bran mash mornings and corn and wheat nights during this month and will continue to do so until all the hens have moulted. The hens must be well taken care of during moulting time or they won't lay in the winter, when we need eggs the worst.

We spray the coops with strong lime whitewash and paint the roosts with coaloil to keep the mites out. The hen house should be cleaned once a week of all the manure. Mrs. Vivian Klaus.
Guide Rock, Neb.

Why Doesn't This Hen Lay?

A reader of the Mail and Breeze at Olsburg, Kan., wishes us to tell him why one of his hens, which goes on the nest regularly, does not lay. He says he has watched the hen carefully and while her actions on the nest indicate that she is laying, there is no egg when the hen leaves the nest.

We will not presume to be able to tell the exact cause of this hen not laying, but of course there is something wrong with the egg organs. Inflammation of the oviduct will check the flow of carbonate and phosphate of lime, which gives the hardness to the shell; or the system may be deficient

in some of these constituents, in which case the hen would lay eggs without shells, or with soft shells. Egg binding follows. An egg drops from the cluster to receive its natural coating or shell; there being a deficiency of shell matter, the egg remains longer in the oviduct, in obedience to nature; another follows that one and soon another, all awaiting their turn to be coated. The presence of so many eggs without shells crowding one another for several days is very apt to cause fever or inflammation of the oviduct, which, of course, obstructs the passage. If the hen cannot expel those eggs, and no immediate relief is given, the heat of the oviduct literally bakes the contents of the eggs, and a tumor forms and encloses the eggs in a tough sac, which shows itself in the bagging down so common among old hens.

Recently at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment station it was noticed that a black Langshan hen in one of the contest pens remained on her nest most of the time and appeared to be broody. In removing the hen from the nest it seemed as if there were a number of eggs in the body cavity, and an examination showed this to be the case. The hen, in this condition, could not live long, and so it was decided that an operation might relieve the trouble and save the hen's life. An incision was made in the abdomen, and six normal and hard shelled eggs were found in the body cavity. The eggs had de-

Farmers have never taken much interest in governmental affairs. Candidates have been groomed and issues framed up, as a rule, by city men and the farmer has had no alternative, in many instances, but to choose between two or more evils. * * * The politicians have told us how to vote to save the country and we have voted, and after the election was over the legislatures have told us to stand aside until special interests were served or chastised, as the case might be, and we have obeyed. * * * Let us unite in this campaign to fight for men in the executive and legislative branches of government who will stand by the farmers. —Statement of Texas Farmers' Union.

Go to it, boys! You will find that even the town men are sick of the politicians.

veloped and passed from the oviduct to the body cavity instead of being laid in the natural way. The eggs were removed and the incision sewed up, and a few days later the hen appeared to be in good condition. Whether she will ever lay again remains to be seen.

Where Indian Runners Excel

Indian Runner ducks mature much younger than chickens, and begin laying much earlier in the fall. They are easier to raise than chickens, not being bothered with lice or vermin of any kind. They are immune from diseases so common to chickens. The eggs are of good flavor, and they are from 20 to 30 per cent larger than hen's eggs. They are preferred by the bakeries as they make whiter cakes and better icings, go farther, and impart a gloss which cannot be produced with ordinary eggs. Either English Penciled or Fawn and White are Indian ducks; all other varieties are of American origin. We have been raising the English Penciled Runners since December, 1912. B. E. Benson.
Atchison, Kan.

Good Results With Capons

My chickens are Leghorns, Black Langshans and Plymouth Rock mixed. I tried caponizing last summer for the first time. Most of my capons were hatched late. My caponizing tools were very simple and did not cost much. I had never seen a chicken caponized so of course I killed a few when learning how. They bled to death but were as

fit for food as though I had cut their heads off. I soon learned how to do it and could caponize quickly.

It certainly pays to caponize for the capons grow very large and can be fattened in very little space as they are not quarrelsome. I have been offered 18 cents a pound for my capons. The largest weighs 8 to 10 pounds. I find that the Leghorn capons weigh more than if they were roosters but they sell the same as "slips." The Langshans weigh the most and the Plymouth Rocks come next. I am going to sell my flock and raise purebred Black Langshans only. My mother has had them for more than 20 years and finds that their great weight makes them easy sellers. Mrs. Fred H. Shatto.
Reger, Mo.

Kansas Poultry Field Meet

The poultrymen of Kansas will hold their second annual poultry field meet at the State Agricultural college at Manhattan, December 30 and 31 and January 1, which will be during "Farmers' Week." An interesting program, covering the different branches of the poultry business, is being prepared, and arrangements are also under way for holding the Manhattan poultry show the same week.

The poultry field meet idea in Kansas was originated by the Kansas State Poultry federation, and the annual gatherings at Manhattan are under the auspices of this organization. The meetings are open to everyone in the state, however, as the object is to increase the interest in and encourage the breeding of better poultry.

Prof. W. A. Lippincott, of the department of poultry husbandry at the Agricultural college, and George Beuoy, of Cedar Vale, and L. H. Wible, of Chanute, president and secretary respectively of the State Poultry federation, are arranging the program for the field meet this year.

Why She Raises the Runners

I keep the American standard fawn and white, and the pure white Indian Runner ducks. I have had them five years and think them more profitable every year as I learn more about them. I find them easier to care for than hens as they are not subject to the diseases of hens and they do not have lice, mites, etc. They do not need expensive houses. My ducks lay all the year around. I can make them weigh 3½ pounds at 8 weeks old and have sold all I could spare at 11 cents a pound at the country store. The eggs sell at the same price as hens' eggs. Green feed is the chief feed for ducks so they get most of their own living. If you wish to pen them up, a 2 or 3-foot fence keeps them in and you need not fear that they will scratch up your garden. Mrs. Annie E. Kean.
R. 1, Carlton, Kan.

Better Get This Chart

To enable farmers and housewives to test eggs before a candle and tell accurately their condition before they are opened, the Department of Agriculture has just published a colored egg-candling chart. This chart shows the eggs in their natural size as they appear before a candle, and also as they look when open in a glass saucer. The pictures include an absolutely fresh egg, slightly stale eggs, decidedly stale eggs, eggs with yolks sticking to the shell, eggs where the chicken has developed so far that blood has been formed, moldy eggs, addled eggs, and eggs with a green white. As long as the Department's supply lasts, these charts will be furnished free upon application to the Editor and Chief, Division of Publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

September Poultry Notes

The average broiler will shrink about half a pound in dressing.

If barley is available it is best to feed it for fattening. Chickens like it.

Sifted ashes are a good substitute for dust for the hen's dust bath.

Eggs not gathered once a day in hot weather are of doubtful quality.

Skimmilk and corn meal, fed as a wet mash, make an excellent fattener for young poultry.

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Guard Against the Hoppers

BY GEORGE A. DEAN,
Kansas Agricultural College.

While there has been no general outbreak of grasshoppers this year in Kansas, there have been several local infestations in the central and eastern parts of the state. The most effective method of destroying the hoppers is to distribute poisoned bran mash along the infested portions of the fields. The poisoned bran mash should be prepared in the same manner as that recommended by the Kansas Agricultural college in the grasshopper control work of last year in western Kansas. It proved to be effective in destroying the grasshoppers over one-seventh of the state. The following formula contains the quantities of the various ingredients that proved most efficient.

- Bran.....20 pounds.
- Paris green.....1 pound.
- Sirup.....2 quarts.
- Oranges or lemons.....3
- Water.....3 1/2 gallons

In preparing the bran mash, mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly in a wash tub while dry. Squeeze the juice of the oranges or lemons into the water, and chop the remaining pulp and the peel to fine bits and add them to the water. Dissolve the sirup in the water and wet the bran and poison with the mixture, stirring at the same time to dampen the mash thoroughly.

The bait when flavored with oranges or lemons was found to be not only more attractive, but was more appetizing, and thus was eaten by more of the grasshoppers.

A close watch should be kept, and just as soon as the grasshoppers move into the edge of the alfalfa or wheat field a strip of the poisoned bran mash should be sown broadcast early in the morning along the edge of the crop into which they are moving, or if they have already spread into the fields, it should be sown over the infested portions. It should be scattered in such a manner as to cover about five acres with the amount of mash made by using the quantities of ingredients given. Since very little of the bran mash is eaten after it becomes dry, scattering it broadcast in the morning, and very thin, place it where the largest number will find it in the shortest time. Sowing it in this manner also makes it impossible for birds, barnyard fowls, or livestock to get a sufficient amount of the poison to kill them.

Inasmuch as the grasshoppers are coming into the alfalfa and wheat from the adjoining fields, it may be necessary to make a second or even a third application of the poisoned bran mash at intervals of from three to four days. To make a successful fight against grasshoppers, too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of keeping a close watch and beginning promptly as soon as the insects are present in sufficient numbers to threaten the crops, and continuing the fight vigorously so long as the grasshoppers are present.

The Farmer and the Tariff

The Farmers Mail and Breeze believes its first duty is to the farmers who depend upon it for accurate information. For this reason it presents here some startling figures showing what the Underwood free trade tariff has done to American agriculture. These figures are from a speech by Representative Sloan of Nebraska in the House of Representatives July 23:

In the first eight months of the Underwood tariff law, October, 1913, to May 31, 1914, imports of foreign farm products amounted in value to \$114,975,224, while in the corresponding eight months of 1912-1913, under the Payne protective tariff, such imports amounted to \$46,128,674. Here was an increase in the importation of foreign farm products amounting in value to \$68,846,550, as compared with like imports under the Payne law for the corresponding eight months of 1912-1913. This increase nearly equals in value the entire bulk of similar agricultural products imported for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, under the tariff of 1909, the total for the full year being \$69,322,865. The per cent of increased quantities of imports in eight months of the Underwood tariff over the same months of 1912-1913 disclosed some remarkable figures.

For example, the increase of cattle importations is 113 per cent, of horses, 200 per cent; of sheep, 1,578 per cent

(from 12,996 to 218,137); of other live animals, including poultry, 234 per cent; of corn (from 255,604 to 10,246,857 bushels), 3,908 per cent; of oats (from 73,879 to 21,961,219 bushels), 29,612 per cent; of wheat (451,302 to 1,926,680 bushels), 327 per cent; of prepared and preserved meats, 1,527 per cent; of butter and substitutes, 703 per cent; of eggs, 547 per cent; of potatoes, 532 per cent. These are some of the major items which enter into the gross increase of \$68,846,550 worth of imported farm products in eight months of the Underwood tariff.

The American farmer is asking the following questions:

Is the tariff important?
The Democratic party answers: "Yes; it was important enough for us to make it our paramount issue in the last campaign, and we also gave it first place in our legislative program."

What was the large feature of the new tariff bill?
Removal and reduction of duties.

Did this cause large loss of revenues to the United States treasury?
Answer: Yes.

Why, then, was it done?
In order to lower prices.

Against whom has there been a removal or reduction of duties to the greatest extent?
The farmers.

What class has been subjected to the greatest new competition?
The farmers.

To what extent has the farmer's competition with foreign productions increased?
On twenty-seven leading farm products, 149 per cent.

What has been the increase in importations of manufactured or finished products?
Eight and eight-tenths per cent.

The farmer's competition has increased, therefore, as compared with the manufacturer's in the ratio of 149 to 8.8 per cent, a little more than 16 to 1. The old sacred ratio.

This brings the tariff home to your doors, your bank account.

Soft Wheat Yielded Best

Some valuable variety tests with wheat were carried out this year by Harlan Deaver, near Fairview in Brown county, Kansas. Mr. Deaver is a graduate of the Agricultural college at Manhattan and the tests were carried out under the direction of the college.

The tests were made with eight varieties, sown side by side in a field of uniform soil, and all varieties had the same attention throughout. The threshing returns from these eight varieties show these results:

Variety	Bushels of grain to the acre.	Pounds of straw to the acre.
Ghirka	32.20	5,460
P. 750	30.20	5,364
Bearded Fife	29.71	5,305
Local Red Russian	32.30	5,460
Currell	34.85	4,879
P. 889	28.36	3,933
Local Kharkov	31.88	5,306
Turkey	29.53	3,239

The varieties designated by number are pedigreed wheats developed by the Agricultural college. The Currell variety proved to be the most resistant to hessian flies. After the results of the tests became known one of the college authorities in charge made the following statement:

"You will note that the Currell or smooth, soft variety produced the best yields while the Khirka, a smooth variety, made the second best yield. I am somewhat surprised that the Bearded Fife did not make a better comparative yield. In the majority of tests this variety ranked well toward the top. I regret that P. 761 and P. 762 were not included in your test. These two varieties proved to be the best yielders of the varieties tested out this season. The results obtained during the past two seasons tend to lead to the conclusion that the soft wheats are better adapted for growing in northeastern Kansas than the hard wheats. We need more data regarding this question. In seasons where there is comparatively little or no winter killing of wheat because of freezing weather, evidently the soft wheats are as productive as the hard wheats. However, in seasons where winter killing takes place, the hard wheats are at an advantage in that they are more resistant to cold than the soft wheats."

Th' feller who goes t' church once a month is goin' some.

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X398—Pretty one-piece sailor dress for girls 6 to 14 yrs. Splendidly made of serviceable, good quality navy blue Cotton Serge, attractively piped and banded with red; red lacings jaunty finish front and loose-hanging belt. Full pleated skirt. A practical school dress, very becoming and priced at a decided saving to you. Special, post-98c paid in the U. S.

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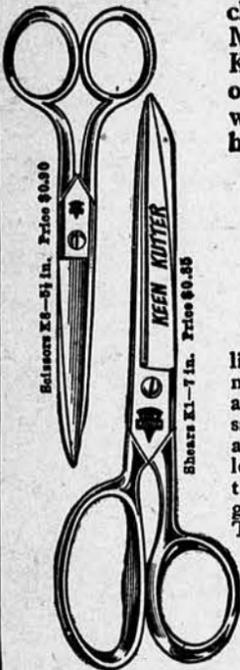
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Tom Profit's Wisdom

—wife sews a lot these days. She's set on makin' clothes for the "grand-girls." That's what she calls Mattie's three youngsters, an' I bought a pair of Keen Kutter shears fer her. No, she didn't break her others, an' they didn't wear out. She *lost 'em*. So when I was in town a' Saturday I got a new pair fer her—just like the old ones. She swears by



KEEN KUTTER Scissors and Shears

like I do by the Keen Kutter tools and cutlery I've used now fer more than forty-five year. She says they stay right at the points and they never work loose at the joints. She says they'll cut anything from a clothes line to a paper pattern and she ought to know. She's been usin' them fer nigh as long as the Simmons folks have been in business. She likes that Simmons guarantee and the way they give the dealer the lief to return the money. They're right about it, she says.

Tom Profit.



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Value of Community Breeding

An Inexpensive Means of Improving Dairy Herds

BY ROY C. POTTS
Dairyman Oklahoma A. and M. College

COMMUNITY ownership as generally practiced consists of a number of farmers who form an association and buy one or more purebred sires of the same breed, and by their use seek to improve their stock. Such associations may have three or more members. If twenty members form an association, four or five sires would be required. The members would be divided into sections or groups, and to each group would be assigned a single sire. These groups would be arranged so that the four or five members of each group would be near neighbors. If but three or four farmers constituted the entire association they must necessarily live near each other.

The first requirement in forming a community breeding association is that those who are interested come together at a meeting and agree upon some one breed. Then they should elect officers and adopt articles of organization and by-laws by which the association shall be governed. It may be advisable for the association to incorporate under the state law if a number of groups are formed and several sires are to be purchased.

The next important step will be the purchase of the sires required. As the breed has already been decided upon, the quality of sires desired and the price they can afford to pay must be considered. In general, the best will be cheapest and the cost will depend upon the popularity of blood lines secured and the reputation of the breeder from whom he is purchased. The sires purchased should be from high producing dams and backed by ancestry of high production.

The advantages of community ownership are these:
By the use of purebred dairy sires great improvement in the dairy stock is effected.

A greater interest in purebred and registered dairy cattle is developed.
The community becomes popular as a breeding center for one kind of cattle.
The increased popularity causes an increased demand for dairy stock, and as

At Howell, in Livingston County, Michigan, 125 breeders of registered Holsteins own more than 2,500 cows, estimated to be worth more than \$750,000. Well bred, registered Holstein heifers sell here for \$200 apiece and up.

At Syracuse, N. Y., another Holstein breeding center, the fame of the Holstein has become so great that this community is known as the "Hub of the Holstein World in America." Here single animals have sold for more than \$10,000, and cows have produced more than forty pounds of butter a week.

The organization of community breeding associations is an easy and simple matter where farmers realize the value of organization and are willing to work together for their mutual welfare and benefit. The value of such associations in a number of dairy communities in Oklahoma is inestimable.

Regulating Separator Speed

[Prize Suggestion.]

I have a suggestion for the folks who use hand separators that will enable them to run their machines at correct speed all the time. And you won't need to buy an expensive speed-indicator either. All it costs is a few minutes' time.

Take a piece of strong cord and suspend it from the ceiling above the separator, so it will hang in front of you while turning. Attach a small iron weight at the lower end of the cord so that the distance from the bottom of the weight to the point from which the cord hangs is exactly 39 inches.

Then you have a pendulum that will swing once every second. Swinging across the line of vision of the person turning the machine, it is a more efficient guide for the proper speed than any of the other contrivances. It will swing 10 to 15 minutes with one start. If your machine requires only 45 or 50 turns a minute lengthen the string on the pendulum and time its swing until you have it properly adjusted.

The distance traveled by the pendulum or the weight of it does not affect the number of swings to the minute. That is controlled entirely by the length of the cord. But a weight of 1 or 2 pounds, as nearly round as possible, is preferable.

The efficiency of the cream separator is impaired more by incorrect speed than many of us suppose and this contrivance will save you dollars in less time than you might think.

Meriden, Kan. A. C. Kious.

What a Few Cows and Pigs Will Do

Cattle with hogs on the side have been the most successful combination for me. I came to Oklahoma in 1908, with enough money to buy one milk cow for \$25. A year later I bought another with a heifer calf for \$27.50. Then I traded for another heifer calf at a cost in cash of \$8.25. In the fall of 1912 I bought one more cow and calf for \$50, and three years ago purchased a \$65 cream separator. In the meantime I have sold \$295 worth of cattle, milk cows and calves, and have four good milk cows and three heifer calves left. Since buying the separator I have sold \$472.52 worth of cream.

I keep two brood sows and feed them the separated milk. The pigs I sell at weaning time. In 1913 the pigs brought me \$100.50. My cows come fresh in the fall, so I get the high price for cream. I keep only four milk cows at a time as I am a renter and cannot depend on pasture for more. If I owned a place I could have done better, for I should have kept all my heifers until they made cows, when they would have brought more.

Meeker, Okla.

All the courtesies, bits of culture, graces of speech and manners that boys and girls learn at home, fit them naturally through life. No school like the home school.

If a man could take his obituary notice with him to the bank, he could borrow all the money he needed.

a result a higher market value for dairy stock.

Dairying becomes more profitable on account of the more economical production of dairy products by the improved dairy cows and the increased value of dairy cattle.

No better evidence is needed to prove the good results of community breeding than is found in Minnesota, Michigan and New York. At Northfield, Minn., there are 225 herds of Holsteins, numbering more than 4,000 grade and purebred animals. The fame and popularity of Northfield as a Holstein breeding center is known everywhere, and it is said they cannot supply the demand. Recently, 30 head were sold from one herd for \$9,000. At the county fair held last fall 84 purebred Holsteins were exhibited.

It is stated that one of the strongest business forces in the community at Northfield is the community breeding of Holsteins. At Lake Mills, Wis., the organization of an association a number of years ago among a few Holstein breeders has in a few years established a worldwide reputation for Lake Mills as a Holstein center. Here also the breeders find that they cannot supply the demand from outside buyers. In a single year \$175,000 worth of Holsteins were shipped from Lake Mills.

A Chance to Get Above the Grind

An Automobile Training In the World's Greatest School Is Easily and Quickly Attained, and For Both Old and Young Men Leads to Most Enticing Money-Making Opportunities.

BY FRED ALDRICH

DURING one of the heated weeks of this summer, the writer had the exceedingly pleasurable experience of accompanying a friend in his automobile on a drive of something like 500 miles out of Kansas City into the Ozarks.

You get a great many impressions on a trip of this kind. I mean from the machine itself, its care, and from the Ozarks. Throughout the entire journey our machine behaved most admirably, but I am told that the vast majority of owners have not the same hypnotic influence over their respective cars. Our stops, every 25 or 30 miles, were mainly for the purpose of using the garage wash racks for cooling tires and making careful inquiries respecting the roads



Henry J. Rahe, President Rahe's Automobile Training School, Kansas City, Mo.

ahead. In every town, regardless of size, we found from two to five modern, finely appointed garages, and I noted with keen interest that in every instance these garages were in charge of clear-eyed, healthy young fellows whose general appearance and bearing, and unvarying courtesy, typified your ideal of well bred young American manhood. At least so they impressed me, and not being familiar with the inducements which had led them to enter the automobile industry, I doubtless asked as many questions as courtesy and patience

would permit them to willingly answer.

It was in one of these good Missouri towns that my attention was for the first time actually riveted on the new calling which is affording so many thousands of young men in the country an opportunity to get out of the small wage class—to get above the grind. To my great surprise I met in the leading garage of the place a fine young man who only a few years ago was a driver for a small western Kansas livery stable. He had driven me many and many a trip between the lively little trading points of the western prairies, and on as many occasions had told me how he longed to get up higher than sleeping in a barn and saving two or three dollars a week from his meager wage. He had been a farm boy, had grown tired of the farm and secured the livery job as a first step on his way "to town" and to the independent ownership of a business.

He grabbed my hand much as I imagine he would tackle the crank of an automobile and darted into his story at full speed: "How do I happen to be here? Well, if you ever saw a boy at his limit, that boy was me, the last time I saw you out there by Hoxie. A few days later a drummer told me about the opportunities in the automobile industry and advised me to go to Kansas City. I went all right, and worked my way through one of the automobile schools. I didn't have much money, but was told that it wouldn't cost much—and it didn't. In the school I attended it was all practical work on the machines themselves, and after I'd been there a little while they made me a 'trouble shooter,' and then it wasn't long till I was a full-fledged chauffeur. The first job I got paid \$75 a month with board and clothes thrown in, and it wasn't long till I got \$150 a month. This \$150 job was a dandy, too—got a lot of tours over this western country and I drove the boss and his family on one tour away back to the Atlantic seaboard, took in little old New York, the Catskills and White Mountain resorts and came back through lower Canada. Say, man alive, but that was some trip—and by George, I've learned more about the world in the past four years than I would have known in a century if I'd stayed out on the farm and—"

"What's that? How did I come to be here? Oh, I saved my money, saw a chance to buy an interest and now I own the garage."

You ought to have witnessed the twinkle of satisfaction in those eyes of his, as this former livery stable groom and driver and ex-farm boy modestly made the statement of his final ownership!

And why shouldn't there be a twinkle—in fact, two or three of them. The man not only owns the garage but the income from this and his agency for a medium class car is netting him something more than \$5,000 a year, and he is building a neat little home now for that pretty little life partner who joined him a few months ago.

Knowing that there are thousands and thousands of young fellows in the country—on the farms as well as in the small towns—whose ambition makes them fairly itch to get away, I was from now on interested down deep in my heart, and interviewed all the garage owners that had the time to talk. Most of them, I learned, had come from the farm. A very small number had gotten into the industry by first working in a garage, but expressed regret that they had not attended an automobile school. The big majority were automobile school graduates, and it was noticeable that their garages were better managed and more popular, just as expert training brings greater success in any line of activity. These graduates, while in most cases owning expensive establishments themselves, told me that a well trained automobile school graduate can, if necessary, start a first-class repair shop with no more than \$35 worth of tools, and do work which less efficient men might not properly execute with all the tools \$1,000 would buy.

I was much impressed with the fact that so many farm boys have entered the industry, and with the unanimity with which they told me they had secured their training in Kansas City. My young friend of former western Kansas days said that Henry Rahe, head of the Automobile Training School, of Kansas City, was the man who headed him towards his present prosperity. Most of the others said the same thing, but it was the one-time livery driver who diagnosed Henry in the way many thousands of boys like to remember him. Henry (because H. J. Rahe is "Henry" to all who know him as I have—ever since he entered the automobile industry as an expert mechanic and operated a small repair shop in Kansas City)—Henry is a big, broad-shouldered, good-natured German with a family of seven children. The date when the wife and children began to require more money and the period when the automobile began to make itself popular in American life seemed like simultaneous occasions to Henry Rahe, and he saw in the latter an opportunity to supply the demand of the former. He became an expert, started a shop, later started a school, and just because he himself was forced to forge ahead and make more money, he had it in his experience and in his great heart to organize a school that should honestly and conscientiously help other young men to actually and quickly attain their ambitions. He knew how to take a family interest in the boys. He not only knew how, but he exercised that family interest; helped them find good boarding places in proper surroundings; gave them advice on life in a city, and pushed them ahead in their development as rapidly as possible—later assisting them in finding good jobs. Thousands of boys throughout the United States remember Henry for that; they have sung his praises to others—and now H. J. Rahe conducts in Kansas City what has grown to be absolutely the largest, most prosperous automobile

school in the United States. His is in fact the pioneer among automobile schools, but this has little if anything to do with its present magnificent showing in enrollment and efficiency. It is just as the boys say—it is because Henry was conscientious in his desire to develop not only experts but exemplary men. Don't you remember what our western Kansas boy said about having saved his money? Henry taught him to do so. He drills it into all the boys that they are not in Kansas City for fun, and that to become an expert mechanic or chauffeur and make big money only to spend that money, is the height of folly.

And as to the Automobile Training School, of Kansas City, the thing among others that greatly appeals to the average young man is the fact that it is not a technical text book or chart school. It is said that last year 90 per cent of the graduates were young men who never had a chance to attend high school or college, but rather boys and men—a good many of them old men—who had had the advantage of only the rural or grammar schools. They were simply clean, bright, ambitious men who wanted to know as much as the automobile maker himself about the inside and outside of a car, and how to handle and repair that car as well as the factory could do it, and they learned just that in the Rahe school. They discovered among other things, that H. J. Rahe himself is not only an expert in the ordinary sense but an authority (almost a crank) on electric starters and electric ignition systems, that the Rahe school equipment embraces every known starter and demonstrates every ignition system—and knowing that to be real successes in the automobile industry they would be absolutely compelled to know all about these things, it is but natural that they should choose this school. It is a fact that today the Automobile Training School of Kansas City is turning out more high grade repair men, chauffeurs, demonstrators, and has graduated more young men who later became garage owners or automobile salesmen than any other school in the world. Included in the number of graduates, of course, were many farm boys who had no intention whatever of associating themselves with the automobile industry. They merely wanted the traction engineering course, a training that is bound to be of great value to any farm boy on account of the increasing use of power on the farm.

Upon returning to Kansas City I called on Henry. When I told him what the boys had been saying, it was at once evident that his modest attempt to hide his sudden growth in girth and stature would prove altogether ineffectual. I positively know that Henry was happier that moment than ever before in all his born days. He gave me his latest catalogue, or booklet entitled "You Can Do It," one of the most intelligently prepared and interesting pieces of literature on the subject of automobile training I have ever seen—a book which he sends to all who ask for it—and told me that while he has graduated more than 5,000 men and is now training them at a rapid rate, it is simply impossible to supply the demand for his graduates.

If you would like to have a free copy of the book mentioned above simply send your name to H. J. Rahe, President, care Automobile Training School, 1116 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.



A Group of Rahe's Automobile Training School Graduates. Every One of These Men Are Now Earning Big Money.

Pit Silos Have a Place

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze not long ago I noticed your reply to answers about pit silos. If you will kindly pardon the suggestion, I believe a better way out of the difficulty would be not to dig a pit silo. I believe time will prove them to be more or less a failure.—T. C. G., Baldwin, Kan.

I do not agree with you that the pit silo will prove unsatisfactory for sections of the country where they can be properly constructed, such as in the western third of Kansas. They are all right where the water table is 30 or more feet below the surface of the ground, and the soil is hard enough to stand without the support of a retaining wall. These conditions prevail in a large part of the semi-arid belt, and when the cheapness with which the pit silo can be constructed is considered, it becomes at once the hope of the poor farmer who would be unable to build a silo of the more expensive types.

While it is true that silos above ground are a good investment, and will pay for themselves in one or two year's feeding, their cost places them out of reach of the man who has no money and poor prospects. This man, with a very few dollars, a strong arm and a willing mind can put in a pit silo that will keep his feed just as well as the silo built above ground and will also be permanent, provided he is located right. There is a little more difficulty in getting the silage out of a pit silo than out of a silo above ground, but this comes at a season when labor is usually plentiful, and the small amount of extra time required every day is not missed.

It requires a great deal more energy to fill a silo above ground than a pit silo. Larger and more expensive equipment is necessary, and in many cases the individual cannot afford it himself, and it cannot be obtained in the community. The outfit for filling a pit silo can be obtained for a comparatively small outlay of money and the cost of filling can be much reduced because, in many cases, it can be done by the labor which the farm itself affords.

I believe that the man who lives in the western part of Kansas and who must borrow money with which to build a silo had better build pit silos enough to store his feed in, rather than go into debt for the more expensive above ground types.

I wish to call particular attention here to the fact that regions east of the semi-arid belt are not suitable for pit silos. A great many have been built in humid sections during the past season, notwithstanding the fact that warnings were sent out time and again from the Kansas Agricultural college against this practice. We are now receiving letters from many of these farmers asking how they can keep the water out of their pit silos, a thing that is practically impossible. A. S. Neale.
Kansas Agricultural College.

After a Test of Three Years

My stave silo is 18 by 30 feet. The staves are 28 feet long and it is set on a foundation 2 feet high made of concrete which extends about 18 inches into the ground. The earth was removed about even with the bottom of the foundation and no floor of any kind was put into the pit. The silage does not spoil next to the ground more than an inch and it keeps as good in the pit as farther up. The only objection I have to a stave silo is that when empty during the dry, windy weather in summer the staves shrink considerably and if the hoops are not kept tight and the silo properly anchored, it is likely to blow down.

I used corn to fill my silo in 1911 and 1912 and the corn was damaged by dry weather both years. It made only 15 to 20 bushels of corn to the acre. This corn was put into the silo in August or early September and was so dry that we ran a half-inch stream of water into the blower all the time we were filling. The silage kept well and was the best cattle feed I had ever used up to that time. I began to feed this silage to 25 milk cows, until about June 1 when they were turned on grass and they did not increase in milk flow.

On account of the dry pasture in 1912 I commenced to feed the corn silage as soon as I filled the silo and fed it until frost came. After I had fed it down 8 or 9 feet I refilled the silo with good, well-selected kafir. I fed this silage to the milk cows all the time and could see no difference in the quality of this and

the corn silage. As kafir is a great deal surer crop in this part of the state than corn, I planted kafir altogether in 1913. When the kafir was about a foot high it was so dry that it quit growing. But we had a rain about the first of September and the kafir started to grow again. It was waist high when frost came. Most of it headed out and I had plenty to fill my silo but it did not make seed. Some kafir that was left was greatly damaged by the excessive rains and I learned from that experience to put all the feed in the silo where it is safe from the weather. I have learned also that immature silage put in a silo will sour.

I notice that some men lay great stress on tramping the silage. I find it is a great deal more important to keep it evenly distributed. If this is done, its own weight will do most of the packing after the silo is filled. I put a foot or more of wet straw on top of the silage and tramp it down as tightly as possible. The straw should be kept well tramped around the edge of the silo for a week or two.

I cover the door on the inside with tar paper to keep out any air that might get in. I have no roof on my silo. A roof helps to make a stave silo stronger but it is in the way when the silo is full as

not nearly as much silage can be put in. Silage will keep just as well without a roof.
John Megaffin.
Cairo, Kan.

Kafir Makes Best Silage

Dwarf Blackhull White kafir on the farm of Edward Blake of El Reno, Okla., yielded as high as 65 bushels an acre in 1913, one of the driest years in the state's history, while the heaviest yield of feterita on the Blake farm was 35 bushels an acre. Mr. Blake, who is one of the most successful farmers in Canadian county, planted kafir and feterita side by side to determine their respective merits. His kafir yielded 14 to 15 tons of the very best silage and the cattle ate it up clean and made from 2 to 5 pounds of gain daily. The best feterita on bottom land yielded only 10 to 11 tons of silage and Mr. Blake says it was of very poor quality and the cattle refused to eat more than 75 per cent, the rest being wasted.

Measurements were made by Mr. Blake on representative sections of three respective kafir and feterita fields, a given number of rods being taken in each case and the crop weighed on a basis of

85 pounds of seed to 100 pounds of heads. The first field on North Canadian river bottom land consisted of 6 acres of feterita, the seed for which came from a state experiment station in the head and was threshed by hand. It germinated poorly, testing only from 40 to 60 per cent. The field was 20 feet above river level and was plowed 5 inches deep in March. The feterita was planted with a John Deere Surprise planter, kafir plates being used. Three pounds of seed were used an acre. The kafir was planted the same day and the two fields received the same treatment throughout the season. They were cultivated five times in a shallow manner.

Five acres of third bench land of a sandy loam character were plowed in March and kafir was drilled in May. The stand was poor and the field was replowed and feterita planted June 6 at the rate of 3 pounds an acre. This was cultivated four times and harrowed twice. The stand was fair and the yield was 20 bushels an acre and 6 tons of silage. On the same land kafir yielded 40 bushels an acre and gave 8½ tons of silage. The feterita silage off this field was better in quality than that off the rich bottom field, which made more suckers and larger, woodier stalks.

Never before a car of this quality at the price—\$1450

It remained for the manufacturers of the KisselKar to be the first among builders of higher class automobiles to bring down the price of a high grade, full sized, *manufactured* car to \$1450. This now places within reach of every buyer an upper class, quality car—a roomy, smooth riding, fully equipped automobile of wonderful ability and reputation.

Why continue to put up with the jolts, jars, vibration and squeaks of a cheaply built automobile, when you can buy a smart, enduring KisselKar for \$1450?

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In the new 36 "Four" at \$1450 you secure—

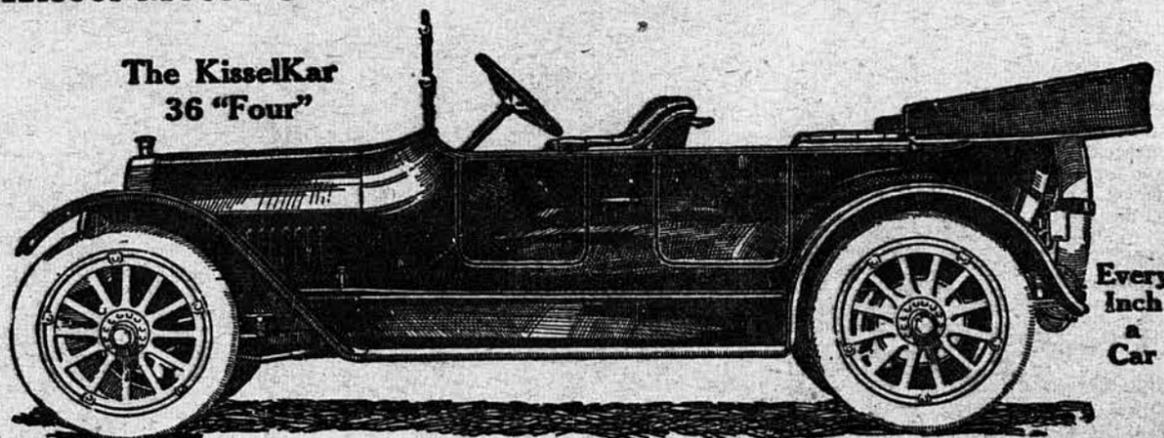
A big roomy restful car.
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An accessible car.
A long lived car.
A fully equipped car with the best of accessories.
A great 4¼ x 5½ four cylinder engine, the best engine Kissel ever built.

A car with speed ranging from 5 to 50 miles without shifting gears.
New vacuum fuel feed system.
Automatic spark advance.
Extra big wide guaranteed springs.
Fine deep upholstery.
Extra wide doors with hinges concealed.
Up-to-date conveniences.
Electric starting and lighting and everything else that makes driving a continuous pleasure.

If you want a car that has plenty of power to take you over hard hills—that is flexible, enduring and not expensive to run—to take you over the most difficult up-grades on direct drive—that averages 17 or more miles to a gallon of fuel—that has a record of from 6000 to 8000 miles on a set of tires, then *this is the car you ought to buy.*

Write for illustrated literature about the new KisselKars, and also about the two-door body with the detachable top, which enables you at small additional expense, to have a closed car for winter and an open car for summer. Write today.

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36 "Four"

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a
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As to European Wheat

Farmers who are holding wheat for a higher price will be interested in the foreign crop situation. The general tone of foreign crop reports in the past month has indicated previous estimates of prospective yields to be too optimistic. Both in Canada and in most countries of Europe prospects have declined and total yields are recognized to be much inferior to those of a year ago. On August 1 harvest in Europe had in its northward progress reached the north-central latitudes of the great wheat belt, and considerably over half the European crop was either threshed or stacked. Current estimates, therefore, relate, on the one hand, to grain actually reaped and, on the other, to growing crops to be harvested in August and September.

In most countries where cutting has been finished—notably in Italy, southern France, Hungary, Roumania, the Balkan states, and south Russia—harvesting operations were interrupted by frequent torrential rains; prospective yields were thereby somewhat reduced and the quality of much grain impaired. The Italian and Hungarian governments have reduced previous forecasts of production each by upward of 7 million bushels; the former now puts its crop at 172,694,000 bushels, against 180,042,000 a month ago; and the latter at 125,400,000 bushels, as compared with an estimate in early July of 133,916,000. The outturn of these countries last year was, respectively, 214,405,000 and 151,346,000 bushels.

The Spanish crop, according to the recent official preliminary figures, is 120,313,000 bushels; although almost 8 million bushels larger than that of 1913, the yield is still 10 million bushels below the average of the past five years. In

and in the various manufacturing concerns with which he was connected, until a few days before he died. He was born at Andover, Mass., May 3, 1831, and settled in Rockford, Ill., in 1852. His first business enterprise in Rockford was running a hardware store. He later became interested in manufacturing and devoted most of his time to making farm implements, chief among which were tractors and plows. This was the basis of his great fortune and is the line still manufactured by the company he founded. Much of the success of the city of Rockford may be attributed to the business enterprises originated by Mr. Emerson.

While Mr. Emerson always was actively engaged in business no small part of his energy and wealth was given to public enterprises. One of his greatest acts of a benevolent nature was the founding of the Emerson Institute, an independent school for the education of negroes at Mobile, Ala. This school was founded soon after the Civil War and has been supported substantially by Mr. Emerson ever since. His other gifts of a public and charitable nature amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. With his death the country loses a good citizen.

Get Together Spirit

From a Department Bulletin.

W. A. Boys, district supervisor in Kansas, has established trade days in various centers throughout his district. This is primarily for the purpose of bringing about closer relationship between the farmers and the town business men. The first Wednesday of each month is set apart as a special trade day. On this day the merchants make special reductions on different lines of their goods

A Saloonless Nation

We have lived to see the perfection of a great many things, but the most important of them all will be the abolition of the liquor traffic from the United States of America. The telephone, wireless telegraphy, the automobile, and the wonderful developments in electrical lines are great factors in civilization, but the greatest is yet to come. Just as surely as the sun rises in the east, your children will see the time when the saloon will be banished from every state in this Union.

the southern half of France, the wet harvest has impaired the quality of a crop that was already acknowledged to be of very moderate proportions.

Roumanian yields, which up to harvest were generally believed to approximate the 80 million bushel total of last year, are unofficially reported disappointing, both as to quantity and quality, and to promise little more than 80 percent of the original expectation. Meager unofficial returns from Bulgaria and Servia also indicate results not at all satisfactory. The disturbed political conditions, however, are enforcing, in the midst of harvest, widespread abandonment of the fields by the male population of military age, and the saving of standing wheat and other unharvested crops promises to devote largely upon female and youthful labor. Although the stress of urgent necessity will be a powerful influence against permitting waste, the effect of these unusual harvest conditions upon ultimate yields is for the present problematical.

Sign Your Writing

Anonymous communications will not be considered for publication in any Capper paper. If you have a reason for wishing your name withheld your wish will be respected. But the man who fears to sign his name—especially in an attack upon another's integrity—has no opinion of value to the public. Moreover such a person is guilty of the most despicable cowardice and treachery. Such a writer has only one distinction: That in every part of the world regardless of language or religion, he and his works are despised.

Death Comes To Ralph Emerson

Ralph Emerson, founder of the Emerson-Brantingham manufacturing company of Rockford, Ill., died at his home in Rockford August 19, 1914. Mr. Emerson, though a little more than 83 years old, took an active interest in his home

and the farmers bring in anything they have for sale and a free auctioneer is provided. At the first sale held at Goodland horses, calves, pigs, potatoes, seed corn, household goods, etc., were offered by the farmers. The total sale amounted to more than \$3,000. Mr. Boys states that this plan is doing much to break down the barrier existing between town and country people.

So the Shocks Will Stand

[Prize Suggestion.]

This device shows the best method of tying corn shocks I have yet seen. It is made of a stick like a hoe handle, sharpened at one end. At the other end is a handle, with a short projection beyond where it is fitted to the stick. Attach a small rope near the crank at the other end of which have two or three loops. To tighten the shock thrust the stick through as shown, then put the rope around and loop it over the short end of the handle. Then turn the crank and twist the rope up tight. To tie the shock, cut the twine the proper length and make a small loop in one end, which will help to draw it up. I tied 300 shocks this way and they stood up all winter.



Joseph Romig.
R. 5, Independence, Kan.

Then You Have Cleaner Milk

We tie a clean white cloth over the top of the pail before we milk. This keeps out lots of dust and prevents the cow from lashing her tail into the milk. The milk must be strained as usual, but we find very little dust and no hairs in it.
Mrs. Frank Calvert.
Elmdale, Kan.

Honesty pays, though sometimes it isn't as prompt as it might be.



CUT THE COST OF PLOWING

By Using Flying Dutchman Acme Shares

No matter whether you use Walking, Sulky, Gang or Engine Plows, Flying Dutchman Acme Steel Shares will greatly reduce the cost of your plowing. These can be kept as hard and sharp as new during their entire life.

Sharp shares run easy—insure a bigger day's work—hard shares stay sharp longer—cause less delays.

The farmer himself can reharden Flying Dutchman Shares with the manufacturer's positive guarantee that they will not break in the fire or in the field.

No other share has such a guarantee.

No other share has such quality in it.

No other share can be successfully retempered after the first sharpening.

By holding a hard, sharp, keen cutting edge, Flying Dutchman Acme Shares make plowing easier—save horse flesh—save time—they actually save money.

Flying Dutchman Acme Shares are used only on plows manufactured by the Moline Plow Co.



Any farmer can easily temper Flying Dutchman Acme Shares.

The Best Ever Plow

which is the best built, lightest draft, best balanced and easiest operated plow on the market, is equipped with Flying Dutchman Acme Shares and is giving excellent service everywhere.

Ask your Flying Dutchman Dealer about Best Ever Plows and Flying Dutchman Acme Shares.

Write us today for FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS.

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FOR FALL SOWING. From locality where it grows best and most abundantly. Our seed won the gold medal at the St. Louis World's Fair in competition with the world. All our seed is native grown, plump and vigorous. Write us today for prices and free samples. Address McBETH & DALLAS, Garden City, Kansas.



Save Fertilizer by Using the Subsoil

The subsoil contains plant food to last for generations. Use this fertility. Get below the hard-worked topsoil and make the fresh, fertile subsoil feed your crops. Break up the subsoil 4 or 5 feet deep, protect your fields from drouth and washing, and harvest profitable, record-breaking crops by using

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Use Atlas Farm Powder to shatter stumps and boulders—clear land at half the cost of the old way. Dig your ditches with it. Use it to restore and enrich your soil. Plant your trees in blasted holes and get fruit two years quicker.

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Land Needs Better Care

More Humus, Legumes and Lime Are Essential in Cherokee and Greenwood Counties, Says the Bureau of Soils

TWO important reports on the condition of the soils of Cherokee and Greenwood counties have just been issued by the bureau of soils of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural college. Better methods of soil management are strongly urged. The soil problems of Cherokee country are especially serious.

The use of lime on the soils in Cherokee county is strongly recommended. The report states that the soil also can be helped by adding organic matter in the form of manure, and by turning under instead of burning the straw. This will improve its physical condition and increase its water-holding capacity.

The report on Cherokee county consists of 42 printed pages and a large colored map showing the location of the 23 soils surveyed. The map gives a survey of 585 square miles, or 374,400 acres. The principal soils in point of area are the Bates silt loam, 91,584 acres; the Cherokee silt loam, 74,816 acres; and the Osage silt loam, 30,976 acres.

The Cherokee silt loam, locally called "white ashy land" and "hard-pan land," is an extensive prairie soil. It is commonly in poor physical condition and needs drainage. It is used largely for wheat and grass, to which crops it is best adapted.

Bates Loam for Corn.

The Bates silt loam is best suited to corn, and is used largely for this crop. It is a good general farming soil. The Bates loam, fine sandy loam, and very fine sandy loam are locally known as "sandy land," and the fine sandy loam is also called "sweet-potato land." The types are used for general farming, but should be devoted to truck crops and specialized agriculture. Crops are rather quickly affected by drouth.

The Oswego clay and Oswego silty clay loam are locally called "black limestone land," but are derived from dark-colored shales, with very little limestone influence. They are strong soils, but need drainage. When drained they produce good yields of corn, wheat, alfalfa and prairie hay. Alfalfa grows without inoculation, but artificial drainage is essential to prevent serious damage from heaving and freezing in the winter and early spring. The Oswego soils of Cherokee county have not been handled with sufficient regard for the problems incident to such heavy soils. With the improvement of drainage, the application of lime, and the occasional turning under of a green crop, to improve the internal water movement and the water-holding power and general tilth of these soils, they will prove to be among the strongest and most productive of the county.

Crop Yields Are Lower.

The decrease in yields in Greenwood county, according to the soil survey report, is due to the failure to follow rotation of crops, and severe and injurious cropping, rather than to any marked decrease in the inherent fertility. There are fields that have been in corn continuously since the early settlement of the section, and the general practice of keeping land in corn year after year has been continued in cases until the yield was so small as to make further corn production unprofitable.

The report, which devotes 34 pages and a large map to summarizing the work of the bureau of soils in co-operation with the Kansas Agricultural college, then makes the following recommendation for restoring the soils of the county:

Impoverished soils often can be restored to their former condition of productivity simply by practice of rotation and by improved methods of tillage. Every farmer should adopt a crop-rotation system which will answer the requirements of his farm and the types of soil thereon. Alfalfa, cowpeas or red clover should be included in every rotation to supply nitrogen to the soil, and manures should be applied when available. Cowpeas are not extensively grown, but can be fitted into many good rotations. They can be planted in corn after the last cultivation or after wheat in July, and mowed for hay in October,

or they can be sown in late spring with oats and cut for hay. The general practice is to drill them in rows in the spring, so they may be cultivated and mowed for hay in the early fall. They may also be put in the silo along with corn. Whippoorwill and New Era are the best varieties for the county.

Red clover sowed in wheat makes excellent pasture after the wheat has been harvested. Corn, kafir, and sorghum should never be grown on the same land for more than two years in succession. Alfalfa is a good renovator, but it is not adapted to short rotations. It is not very profitable if it cannot be left for more than three years. Red clover fits better into short rotations.

Until within the last few years a great deal of the manure made in the feed lots was wasted, the idea being to get rid of it in the easiest way possible, but now the feed lots are usually cleared and the manure hauled to the fields. All manure should be protected from the weather and applied to the soil as soon as possible. On most farms the best way to handle manure is to haul it to the field and spread it daily, so that the soil may derive the benefits of the leaching and conserve the fertilizing elements that are lost through heating.

Greenwood Has 14 Soils.

The report shows, by means of a large map, the extent and location of the 14 different soils in Greenwood county which make up the 1,158 square miles, or 741,120 acres of this county. The principal soil in point of area is the Summit silty clay loam, with a surface of dark-brown to black color, and a yellow to yellowish-brown subsoil, which makes up 46.6 per cent of the county. The Oswego silt loam, the surface soil of which is black, very dark brown, or very dark gray, and the subsoil a black, heavy clay, is second in area; and the Summit clay loam, having a surface soil of black or heavy clay underlain by nearly black stiff clay which grows lighter as the depth increases, ranks third in extent.

The flat, nearly level surface does not favor a sufficiently rapid run-off of surface water, nor does the impervious nature of the subsoil permit the free downward movement of water. However, the position and topography of the type are such as to permit of easy drainage, with tile drains. On some of the larger areas this could be accomplished more successfully and more economically on a large scale, as in that way a more satisfactory fall could be established for the easy flow of the water. Not only is tile drainage beneficial for the removal of the excess water, but it causes the subsoil to become looser and more friable through aeration. Open ditches are sometimes used to remove the surface water, but they are of little benefit in aerating the subsoil.

The small "gumbo spots" or "buffalo wallows" that sometimes occur are caused by either the surface soil having been washed away, exposing the stiff subsoil, or by the soil having been puddled at some previous time. This condition can be rectified by the application of lime, which tends to flocculate the soil particles, followed by heavy applications of manure.

Sold 2,000 Horses in a Day

(Continued from Page 10.)

and seller of securities on the stock market but you will come away with none of that feeling of comfort and satisfaction that the sale of horses gives you. As specimen after specimen of superb animal life is offered for sale there grows within you, even though you know little of horses, a sense of profound love for them, and reverence for the men who breed, feed and care for them.

Wherever there's a railroad track there is also the possibility of a train. Remember this and your name won't be in the regular list of those "killed at the crossing."

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GEORGE P. MAGILL, President, Des Moines, Iowa

A Homemade Corn Harvester

A cheap but practicable corn or sorghum harvester can be made in this way: With a pair of old mower wheels and a bar or shaft for an axle, place a platform 4 feet square above the axle, the axle being 4 inches in front of the center of the platform. This platform makes a convenient seat for the operators. A long bolt through the center of the back of the platform and one through each front corner supports an A shaped frame at any desired height from the ground.

Two scythe blades are attached to this frame, the point of each blade being on one of the outer forward corners of the frame and the heel of the blade on the cross-bar of the frame. Two bolts hold each scythe blade in place. The blades should be set so the cutting edge is slightly higher than the back, as they cut better this way than when set level.



Two rows at a time.

As the cross bar of the A is 8 inches back of the points, the blades strike the stalks at an angle and cut with a sliding motion.

The wheels of the cutter are spread just sufficiently to run outside two rows. A tongue 8 feet long is attached to the axle and extends directly forward from the center of the platform. A wheel supports the tongue. A singletree is fastened to the end of the tongue, and one horse pulls the harvester. An operator sits on each forward corner of the platform and catching the corn as it is cut carries it from one shock to the next. A stop, long enough to set up the corn, is made at each shock. Two rows are taken at a time, and two men can readily harvest 12 acres a day.

To Eradicate Hog Cholera

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is to co-operate with the Kansas Agricultural college in an educational campaign to eradicate hog cholera. A trained veterinarian has been sent to the college at Manhattan to work with the extension department. The government representative will carry on vigorous county campaigns during the winter. The general subjects discussed will be the care, sanitation, and management of swine. The counties first visited will be those that have demonstration agents. Any other county where a group of farmers will organize to co-operate will be visited later. Farmers who are interested to have these campaigns against cholera in their county should write at once to E. C. Johnson, superintendent of farmers institutes, Manhattan, Kan.

The average loss to Kansas farmers from hog cholera probably has averaged 1/2 million dollars a year for the last 10 years. The loss in some years has exceeded this amount. The Kansas Agricultural college has been studying the disease for many years and, it is said, has made more serum for the vaccination of hogs than has been made by any other college in the United States. The veterinary department under Dr. F. S. Schoenleber also has a trained veterinarian, Dr. C. W. Hobbs, whose entire time is devoted to this educational work. These two men probably will visit every county in the state where cholera is prevalent during the coming year. The services of both are free to every county that will co-operate.

Reports from secretaries of the beef breed record associations say that Southern farmers are buying many young bulls of the beef breeds, and are making extensive preparations for breeding up their native stock to a profitable beef basis.

Farming is a trade, a profession, a business, and therefore calls for physical, mental and temperamental qualities the same as any other vocation.

Tires at Before-War Prices

Goodyear Prices

It is Folly Today to Pay More

30 x 3 Plain Tread	\$11.70
30 x 3 1/2 " " "	15.75
34 x 4 " " "	24.35
36 x 4 1/2 " " "	35.00
37 x 5 " " "	41.95

There exists now a new, compelling reason for buying Goodyear tires. It results from War conditions.

These leading tires—built of extra-fine rubber, in the same way as always—are selling today at June prices.

You will find today a very wide difference between most tire prices and Goodyears.

Due to Quick Action

Early in August—when war began—the world's rubber markets seemed closed to us. Rubber prices doubled almost over night.

Men could see no way to pay for rubber abroad, and no way to bring it in. We, like others—in that panic—were forced to higher prices. But we have since gone back to prices we charged before the war, and this is how we did it:

We had men in London and Singapore when the war broke out. The larger part of the world's rubber supply comes through there. We cabled them to buy up the pick of the rubber. They bought—before the advance—1,500,000 pounds of the finest rubber there.

Nearly all this is now on the way to us. And it means practically all of the extra-grade rubber obtainable abroad.

Today we have our own men in Colombo, Singapore and Para. Those are the world's chief sources of rubber. So we are pretty well assured of a constant supply, and our pick of the best that's produced.

We were first on the ground. We were quickest in action. As a result, we shall soon

have in storage an almost record supply of this extra grade of rubber.

And we paid about June prices.

Now Inferior Grades Cost Double

About the only crude rubber available now for many makers is inferior. In ordinary times, the best tire makers refuse it. Much of it had been rejected. But that "off rubber" now sells for much more than we paid for the best.

The results are these:

Tire prices in general are far in advance of Goodyears. And many tire makers, short of supplies, will be forced to use second-grade rubber.

Be Careful Now

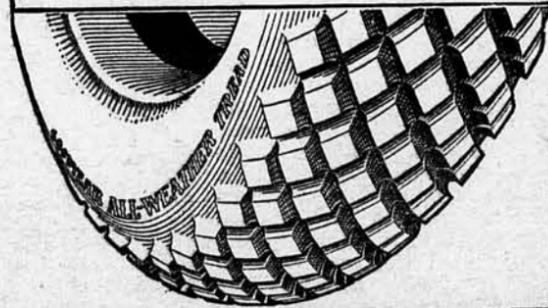
In Goodyears we pledge you the same grade tire as always. And that grade won for Goodyears the top place in Tiredom—the largest sale in the world.

And, for the time being, our prices are the same as before the war. We shall try to keep them there.

We accept no excessive orders, but dealers will be kept supplied. And we charge them, until further notice, only ante-bellum prices.

That means that Goodyears—the best tires built—are selling way below other tires.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



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Still Helping the Farmers

BY JOHN F. CASE

The men who produce the necessities of life should not be forced to seek a market for their products nor should they be compelled to accept a price set by men in other lines of business when the goods are sold. Upon this proposition, which they regard as self-evident, sixty men representing farmers' organizations in Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Missouri, Texas and Minnesota, based the constitution and by-laws of the American Farmers' federation, which was organized at Kansas City, Kan., August 17.

The federation plans a national marketing system for farm crops. "Grain, hay, livestock, fruit, vegetables and cotton are raised in various parts of the country and they are wanted for consumption in other parts of the country," said J. A. Everitt, president of the federation. "It must be clear then that the problem of marketing is the problem of bringing the supply and demand together. Two things, then, are fundamental in a marketing plan for farm crops: To know where the supply is and how much it is; to know where the demand is and how much it is. This means that there must be one place where all the supply is known and where all the demand is known. To get this there must be a degree of organization and concert of action among the producers."

The American Farmers' federation expects to have a national clearing house which will handle the business reported from every state. State organization will be by county units made up from local units which it is hoped will be formed in every farm community. The local secretary will report the condition of crops and what his association has to sell to the county secretary who in turn will notify the national clearing house. The clearing house having full knowledge of demand for the products will wire the county secretary where to ship. The county secretary will then notify the local secretaries, apportioning the order among them, and the products will be shipped direct or to representatives of the federation. The expense is to be covered by a percentage charge on all produce sold and all supplies bought. Five per cent is the amount suggested, 1 per cent to the clearing house, 2 per cent to the local unit and 2 per cent to the county association, but this rate will be fixed by the executive committee.

The American Farmers' federation hopes to have the co-operation of all farmers' associations, no matter where located. A national organizer is to be appointed by the executive committee and he in turn will appoint state organizers. The membership fee is to be assessment of 2 cents an acre for the land farmed by a member. If a member operates 100 acres he will pay \$2 into the federation treasury. This pays for life—there are to be no dues or assessments. The federation will be supported by the men who have something to sell, and once organized they are expected to make the prices and dictate the terms. The officers and directors feel sure that members will receive many times over the small per cent which will be charged for handling. It is said that the present marketing system charges 65 cents for marketing 35 cents worth of farm produce. Although there will be considerable expense in handling the affairs of the federation it will only be a small fraction compared to this.

The promoters of the American Farmers' association estimate that there are 10,000 local associations for marketing farm products and at least 3 million farmer members of the various agricultural organizations. They believe that if these men were interested enough to organize these societies they will welcome a federation which leaves them home rule and gives them a marketing plan of national scope. Any farmer's organization in the United States may affiliate with the American Farmers' federation, and all persons interested should apply to the secretary, O. Hays Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind., for information.

The first meeting of the federation was held at the Mercantile club rooms in Kansas City, Kan., April 17, 18, and 19. The officers elected are: President, J. A. Everitt, Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-president, C. D. Resler, Chanute, Kan.;

secretary-treasurer, O. Hays Taylor, Indianapolis, Ind.

The directors are W. H. Mitchell, Hutchinson, Kan.; L. H. Brockman, Parkers Prairie, Minn.; George W. Briggs, Lubbock, Tex.; C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kan.; W. M. England, Callao, Mo.; R. M. Tyson, Tobias, Neb.; W. H. Bideau, Chanute, Kan.

The executive committee is composed of the secretary, president and W. H. Mitchell, a member of the board of directors.

Feed Hogs With Cattle

That it is profitable to feed hogs with fattening cattle is shown by accurate records kept on 24 Iowa farms. In fact the figures gathered on these farms show it is not a good plan, with the prevailing narrow margins, to feed cattle without hogs following them. The average profit on 961 cattle, fed in bunches during the feeding year beginning in the fall of 1909 was \$2.05 a steer. This profit did not include the gains made on the hogs. The prices received for the cattle were satisfactory.

The 1504 hogs which followed the steers were given some extra grain. They were sold in the spring of 1910 at a profit of \$6.67 a hog. If this profit were credited to the steers the total profit for every steer would be \$12.49. Prices for cattle were unsatisfactory the next year. This caused a loss of 78 cents a head on 1138 cattle fed on 28 farms. The 1646 hogs which followed the cattle, however, returned an average profit of \$3.33 a hog. This profit, when credited to the steers, changed the balance from a loss of 78 cents a steer to a total profit of \$4.04 a steer. These figures indicate that when steers sell for enough to break even, or perhaps show a slight loss the hogs ordinarily will produce sufficient gains from the wasted corn to make the feeding operations profitable.

The number of hogs to follow a steer will depend on the method of feeding and the age of the steer. Some farmers

feed more corn than the cattle will eat and depend on extra hogs cleaning up the waste grain. This may be a good plan when corn is cheap but it is a doubtful practice when it is high priced. It is better to allow one shote to every steer when shelled corn is fed and two shotes to every steer when ear corn is fed. If the corn is ground or soaked, or if silage is used the number of hogs should be less. The aim should be to run enough hogs after the cattle to clean up all the waste corn.

The gain made by the hogs will depend materially on the condition of the feed lot. It also will be affected by the quantity of grain and the form in which it is fed. In general when a steer is fed one bushel of shelled corn a day, 3/4 of a pound of pork will be obtained. If ear corn is fed the gains will be greater. The amount of pork produced, when corameal or corn and cob meal is fed will be very small because the grain in this form is much better utilized by the cattle.

The gain on the hogs will be greater if the steers are fed some leguminous hay or some concentrate, such as cottonseed meal or cake or linseed meal, which is high in protein. Most farmers give the hogs some corn in addition to that obtained from the droppings. Corn for the hogs always should be fed away from the cattle and usually should be given first so the cattle will not be annoyed while eating. The hogs also should be given separate beds and watering places.

The paving of winter feed lots is important particularly when hogs are following cattle. It has been shown definitely that hogs following steers fed in paved lots make almost one pound more pork for a bushel of corn fed the steers than do hogs following steers fed in ordinary mud lots. With pork at six cents a pound, this will amount to about \$1.50 a steer. Moreover it frequently happens that a period of warm weather occurs during the winter and the lots, if unpaved become very muddy, making it necessary to ship cattle before they are finished. This sometimes causes

a congestion of the market, with a consequent drop in prices. The feeder who is forced to ship because of muddy lots may lose more in one year than the cost of paving. Not only will the cattle make better gains, but they will sell better on the market. Animals that are covered with manure and mud usually are discriminated against to the extent of 10 to 15 and sometimes 25 cents a hundredweight.

If the manure is dropped in open mud yards and exposed to the weather, much plant food is lost.

More detailed information on this subject can be obtained by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for farmer's bulletin 588.

How Milk Is Pasteurized

In a recent issue a writer said that cheese would be better if the milk is pasteurized. Will you please tell us how to pasteurize milk?—J. M., Buffalo, Okla.

Pasteurizing milk simply means to heat the milk to a certain degree to kill injurious bacteria in it. The methods of doing this vary and there is also quite a difference in the temperature to which the milk is heated, this depending on the object in treating the milk.

The best way to pasteurize milk in the household is to set a bottle of it in a vessel containing water and heat the water until the milk reaches a temperature of about 150 degrees. Of course, you will need a thermometer for this purpose in order to get the proper temperature. After it reaches this point take the water and milk off the stove and let them stand as they are for 20 or 25 minutes. Then take out the milk, chill it at once and keep it cool until used.

It would be worth your while to write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask them for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 348. This will give you a lot of valuable information about milk and the bacteria that work in it, as well as the proper methods of handling it. This bulletin may be had for the asking.

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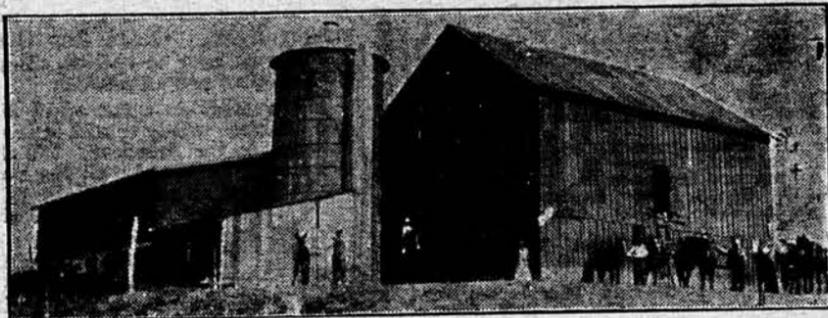
Write for this NEW CATALOGUE today!



Norton County's First Silo

BY J. B. MORRISON
Norton, Kan.

I am sending a picture of the first silo erected in this county which was in September, 1910. I have talked silo to our farmers ever since and have given public feeding demonstrations on the streets of Norton. At first it was hard to bear the jeers and slighting remarks of some persons but they are coming to it now. We have more than



First silo erected in Norton county, Kansas. Located on farm of J. B. Morrison

100 silos in this county now. I have wintered my horses on nice, bright silage and wheat straw and they are in good condition for spring work. Their average feed for silage has been 25 pounds a day. This may seem a large amount for a horse but if it is fed with care as to mold and spoiled spots, it will have no bad effects.

I would say to the Kansas farmer, build a silo, let your boy milk cows and share in the profits with him. Don't be complaining to him about how much easier it is to be sitting in an office chair in some city, for it is not. I know because I have been there. This is my ninth year on the farm and I am glad I left the city.

Straw to Cover Silage

We have filled our silo four times and have not had 100 pounds of spoiled silage any year except 1913, when we did not use any straw covering for it. It moulded to the depth of eight or ten inches. Silage should always be covered with a foot of damp straw. This may be run through the cutter, using a small stream of water, or may be pulled up in the bale. The surface should be tramped every day or two for three weeks after filling to prevent the forming of air spaces, especially around the walls, always caused by the settling of silage.

We have never used any water in silage. It adds something to the cost of filling and nothing to the value of the feed, unless the fodder gets too dry. If possible it is better to fill at the right time with the fodder just a little greener than would be cut for the shock.

There are three distinct methods of silo filling. The first is to contract the work to men who furnish everything and fill the silo at so much a ton. In this county the charge has been \$1 a ton. The second is by using a small cutter and light farm power, and doing the work with the regular farm force. This possibly is the least expensive method of the three, but has the disadvantage of being slow and tiresome. In purchasing an outfit of this kind get the engine at least two horsepower larger than the cutter manufacturer says is necessary.

The third method, and the one generally employed, is to use a large cutter and engine and change work with the neighbors the same as in threshing. This is the method we use. We have a No. 19 Ohio cutter, and we hire a thresher engine to pull it at \$10 a day. The main idea is to have a good cutter of large capacity; one that will take large bundles of ear corn without strain. There are several good cutters on the market and some poor ones. Our experience for two years with one of the latter was very expensive and discouraging.

When our corn is close at hand a full force consists of six men with teams and good, low wagons; three men in the field; one, two or three corn binders, according to the corn; two men in the silo to hold the distributor and tramp, and one good, live machinist at the cutter. Figuring teams at \$3 a day and single men at \$2 (the standard wages in our locality), \$10 for the engine, \$4 for fuel, \$3 for the cutter man, and a

small amount for incidentals, the cost approximates \$50 a day, exclusive of corn binders. This force should put in 90 to 100 tons a day in heavy corn, or a little less in light, immature corn. Of course, if the corn is hauled farther more teams are required. We figure our filling cost at 75 or 80 cents a ton, including the force, corn binders, twine, board of men and teams and the few incidental expenses that may occur.

Too great filling expense and too much spoiled silage lessen the profit from a

silos. First be sure of a good silo and a good cutter, then place the feed in the silo in the right condition, remove it in the proper manner at feeding time, and you have something of satisfaction and profit.

Robert Bartlett,
Oak Grove Farm, Olathe, Kan.

Good Work, Good Silage

The following suggestions are based on my experience in one season in filling my silo and in helping four of my neighbors fill theirs:

I found that a cutter with curved knives fastened to a heavy revolving wheel, giving a shear cut is much better than a cutter that has a straight square cut. I have seen both kinds used and the latter runs with much less power. We used a fifteen horsepower oil-burning engine and found it much more economical as far as fuel is concerned than the gasoline or steam engine. My eighty-ton silo was filled in one day with twenty-two gallons of oil.

Last year I saw silos filled with the crop in every condition, from fodder just out of the milk to dry fodder in the shock, and in each case it was satisfactory. The silage that was made from the greenest corn had a better color, better odor, and was relished more by the cattle. This year the conditions are different. All the feed has some grain in it and to get the full value of the crop it should be cut when practically mature but still green, if possible.

If most of the blades and stalks of the fodder are green, no water will be required except to wet down the top. In filling my silo last summer I put in first two loads of shock fodder that was so dry it powdered under the cutter, and then green corn that was just dented. I did not use any water until the silo was three-fourths full. Then I used enough to keep the silage moistened and quite wet on top. The silage at the bottom kept better than that at the top because of the greater pressure in the lower part of the silo. The simplest way to apply the water is to mount a small watering tank so that the bottom is a little higher than the cutter and then with a three-fourths inch rubber hose, conduct it over the top of the tank into the cutter.

The silage should be tramped thoroughly over every part of the surface, in the center as well as near the edges. A daily tramping for several days after the silo is filled is of great help. As there is always a little waste of silage at the bottom and at the top of the silo, it is best to have a few loads of husked fodder or butts to use in the bottom and top instead of the good fodder.

The following is an estimate cost of filling the silo based on a scale of wages paid in our neighborhood last summer and the average number of tons put in in one day. The board of the men is not included:

Six haulers at \$3.25 a day, \$19.50; three trampers at \$1.75, \$5.25; one helper in field, \$1.75; one helper at machine, \$1.75; cutting 80 tons at 35 cents a ton, \$28; 22 gallons of oil at 10 cents, \$2.20; total cost, \$58.45 or 73 cents a ton.

W. M. Manly,
Diamond Springs, Kan.

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Keep Simple Farm Accounts

You Can Easily Determine the Crop Production Costs Exactly

BY WALDO E. GRIMES
Kansas Agricultural College

DO ALL crops produced on your farm return a profit? Few farmers know if the returns from the crop equal the cost of producing it. To tell this accurately, accounts must be kept of the cost of producing the crop and the total returns from the crop. If the returns are greater than the cost of production, the crop is produced at a profit, if less, at a loss. It may be that a farm is not paying, due to the failure of one crop to return a profit, while all other crops grown are profitable. The farmer should know this and a system of accounts will tell him.

However, many of the systems of farm accounting which have been advocated are too complex and require too much time. The system in use on the agronomy farm of the Kansas Agricultural college has proved satisfactory, as it is simple, takes little time, and gives accurate accounts of the crops. It contains the features of several systems which are best adapted to the conditions.

Two books are used, a daybook and a ledger. In the daybook, the work of every day is accounted for as shown in the accompanying sample page:

Mar. 20.	Fair and warm.	Man hours.	Horse hours.
	Jones, plowing field B	10	40
	Smith, plowing field B	10	40
	Self, harrowing field C	5	15
	Self, s'w'g oats field C	5	20

The date, the weather, the name of the man doing the work, the work done, the place where it was done, and the amount of man and horse labor used, are all recorded. Every field is designated in some way, as field B, field C, and so on.

In the ledger, accounts are kept for every crop, and if the same crop is grown on more than one field, a separate account is kept for the crop on each field. Accounts are also kept for repairs, improvements, and any others that may be necessary or desired. The work done each day is charged to these accounts in the ledger, and at the end of the season the entire cost of all labor expended on that crop is obtained by adding the account. To this is added the cost of seed, rent or interest on the land, depreciation of machinery, and any other expenses incurred in growing, harvesting, or marketing the crop. The following sheet showing the account of a crop of oats will illustrate this.

OATS ON FIELD C—ARE ABOUT 10 ACRES.

Mar. 18. Disking	\$ 2.50	
Mar. 19. Disking	5.00	
Mar. 20. Harrowing	2.13	
Mar. 20. Seeding	2.50	
July 3. Cutting and shocking	9.00	
July 21. Threshing (labor)	16.00	
July 22. Hauling to market	8.00	
25 bu. seed oats at \$1		25.00
a bu.		7.00
Threshing 350 bu.		2.50
Twine and oil		5.00
Depreciation on machinery		40.00
Rent of land		40.00
350 bu. oats sold at 40c a bu.		\$140.00
10 tons straw used for bedding		25.00
Total returns from crop		\$165.00
Total cost of production	\$124.63	124.63
Profit on crop		\$ 40.37

The difference between the cost of production and the total returns from the crop is the profit or loss as the case may be. The man labor is figured at what it would cost to hire it without board, and the team labor may be figured in the same way, although it often costs more than the price that must be paid for hiring a team, if the cost of feed, depreciation, interest and care are considered. The depreciation on the machinery is estimated.

At the end of the year, the farmer can readily answer the question, "Did all crops produced on your farm return a

profit?" and he will have information that will assist him in planning his next year's crops and making the most out of them. He will no longer produce twenty bushels of oats to the acre if they do not pay for the cost of producing them, unless he desires to grow them to prepare the soil for a following crop or to carry out his plan of farming. He will begin to study how he can make his crops more profitable and eliminate those which are unprofitable.

Two Kinds of Co-operation

Mr. Editor—There have been many good articles written on farmer co-operative societies and some of these societies have in a measure been successful. Most of them have been successful on the Golden Rule plan, or according to the principles of equity, but some have succeeded by applying the same old robber system of profit taking that has been in operation so long that it is a part of our nature. When persons co-operate they should have the interest of all.

Suppose B, a wealthier man than A, has done twice the volume of business

You can never get a smooth politician and a good superintendent of schools in the same person. If he's a poor politician he can't stay in office. If he proves to be a good politician, or vote-getter, he will not have time, nor will he have the teacher-quality to be a forceful, useful superintendent—and no other kind will do. This is one of the big reasons our primary schools are standing still, if not going backward. It is the logical result of choosing superintendents who are "good fellows" politically, either as Republicans, Democrats or as other party men. Every state and county in the Union should elect its school superintendents on a non-partisan ballot. The salvation of the schools depends on divorcing them as far as possible from party politics.

with the company that A has, and the rate of profit was the same. At the end of the year B gets twice as much prorated back to him as A gets. In this case, this will be taking from A and giving it to B. It's simply a theft that B is not guilty of, although he is caught in possession of the goods and, what is more, keeps them.

To make co-operation a success according to the Golden Rule and principles of equality, requires men to strip themselves of selfishness, and those higher up on the financial highway of life, to come down on a common level with the less favored.

Farmers are now playing on one side and organized business on the other. The farmer plays an open game and the other side is there to see the moves that are made. Then it calls a meeting behind closed doors and makes its move in secret. It is these secret moves that beat us.

Another drawback on the farmer's side is that farmers don't play together. More players are needed in the game, to help us move together. All we need do is to play a clean game, an open,

fair game to ourselves, and to the opposite side. We have only to study the Golden Rule of co-operation and be willing to help put it into practice.
Fowler, Kan. R. S. Hartman.

The Horse Registry Associations

A subscriber asks for a list of the horse registry associations. Here is a list of the organizations in the country today, with the names of the secretaries:

- Asses—American Jack Stud Book, J. W. Jones, Columbia, Tenn.
- Belgian—National Register of Belgian Horses, J. D. Connor, Jr., Wabash, Ind.
- Cleveland Bay—American Cleveland Stud Book, R. Pr. Stericker, Oconomowoc, Wis.
- Clydesdale—American Clydesdale Stud Book, R. B. Ogilvie, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
- French Coach—French Coach Stud Book of America, Duncan E. Willett, Maple Avenue and Harrison St., Oak Park, Ill.
- French Coach Horse Register—Chas. C. Glenn, 1319 Wesley Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- French Draft—National Register of French Draft Horses, C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Ia.
- German Coach—German, Hanoverian, and Oldenberg Coach Horse Stud Book, Oldenberg Coach Horse Register, J. Crouch, Lafayette, Ind.
- Hackney—American Hackney Stud Book, Gurney C. Gue, 308 W. 97th St., N. Y.
- Morgan—American Morgan Register, Thos. E. Boyce, Middlebury, Vt.
- Percheron—Percheron Stud Book of America, Wayne Dinsmore, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.
- American Breeders and Importers Registry of Percherons, Jno. A. Forney, Plainfield, Ohio.
- Percheron Register, Chas. C. Glenn, 1319 Wesley Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- Saddle—American Saddle Horse Register, I. B. Ball, Louisville, Ky.
- Shetland—American Shetland Pony Club Stud Book, J. M. Wade, Lafayette, Ind.
- Shire—American Shire Horse Stud Book, Chas. Burgess, Wenona, Ill.
- Standard Bred—Wallace's American Trotting Register, Wm. McKnight, South Ave., Chicago.
- Suffolk—American Suffolk Horse Stud Book, Alex. Galbraith, DeKalb, Ill.
- Thoroughbred—American Stud Book, W. H. Rowe, 571 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

15 Cent Dog, 15 Cent Man

Judging by his talk about the 15-cent dog, Will J. Stewart of Wakarusa, Kan., must belong to the class of 15-cent men. We own a common cur dog without a pedigree and we pay his tax. We also have a little boy who is barefoot most of the time, not because of the added expense of keeping the dog, however.

Shep pulls my little boy's wagon and is his daily companion. I much prefer to have him play with the dog than with a group of children some of whom are sure to be bad. When a man is busy talking politics with his neighbor and the hogs and cows get out, the dog chases them back in. He goes as long as he is bidden or until he drops from fatigue, and he wags his tail and looks at you kindly instead of growling and fuming like a fifteen-cent man.

I cast my first vote this year for Capper. I will ask him to protect the 15-cent dog when he is governor.
Erie, Kan. Mrs. J. Moore.

The Most Useful Animal

I noticed the letter written by Will J. Stewart of Wakarusa, Kan., about the dog. A dog is the most useful, intelligent and truest animal in existence. Still Mr. Stewart would deprive the poor laborer of his dog in order to protect some indolent child from being "kissed" by the same dog that had, through animal instinct, eaten food thrown from diseased dwellings. Well, Mr. Stewart, in the first place, you should teach your children better habits than permitting dogs to "kiss" them and in the second place you should ask your representative to pass a law prohibiting the careless disposal of matter which is pleasing to the canine palate. As to the \$20 tax law, I'm afraid your representative will laugh. There will be only one dog where there now are forty. And you and yours will suffer from the scarcity. I have no "passel" of dogs about me nor should anyone have. Two dogs are all that are needed on any farm or around any place of human habitation, then, if necessary, muzzle them.
Joseph S. Beasley.

Plymouth, Tex.

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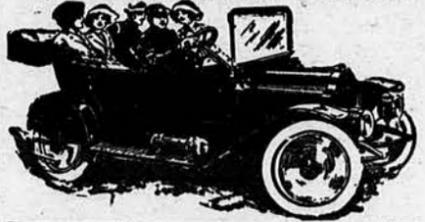
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Solving the Runoff Problem

BY W. W. ROBERTS, SURVEYOR,
Gove County, Kansas.

Whether putting in or cultivating a crop the soil should always be kept in a condition to hold and absorb as much of the water as possible. In putting in listed crops the furrows should be made to hold water, that is, each point should be as nearly on a level with every other point of the furrow as it is possible to make it. The land should be left as rough as possible, always avoiding a level surface in a cultivated field, whenever this can be done.

After we have done all we can, perhaps four-fifths of the water that falls during one of our heavy downpours escapes into the draws. The next best thing to do is to hold this water in the draws or canons. This must be done by damming them. Small draws can be dammed with earth alone. In larger draws dams built of dirt and faced with concrete on the side next the water may be used. But solid concrete is best in large draws and canons. Every farmer in this country should build at least one dam strong enough to hold enough water to irrigate 5 or 6 acres. If he manages this matter right he can in most years raise plenty of fruit and vegetables.

We have an ideal climate for the production of small fruits and vegetables. Our soil cannot be excelled. Our cold air at nights will condense the vapor rising from a reservoir of water during our very hot days. Fruit trees and vegetables should be raised below these dams for it is here the dews will settle. I have found by experiment that the bottom of the draw for several rods below the dam will be wet enough without turning much water out of the reservoir. There are hundreds of acres of land in Gove county lying on the sides of the canons that are at present yielding very little pasture that would yield 2 or 3 tons of good hay to the acre if the canons were dammed and the water held in little ponds along the brow of the banks.

We are continually making ditches on our section lines to carry away the

water and you can see it after every heavy rain making its way to the draws. This water should be held by fills. The size and material for these fills should be determined by the amount of the drainage. In no case however, should the water be allowed to get back into the channel. The county should carry it across the road and the individual farmer should turn it down over his land.

All the large streams in the western half of Kansas should be dammed. These dams should be built by the United States government and should be put in every 20 or 30 miles. To build them closer together would flood too much good alfalfa land. These dams should be of concrete and built high enough so that the surplus water can be carried through the hills facing the river bottoms. This can be done by using the dirt taken out of the cuts to make the fills in the canons. In this way a continuous chain of small lakes and ponds could be formed extending from one river dam to another. These lakes and ponds will make the bottom lands sufficiently wet from seepage, for alfalfa or any kind of a cultivated crop.

I am told by residents of Scotts Bluff, Neb., that since the building of the government dam in Wyoming and the Pathfinder ditch down into Nebraska, the rainfall has increased. Also that there were frequent showers in that section of country this summer when further east and at lower altitudes there was no rainfall and crops failed.

The day of dynamiting a dry atmosphere to bring rain has passed and praying for the Lord to send rain and not taking care of what he has sent is an inconsistent theology. We have 15 feet of rain and snow every 10 years in Gove county. If we don't hold this water, it is not very likely we would hold the water of the Missouri river should it ever be turned down over this country.

Some Recent Books.

Two books of especial interest to farmers and fruit growers are published by the Orange Judd Publishing Company, New York City. "The American

Peach Orchard" is written by F. A. Waugh, of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. Nearly every question to be thought of in regard to peach growing is discussed in this book—climates suitable for this industry, how to get the trees, how to plant them, manage the orchard, how to fertilize, prune, destroy pests, spray and how to market the crops. Some recipes for using peaches are included.

"The Home Vegetable Garden" is the title of a helpful book for gardeners. The book is not technical nor theoretical. It gives the information one needs in a concise, definite way. The soil needed for a garden, the preparation of the ground, planting, rotation, hotbed construction and management and other subjects are considered; the growing of popular vegetables is taken up in detail.

Some Silo Filling Facts

A cattle feeding test at Amarillo, Tex., has convinced the United States Department of Agriculture of several interesting things about silos and silo filling. A letter from the department says:

"When there is a large amount of feed to be cut, the work should be done with a row binder, this being the most economical method. In hauling the feed from the field to the silo, a wagon with a low-down bed is much better than one with a regular hay frame, as the green bundles are rather heavy to lift. Use sufficient wagons to haul feed as fast as cut. It should not be allowed to wilt or become partly cured before putting into the silo. It will not keep as well if allowed to become dry. Wagons should be well loaded each trip, otherwise the expense of filling the silo will be greatly increased. If one has strong wagons, four-horse teams may be used to advantage.

"Silage should be cut into one-half inch lengths, as it packs in much closer than when left longer, thus crowding out the air, and the silage keeps better. The capacity of the silo is also increased and there is less waste in feeding, as all will be eaten.

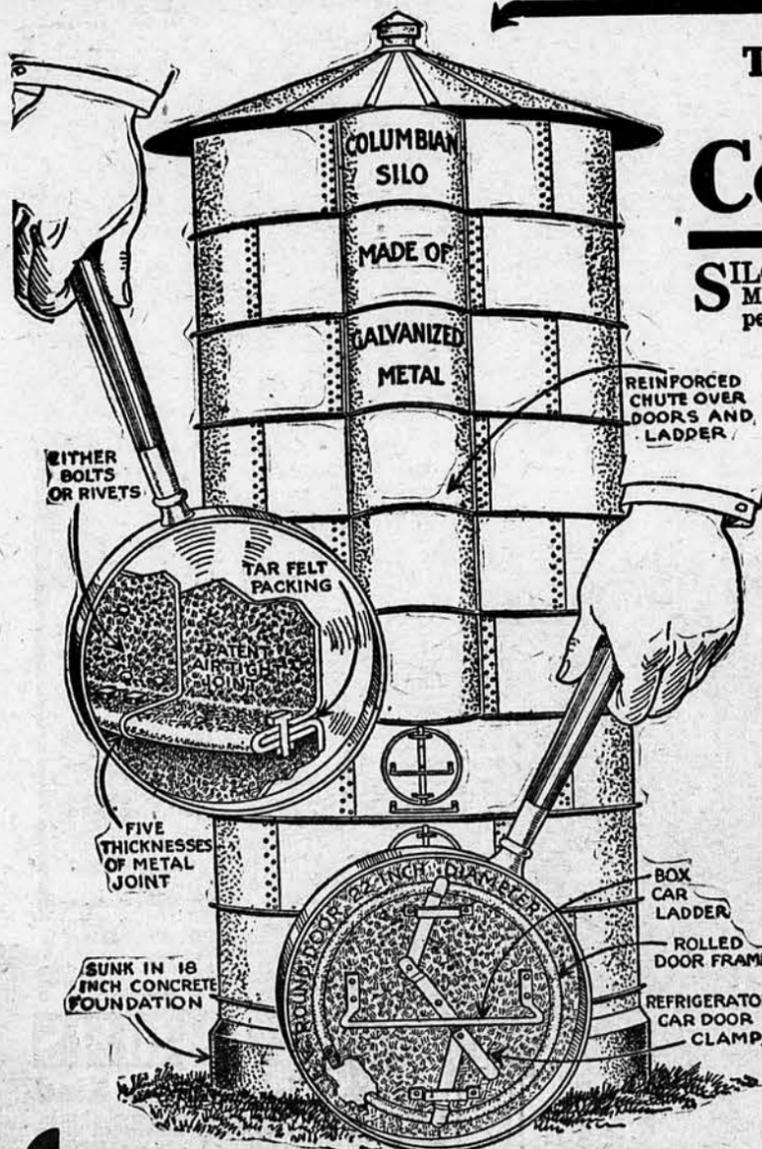
"The power required to run the silage cutter, with blower attached, is ordinarily figured at one horsepower for each inch of cutter—that is, a 15-inch cutter will require a 15 horsepower gasoline engine, but in filling a pit silo where no blower is required, only about half this power is needed.

"One of the most, if not the most, important part in filling a silo is the packing of the silage. The silage must be packed well if it is to keep, for this packing forces out the air and the essential thing in making silage is the exclusion of air. If air spaces are left in the silo, large amounts of silage will be lost. In a silo 12 feet in diameter and with a small cutter, use two or more men. In large silos and filling with large cutters, keep three or more men in the silo and see that they tramp all the time. Pack the edges next to the wall; the middle will take care of itself.

"When the plants are green no water need be added in making silage, but if the silage has begun to dry or cure in the field some water should be run into the silo while being filled. This is done to bring the moisture content of the silage nearer to its natural state, to make it pack down better, and help exclude the air. One safe rule in this matter would be: if in doubt, run in some water. Water will not hurt the silage if there is no excess, and every silo should have either a dirt floor or a drain, which will let any excess water escape. The best place to add the water is to run it into the blower while cutting.

"As six or more inches of silage at the top will spoil, it is sometimes advisable to cover the top with some cheap or worthless material. A layer of cut oat straw is sometimes run in for a covering for the silage and wet down and well tramped. This forms a seal and preserves all the feed. When feeding is begun, all of this top layer of spoiled stuff should be thrown aside.

"It is advisable to tramp the top of the silage every day for ten days or two weeks after the silo is filled, as this helps to force out the air and tends to prevent the silage from settling away from the wall.



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Moisture for All Needs Now

Late Feed and New Alfalfa Are Flourishing—Wheat Seedbeds in Good Tilt—The Weekly Crop Outlook

FOLLOWING a succession of showers that relieved the situation in various parts of the state, came the long looked for general rain, last week. It was too late for the main corn crop but gave a final boost to late planted fields that will help to make the ears fill out a little better. The greatest benefit from the moisture was realized by late feed, newly sown alfalfa, and wheat and alfalfa seedbeds. Wheat ground is being put into the best of tilt and present indications are that the crop will be sown under as favorable conditions as in the fall of 1913.

KANSAS.

Saline County—Wheat averaging 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. Corn cutting is almost finished. There will be fodder but no corn. We need rain badly for the alfalfa. Wheat 78c.—G. W. Holt, August 22.

Finney County—Have had a few local showers but still very dry. Crops look good in the irrigation districts. Most feed has been cut because of the dry weather. Will have a little milo.—F. S. Coen, August 27.

Barber County—Still dry in most parts. Light showers in places. A lot of ground disked. Corn in shock or silo. Fodder is good. Threshing about done. Hay crop light.—G. H. Reynolds, August 29.

Chautauque County—Plenty of rain. Late crops doing well. Will have late pasture. Third crop of alfalfa being harvested. Much work being done on county roads. New corn selling at 60c.—F. B. Mahtoath, September 1.

Hodgeman County—Threshing machines almost as numerous as the grasshoppers were last year. Wheat averaging 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Corn and feed dried up. No rain. Wheat 70 to 90c.—E. N. Wyatt, August 26.

Stafford County—Some parts of the county very wet and some parts very dry. Threshing about done. Wheat yield good. Corn not very good. Plowing and listing for wheat about all done. Not much fruit this year.—S. H. Newell, August 26.

Scott County—Weather cool with light showers nearly every week. Wheat averages about 20 bushels to the acre. Some fields of corn fair and others very poor. Kafir, feterita and white cane good. Eggs 15c; wheat 90c to \$1.—J. M. Heitrick, August 29.

Greenwood County—Three inches of rain since yesterday noon have put the ground in good shape. The rain will help nearly all the corn. Milo, kafir and cane the best in years. Haying nearly all done. Some corn being sold at 50c.—E. E. Rardon, August 26.

Mice County—Plenty of rain but it came too late to help the corn much. Everyone busy getting wheat ground ready and some farmers will begin sowing the first of September. Cows selling high. Wheat 95c; corn 92c; oats 25c; eggs 20c.—E. L. Partington, August 31.

Fawcett County—Threshing about three-fourths done. Some farmers are filling their silos. Corn crop very light. Third cutting of alfalfa put up but crop was light. Fall plowing behind. Fair crops of cane and kafir. Wheat 82c; corn 85c.—C. E. Chesterman, August 29.

Bourbon County—Good rains recently have assured this county a fair kafir crop. Corn will make 50 percent of a crop. Pastures short but will improve since the rain. Many silos being erected and silo filling and corn cutting now in progress. Stock selling high.—Jay Judah, August 29.

Pottawatomie County—Wheat nearly all threshed and is making from 20 to 50 bushels to the acre. Prairie hay nearly all in stack. Corn crop is spotted and most of it is light. Pastures need rain. Young stock doing well. Butter fat 20 to 25c; eggs 19c.—W. H. Washburn, August 27.

Graham County—Plenty of moisture. Have had a foot of rain since August 1 and wheat threshing hindered. Corn crop short but quality good. Pastures good and all stock doing well. Plenty of feed, fodder and straw, and good hay. Wheat 92c; corn 80c; eggs 18c.—C. L. Kobler, August 28.

Bawlin County—Dry spell broken August 20 by a rain of 1 to 3 inches, and had another good rain on August 22 and 27. Plenty of feed. Recent rains will make quite good corn. Ground in fine shape for plowing. Threshing delayed. Wheat yielding from 6 to 25 bushels to the acre. Pastures greening up.—J. S. Skolout, August 29.

Hamilton County—Weather hot and dry. Many farmers harvesting milo and feterita. Grass is curing on the prairies and stock of all kinds getting fat. Some yearling cattle dying with blackleg. Some hog cholera in the county. Yearling heifers bring as high as \$50. Corn and milo 60 to 80 cents, eggs 20 to 25c.—W. H. Brown, August 29.

Rooks County—Wet weather at present with 3 1/2 inches of rain the last week. Threshing about finished. Much plowing being done. If frost is late cane and kafir will make good feed yet. Considerable corn is cut up but the heavy rains will spoil some fodder. Wheat 87c; corn \$1; eggs 15c; oats 50c; butter fat 25c.—C. O. Thomas, August 28.

Dickinson County—Weather nice and cool. Had 1 1/2 inch rain on August 27 which helped plowing and pastures. About two-thirds of the plowing done. Wheat acreage will be about the same as last year. A lot of corn in shock and silos. Corn will make about 20 bushels to the acre. Kafir will make a fair crop. Some sick horses in the neighborhood.—F. M. Lorson, August 30.

Cloud County—Most of the fall plowing done in spite of dry hot weather. Considerable prairie hay put up. Third crop of alfalfa will be very light. No corn worth mentioning. Considerable corn fodder cut and banded. Pastures getting short and dry and some farmers are feeding. A good many shot for sale. Local shower yesterday put the surface of the ground in good condition. Cattle selling well but

much sale for horses.—W. H. Plumly, August 28.

Harper County—Rain August 29 came too late to help corn much. However, there will be some corn. Kafir doing nicely and promises a good crop. Many silos being built and there is plenty of feed to fill the silos. Cattle scarce and bring a good price. Threshing about half to two-thirds done. About two-thirds as much wheat will be sown this fall as last. Wheat 90c.—H. E. Henderson, August 29.

Allen County—Fine fall weather for haying. Broomcorn harvest in progress and the crop is good. Late broomcorn not as good as the early. Kafir promises a good crop and is ripening earlier than usual. Feterita crop good. Not much wheat will be sown. Many cattle going to market. Fruit crop not very good. A fair crop of fall pigs arriving. Not much demand for hogs.—George Johnson, August 28.

OKLAHOMA.

Pottawatomie County—Had an inch rain this morning which will be good for kafir and alfalfa. A lot of corn put in shock. Stock in very good condition. Hogs and cattle scarce.—L. J. Devore, August 24.

McIntosh County—Began raining August 24 and is still wet. Rain is good for the cotton but about 500 bales were damaged by rot and rust. Plowing has begun. Alfalfa starting fine.—H. S. Waters, August 27.

Lincoln County—Plenty of rain for pastures and plowing. Too much rain for cotton. Web worms are damaging alfalfa. No market for anything but cattle, hogs, poultry and feed. Abundance of stock water.—J. B. Pomeroy, August 29.

Cotton County—Wheat land nearly all ready. Several nice rains this week which put plenty of moisture in the ground for wheat and alfalfa. Late milo and feterita looking fine. Wheat 82c; eggs 12c.—Lake Rainbow, August 28.

Major County—Weather very dry. Threshing nearly done. Plowing almost discontinued on account of dryness. Corn very

we had a drouth in 1913. Some farmers object to feterita on the ground that our experience with it is so limited that we do not know whether it will be a success in a wet season. My observation in Kansas has been that we suffer more or less with drouth during July and August nine years out of ten, so would it not be more wisdom on our part to plant a grain crop that is a success nine years out of ten, than to plant one that is either a failure or a partial failure nine years out of ten? The three crops mentioned have proved to be the most drouth resisting crops with which we have had any experience. If we Kansas farmers will confine ourselves rather closely to these crops, we will not know what a crop failure means and our land will soon advance in price from one to two hundred per cent.

Iola, Kan.

A Farmer.

A Trick in Loading Hogs

In a recent issue of the Mail and Breeze I noticed an article, about losing so many hogs in transportation. Probably many hogs will get overheated in loading them into the wagon at home and they may more easily become overheated afterward. Where a farmer raises only a few hogs besides what he wants for his own use, he generally is not so well prepared for loading. Here is an easy way to get a hog on a wagon, take a half bushel basket or a bucket, put it over the hog's nose, and one man can back a large hog into a wagon without much trouble.

Canton, Kan.

Aug Schlicht.

As the farm goes, so goes the rest of the country.

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When we receive war prices for what we sell, we also pay war prices for what we buy. Destruction of life, property, and the happiness and well-being of humanity, has never added one cent to the wealth of the world and never will. Instead it will take a century of toil and misery by countless millions of people to atone for the mid-summer madness of war in Europe. There is such a thing as eternal punishment. The evil results of war are everlasting and are never expiated. War is a symptom of blundering in government. It is the most costly method of correcting misrule, or righting wrong.

poor. Kafir is at a standstill. Feterita good. Pastures dry. Very little broomcorn planted and what was planted is poor. Hogs scarce.—W. H. Rucker, August 24.
Garfield County—Cool and cloudy weather has prevailed this week. Over an inch of rain in the last six days. Farmers are preparing ground for wheat. Acreage will be about the same as last year. Feterita did very well this summer. Plenty of apples and watermelons. Wheat 80 to 85c; eggs 18c.—Jac. A. Voth, August 28.

A Farmer's Advice

After 47 years of observation and experience as a Kansas farmer, it is but natural that I should arrive at some conclusions. It has been the habit of many Kansas farmers to plant crops that our forefathers used in states east of us, not taking under consideration the difference in climate, rainfall and soils. The result has been that many of us have made miserable failures because we have not planted those crops that are adapted to our soils and rainfall.

As a general thing we have plenty of rain in Kansas to mature our crops if it was properly distributed through our growing season; but the ways of Providence are not always our ways, and we often suffer from a serious drouth during July and August when moisture is needed the most. So after these 47 years of observation and experience I have arrived at the conclusion that it is very important that we plant those crops that are great drouth resisters. The season of 1913 probably was the worst drouth Kansas has known in the last fifty years, and yet if every quarter-section farm had planted 40 acres of feterita and 40 acres of sweet clover or alfalfa, Kansas would not have known

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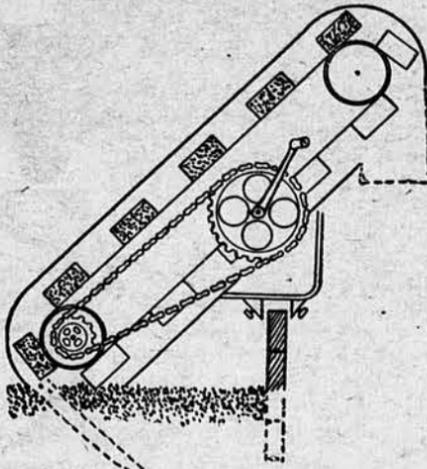
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Make Your Own Elevator

[Prize Suggestion.]

By obtaining a belt from someone who owns a threshing machine you can easily make an elevator for handling loose grain from one bin to another or for sacking. The use of this machine cannot be excelled when the time for cleaning seed grain comes. With it one man can furnish a steady run of grain into



All Parts From Old Machinery.

the fanning mill while the other runs the mill. The elevator also is handy for loading grain in a wagon box. One man can easily load 100 bushels with it in less than an hour.

To make this elevator you will need four boards 8 feet long, planed on both sides; one second hand drive belt 8 inches wide and 14 feet long; two 3 or 4-inch pulleys with shaft 12 inches long and two sprockets from an old binder, one 4 inches and the other as large as you can get it for easy drive, say 12 or 14 inches. Put a crank handle on the larger sprocket if the elevator is to be run by hand, or if by power arrange for a small pulley. The drive chain to work over the sprockets should be 8 feet long. Also bracket irons will be needed for placing the drive pulley on and for attaching the entire elevator to

the grain bin. The cost of this will be about \$5 in all. For dippers use tomato cans, or anything suitable.

The 8-foot boards are used to make the hopper spout through which the grain is carried. The pulleys are placed inside the hopper spout, about 8 inches from each end, and the conveyor belt runs over them. The sprocket wheels are outside of the hopper spout. The small sprocket is on the shaft of the lower pulley, and the power is thus transmitted from the large sprocket wheel to the pulley belt, to which the carrier cans are attached. A pointed stick at the lower end runs into the wheat and holds that end solid. A pointed piece 12 or 16 inches long at the lower end keeps the hopper working straight down into the grain. The triangular frame is used to keep the larger sprocket wheel on. This frame is fastened to the hopper by bolts and is shaped to fit on the grain bin.

R. 3, Mora, Minn. George Bersaw.

A Roller of Concrete

To make a good concrete roller cut out two circular boards, each 18 inches in diameter. Bore a hole in the exact center of each board for the axle. Select an abrupt rise in land, preferably a creek bank, go back say two feet and dig a circular pit in the earth the size of your circular boards, using a plumb and one of the boards as a guide so as to get the pit perfectly round and true. See that the bottom of the pit is on right angles with the sides. Bore a hole in the center of the bottom of the pit the size of the axle and then dig a little trench for the axle to follow when the roller is tipped over to be taken out.

Take an axle from some old spring wagon, have the blacksmith cut it into two parts, connect the pieces with some old gas or water pipe by jamming the ends in to a distance equal to the length of roller wanted allowing about 8 inches to project out at each end of roller. Now place one of the circular boards in the bottom of the pit, put your axle in place, then pour in the concrete. Mix the concrete in the ratio of 4 to 1. Before finishing put on the top board. Cover with dirt so that

the concrete will dry out slowly, leave it buried for four or six weeks and you will find upon digging it up that you have the most substantial roller that can be built. A good size is 7 feet long and 18 inches in diameter.

Coolidge, Kan. J. W. Egger.

(This will make a substantial roller, no doubt, but it will mean a hard pull for the team on account of the roller's small diameter. To increase the diameter would mean to increase the weight and that wouldn't ease the pull. The ideal land roller is the one that has a diameter large enough to make it draw reasonably easy but still heavy enough to mash down the clods. For this purpose old mower wheels with narrow plank bolted around them are hard to beat. Our notion is that Mr. Egger's plan would work fine on a small roller for lawn or garden use.—Ed.)

How to Show Your Grain

It is unquestionably true that the average exhibitor at a fair does not know how to prepare an attractive exhibit. There are three main reasons for this: Firstly, inability to select premiums or good materials; secondly, failure to arrange the selections in an artistic way; and lastly, lack of information regarding what the contest rules call for.

To obviate the latter all prospective exhibitors should obtain a premium list in order that they may become thoroughly familiar with the requirements. If the rules call for 200 heads of grain in a certain contest, the exhibition bundle should contain exactly that many—no more, no less. Many good exhibits are thrown out at fairs because they have not fulfilled the requirements of the contest.

All materials to be exhibited should be of the correct season's growth, unless the rules state otherwise; they should have a card attached giving the common name of the product.

All of the common grains when exhibited as threshed products should be placed in a neat looking sack and should have the following uniformities—variety, ripening, size and color. In addition they should be graded so that

they contain grains of uniform size and should be free from all foreign matter such as dust, chaff, weed seeds, other grains, and should not have any trace of smutted grains.

Sorghum Growing for Seed

What is considered a good acre yield of sorghum seed? How ought sorghum to be planted when a seed crop is wanted and how much seed an acre?—J. H. B., Okfuskee county, Oklahoma.

The yield of seed to be obtained from sorghum varies widely. We have secured all the way from 20 to 60 bushels at this station. We are getting reports from farmers this year to the effect that they are going to harvest 20, 30 and 40 bushels an acre. Of course, these are favored spots. The average yield for the farmer who gives his crops a reasonable amount of care, should range from 20 to 40 bushels of seed to the acre. For the last five years, we have made more money out of kafir seed and forage than out of corn. As a general proposition, I believe farmers living west of the east third of the state, can make more money growing kafir and sweet sorghums for seed and forage than from corn.

Sorghum for seed should be planted with the regular corn planter with sorghum plates. This will leave the sorghum in rows the same distance apart as corn is planted. The planter can be regulated so as to drop the seeds from four to eight inches apart in the rows. It may be sown with the regular lister, with sorghum plates attached, or it may be planted with the regular grain drill, with only such feeds left open as will enable you to plant the right distance apart.

Usually we recommend a bushel of good sorghum seed for from eight to 12 acres, according to the amount of rainfall received. In western Kansas a bushel should plant at least 10 acres, while in eastern Kansas probably a bushel could be distributed to advantage over six acres.

A. H. Leidigh's little circular on "The Sorghums" will give you the information you desire. Send to the college for it.

W. M. Jardine.
Director Kansas Experiment Station.

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Plow Alfalfa Ground Early

An Increased Acreage of This Legume is Expected

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Field Editor

KANSAS will sow the largest acreage of alfalfa in its history in 1914, unless the moisture conditions are decidedly unfavorable this month. Reports from all over the state received by the editorial department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze indicate that there will be a good addition this fall to the million acres of alfalfa now growing in the state, and that Kansas will set its standard of leadership in the acreage of this crop forward a few points. There never was a more favorable year than this for sowing alfalfa; the price of the seed is fairly low; the cost will be much lower this fall than in normal seasons.

Much of the increase in the alfalfa acreage will be made by growers who have had experience with the crop, and with the importance of early, thorough preparation of the seedbed. Men who are planning to sow this crop for the first time would do well to have a good talk with some successful alfalfa grower, and learn his methods. There is nothing very complicated about the preparation of a seedbed for alfalfa, but it is much different from the preparation of a seedbed for potatoes or corn, which probably is one of the main reasons why the percentage of failure is so high with men when they are just starting to growing alfalfa. As a rule this percentage decreases rapidly with the increase in experience, until many growers get to the point where they are almost as certain of getting a stand of alfalfa as they are of other standard crops. Among the successful alfalfa growers in Kansas who almost always succeed in getting a stand of alfalfa are W. A. Rankin, Neodesha; W. J. Burtis, Fredonia; C. W. Ryan, Elwood; and Ted Bayer, Yates Center.

Well Settled Bed.

Perhaps the most important thing about the preparation of the seedbed is to get it well settled; the capillary attraction must be well restored. To get this condition it is important that one should start to work on the field promptly, just as soon as the spring grain crop is removed. Get the plowing or disking started just as soon as possible. If the soil is to be plowed and you can get it done soon after the grain shocks are removed it will hardly be necessary to disk the field, but if the plowing must be delayed it would be better to disk the ground. This will stop the forming of clods and the escape of soil moisture. Thus when the soil finally is plowed it will have a much higher amount of moisture and it will be in better physical condition.

Many of the leading alfalfa growers prefer to plow the soil about four inches or just a little deeper and then to work it repeatedly until the seed is sown in the latter part of August. There are some men who plow very deep for alfalfa—W. A. Rankin of Neodesha is one—but most growers prefer to stir the soil rather shallow. There are a good many Kansas growers who prefer to prepare the soil with a disk, and not to use a plow. The success of this method seems to depend mostly on the soil and the previous treatment. There are several growers in Leavenworth county who prefer disking to plowing, but they have deep, rich soil well supplied with mineral elements of plant food, and they also usually plow the soil deeply in the spring before the oats is planted. It is quite easy as a rule to prepare a good seedbed for alfalfa with a disk, when one has conditions like that.

Getting Ready.

But over much of Kansas the best results can be obtained by plowing. If a farmer is planning to sow alfalfa this fall he should arrange the work so the field can be broken promptly, and then the top soil should be stirred with a disk after every rain until the seed is sown. This repeated working is essential if the moisture is to be saved. At the same time there will be an increased formation of available plant food, which will make the conditions much more favorable for the seeds when they are sown. It is essential under Kansas conditions that

the alfalfa should make enough of a growth by cold weather to get well established—for if it doesn't it is certain that it never will make any more growth.

The ideal seedbed for alfalfa at seeding time is firm, with the capillary attraction well restored. There should be a little loose dirt on top, but it should extend only about as deep as the seed is planted. A seedbed of this kind that has enough moisture and plant food will be about ideal for the alfalfa; for it will be possible for the little roots to begin to gather food just as soon as they are thrown out from the seed. This is absolutely essential, as an alfalfa seed is very small, and it therefore does not contain a great amount of energy. If it had as much stored energy it would not be necessary to be so careful about preparing the seedbed.

Wait For Moisture.

Another very important thing is not to sow the seed unless there is enough moisture in the soil to germinate it promptly and give the plants a good start. There has been a great amount of seed thrown away in Kansas by an absolute disregard of this

The senator who will talk the River and Harbor pork barrel to death this session will erect an honorable memorial to himself. The bill is a defenseless raid upon the treasury six millions larger than ever before in the history of our country. From enacting clause to the final paragraph it reeks with rotten graft. Reduced to its elementary terms it is simply a mechanism of political plunder operated by greed and logrolling. Had the pork-barrel politicians deliberately planned an exhibition to prove their party inefficient and corrupt in the administration of the nation's business, they could not have selected a more convincing argument.

fundamental in alfalfa growing. Of course, one might sow alfalfa one day when the soil was dry and have a nice rain come that night to bring it up—this might occur—but too often it does not, and when it does there frequently is a crust formed that bothers the young plants a great deal when they try to get through it. It is much better to sow the seed just after this rain.

Sheep Losing Fleece

I have a 5-year-old ewe that is losing her wool. There is a bare spot on her neck about six inches wide and 10 inches long. I have been feeding my sheep bright alfalfa hay. Can you tell me what is the cause of the trouble?
E. E. J.
Montgomery county, Kansas.

The loss of wool may be due to different causes. If the feed racks are not properly arranged the ewe may be rubbing the wool off trying to reach the feed. It sometimes happens that when a sheep is overfed and foundered or has a fever produced by any other cause the nourishment of the fleece stops and there is a weak spot in the fiber next to the skin at the time the animal is sick. When the growth of wool starts again the weight of the fleece causes it to break at the weak spot and drop off. If the trouble is due to either of these causes there is no remedy other than to rearrange the feed racks and to keep the flock in a healthful condition by avoiding colds and overfeeding.

The disease commonly known as sheep scab is another cause of the loss of wool. This disease is produced by a small parasite that burrows into the skin of the sheep causing intense irritation. The sheep rubs or scratches the affected parts and a gummy scab forms over the point of irritation. If there are signs of scab the affected parts should be washed in a solution

of one of the standard coal tar dips or some standard tobacco dip. If a tobacco dip is used it should contain not less than seven hundredths of 1 per cent nicotine. Kreso dip No. 1 mixed one part dip to 72 parts water will give good results. The dip should be warm when applied and if the weather is cold the animal should be kept in a warm place until the wool is dry. If scab is present the flock should be sheared and dipped as soon as the weather is warm. In addition to this all the pens and feed racks should be thoroughly disinfected. It is a good plan to make a regular practice of dipping the flock once or twice every summer. This will free the sheep of ticks as well as any chance infection of scab.

A Colt's Narrow Toe

DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER.

I have a colt 8 weeks old bred from a very common brood mare, a pacer which has an inward twist of the left rear toe as the hoof is about to leave the ground. The colt has always had large knee and gambrel joints. Also the same movement of the left rear foot only worse. The colt is sired by a well built Wikes horse. Age of mare about 13 years. Eleven months pregnancy.

At 1 week old I used equal parts of spike and cedar oil applied on the joints to reduce fat with no noticeable results. What can you advise to rectify the condition? Would like to know the cause.

Muskogee, Okla. A. E. Pickard.

As I understand your letter, your colt is toe narrow in the left rear foot. This condition cannot be cured by the application of liniments and similar preparations to the joint, but may be remedied to some extent by proper trimming and shoeing. The inner wall of the hoof is usually too high in this case, therefore it should be lowered as

much as possible, while the outer wall should be permitted to grow as long as possible. These trimmings should be repeated every two or three weeks. When the colt is old enough to be shod, the inner branch of the shoe should be fitted very close, or base narrow, while the outer branch of the shoe should be made wide. The outer branch should be about one quarter of an inch longer than the inner branch.

Made His Own Way

I read with interest the article by F. B. Nichols entitled "Study Aids In Farming." I started farming in the 80's as did Mr. Burton. I attended public schools part of the time until I was 12 years old and then I had to quit. I started out without a cent and the first year I had a security debt of \$250 to pay.

I first worked on a farm for \$16 a month. I now own 150 acres of good land, fenced, cross fenced, an 8 room house, a good hay and cattle barn and a good horse barn besides other buildings. I also have five children. I have about 50 head of stock on hand and a little money laid by. With the exception of four years when my wife was sick and nine years when I was in poor health, which wound up with a serious operation, I have had no serious reverse.

I suppose I have had good luck, but good luck is a man of pluck, with his sleeves rolled up working with all his might to make things come out right. I have found that if I want milk not to go and sit on a stool and wait for the cow to back up to me, but go after the cow. While I have done very well, if it had not been for floods, drouths, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, army worms, black leg, hospital and doctor fees, high profits of the middlemen, high interest and having to sell much stuff below cost of production, I would have been in easy circumstances. Many around me have not made a success.

Lane, Kan. A Kansas Farmer.

Explanation of Map Symbols

Triangle - No. 1	80 & over	Damp
Square - No. 2	45 to 75	Medium
Circle - No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross - No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

Better Paint Service

If your paint cannot stand the degree of moisture in your climate, you can expect it to crack, chalk or peel off. There are four degrees of climate in the United States. Look at the map. Why risk any paint that's intended to meet all four climates? Get the paint that's mixed to withstand the climatic conditions in your locality. That's

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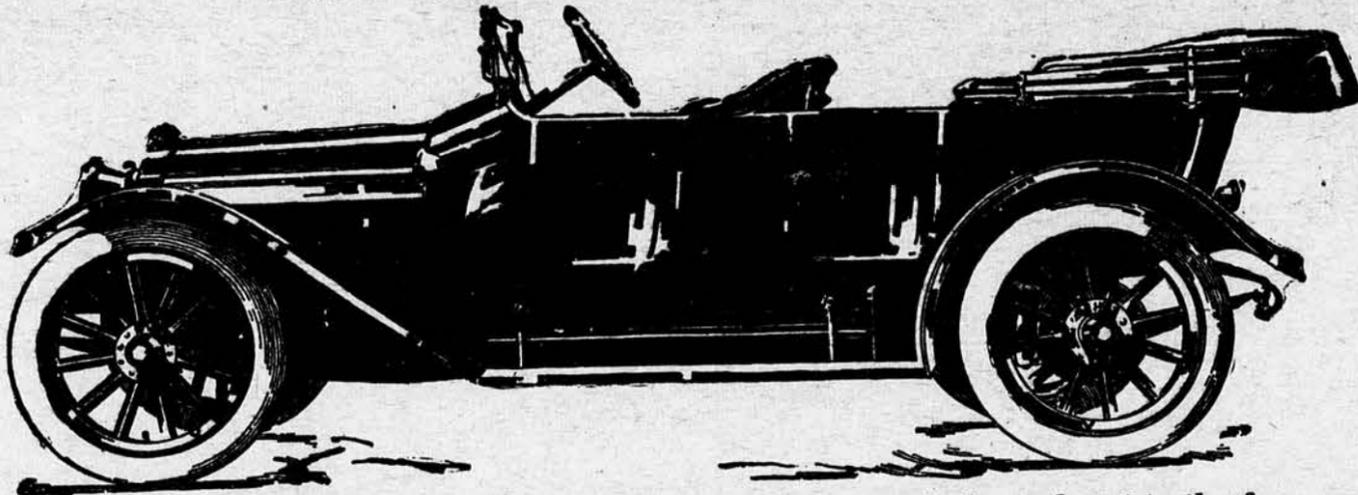
It's made in four formulas. Each meets a particular climatic condition—where weather is damp, medium, dry or very dry. The symbol on the Lincoln can shows you the paint that you should use in your climate. Write us for our Paint Book—FREE—telling why climate has everything to do with the durability of paint. Ask your dealer for Lincoln Climatic Paints, Lincoln Enamels, Lincoln Carriage and Automobile Paints and Lin-Co-Lac—for interior finish and furniture. Write today.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze Will Give Four Automobiles FREE!

You Can Become the Owner of One of These Fine Cars Without One Cent of Cost



These four fully equipped automobiles will be given absolutely free of cost to the four most industrious readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze on November 7th, 1914. Anyone—man, woman, boy, or girl—whether a subscriber to Farmers Mail and Breeze at the present time or not, is eligible to compete for these valuable prizes. If you want to own an automobile read this announcement carefully. You have here an opportunity to possess one of these fine automobiles without one cent of cost. Mail the entry coupon today and receive full information about this great offer.

There is hardly a person who does not have the desire to own an automobile. The first cost, however, in procuring an automobile is prohibitive to a great many. Farmers Mail and Breeze is going to conduct another one of its great popular subscription contests, and has arranged to give away four automobiles as prizes. This gives you four opportunities to become owner of an automobile. A liberal cash commission has also been provided, so that if you take up work in this contest and should not be successful in winning one of the prizes you will have one-fourth of all the subscription money that you send in rebated to you at the close of the contest. This makes you absolutely sure of a good substantial reward for any effort that you may put forth. You either get an automobile or a nice commission check.

HOW SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE COUNTED

The prizes in this contest will be awarded to the person having the highest number of points. Each subscription sent in will count a specified number of points and the candidate who has the most points at the close of the contest will receive the Overland automobile. The one having the next highest number of points, the Ford touring car, and so on until the four prizes have been awarded.

The regular scale of points in force during this contest is

as follows: One-year subscriptions, \$1.00, 500 points; Three-year subscriptions, \$2.00, 2,000 points; Six-year subscriptions, \$4.00, 5,000 points. No subscriptions will be accepted for a longer period than six years.

As an extra inducement for those who read this announcement to enter the contest and start working for the prizes at once we are making a special offer whereby double the points given in the above scale will be allowed on all subscriptions sent in from the beginning of the contest until October 7th. It is to your advantage if you want to earn an auto to get a good start during this offer. This is the largest number of points that will be allowed during the contest. Any other special point offers which may be made will be on a reduced scale. In case of a tie for a prize a prize exactly like the one in question will be awarded each tying contestant.

17 AUTOMOBILES GIVEN AWAY

In the past few years we have conducted a number of contests and have given away over 17 automobiles, besides a great many other prizes, including motorcycles, pianos, diamond rings, gold watches, etc. We will gladly furnish you the names and addresses of any of these prize winners so that you can investigate our methods of conducting our contests. We assure everyone a fair and square deal, and the reputation of Farmers Mail and Breeze stands behind this guarantee.

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<p>SECOND PRIZE.</p> <p>FORD TOURING CAR.</p>	<p>THIRD PRIZE.</p> <p>FORD ROADSTER.</p>	<p>FOURTH PRIZE.</p> <p>SAXON ROADSTER.</p>
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Mail This Coupon for Full Information

Do not hesitate about entering this contest, but mail the coupon, together with your name and address, at once. It will not cost you one cent to find out about this great offer, and if you are willing to give a little time and effort to introducing our publication you have a splendid opportunity of becoming owner of an automobile. We also have a big surprise for you which we will send to you as soon as we receive your name. Make your start today by mailing the coupon. Someone will get the automobiles, and you may as well have one of them as anyone else.

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Gentlemen: Please send me full details regarding your great automobile contest and enter my name as a contestant. It is understood that this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

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FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

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

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels. Stock took 1st and champion Russell fair. Six for \$5.00. Chas. E. McFadden, Paradise, Kan.

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LYON CO. 2 LYON CO. ALFALFA AND stock farms for sale. If interested address undersigned. M. L. Kretzinger, Emporia, Kan.

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GOVERNMENT LAND: GET 320 ACRES, we stock your land. Buy your crop. Some means required. Particulars free. Wyoming Settlement, Janet, Wyo.

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LANDS

160 A. ONE MI. OF EADS, COLO. ALL smooth; to trade for mdse. Price \$3,000. Address W. C. Sutton, Kincaid, Kan.

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40 ACRE FRUIT FARM, 4600 ELBERTA trees 3 years old. 80 acres close to big oil wells. Bargains for cash. T. B. Stewart, Muskogee, Okla., 341 Dayton St.

WANTED—KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA land in exchange for Canada, Iowa, Ill., Colorado (irrigated) farms and city property. Box 185, Independence, Iowa.

SHAWNEE CO. FARM BARGAINS NEAR Topeka. 320 a. \$70. 240 a. \$67.50. 76 a. \$4,000. 40 a. \$60. Address J. E. Thompson, (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kan.

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FREE GOVERNMENT LAND. NEAR 500,000 acres in Arkansas open to entry. Guide Book with lists, laws, etc., 25c. Township map of state 25c additional. L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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FOR SALE OR RENT—40 ACRES, 3 MILES of Carbondale, Kan.; 30 under cultivation, balance pasture and little timber on creek; 2-room house, barn, cow lot, chicken house and corn crib; 1 mile to good school; 3 to church and store; fine neighborhood. Am a widow and must sell or rent quick. Bargain. Mrs. Rachel Layman, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—260 ACRES 45 MILES FROM Minneapolis, one mile from town; 160 acres under cultivation; balance used for pasture; can practically all be cultivated; heavy soil; good set buildings, consisting of 8 room house, large barn, granary, corn cribs, etc.; the land will produce 60 bushels of corn per acre; telephone in house; country thickly settled; complete set of machinery; 27 head of stock; consisting of eleven cows, balance one and two-year-olds; six good horses; 25 hogs; chickens; one-half of this year's crop and everything on the farm goes at \$50 per acre; half cash. Schwab Bros., 1028 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

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SEVEN PASSENGER 60 HORSE POWER Winton six, fully equipped, self-starter, top and windshield. Cost \$3,000 when new. Can be bought at a great bargain. This is a great family car and has only been used by owner. Would also make profitable investment as livery car in country town. T. D. Costello, 1512 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE—GOOD SEED WINTER BAR- ley, the best pasture going for stock of all kinds, excellent for milk cows, both grain and pasture. Ask for prices. W. A. Anderson, Abbyville, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—16-INCH OHIO silage cutter, 1913 International silage cutter, 10-horse steam tractor, 8-h. Waterloo gas engine, 5-h. U. S. gas engine, new, 1913 cornbinder, 2-row disk cultivator, 2-row cultivator. Springdale Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WANT SIX MDSE. STOCKS QUICKLY IN exchange for land. U. S. Hahn, Dodge City, Kan.

EXCHANGE—NEAT COTTAGE FOR MILCH cows, heifers or work horses. J. D. Profit, Independence, Mo.

LOOK HERE. 9 ROOM HOUSE, 1275 Western Ave. Close in, nice location. \$3,200. Dr. A. Rupin, 819 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

STOCK AND FIRST CLASS STORE BUILD- ing located in central Kansas, about \$26,000, to trade for good farm or ranch land, central Kansas. P. L. Swenson, Clay Center, Kan.

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

FARM WANTED—OWNER DESIRING TO sell send description, location, size, price, at once. C. L. Winegar, Box 161, West Fort Ann, N. Y.

I WANT TO RENT A FARM ON THE share plan, landlord to furnish everything. Address Farmer, care Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

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

FIREARMS WANTED.

FIREARMS WANTED. BUY OR EX- change all sorts. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Dept. 31, West Orange, N. J.

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

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

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT POSITIONS open to men and women over 18. \$65 to \$150 month. Farmers have excellent chance. Write immediately for list of open positions. Franklin Institute, Dep't K-51, Rochester, N. Y.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$120.00 TO DISTRIB- ute religious literature in your community. Sixty days' work. Experience not required. Man or woman. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 199 Winston Building, Philadelphia.

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

WANTED—MANAGER FOR LUMBER yard; also to learn of a few locations for branch yards. Skeena River Mills Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

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

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

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WANTED—MEN 18 YEARS OR OVER, become government railway mail clerks. Commence \$75.00 month. Examinations coming everywhere. Sample questions free. Franklin Institute, Dep't K-51, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED: WORKING FOREMAN FOR large farm. Must understand modern machinery and handling men. Single man, German or Swede preferred. State experience and salary expected. Also give references. J. A. Burns, Nowata, Okla.

SALESMEN—EARN \$2000 TO \$4000 A year. New Combination, 12 tools in one. Sells at sight to contractors, farmers, teamsters, fence builders, threshers, miners. Weighs 24 pounds, lifts 3 tons. Stretches wire, pulls posts, hoists, etc. Chance for man who want honest money making proposition. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. All or spare time only. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. National Co-Operative Realty Company, L-157, Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—HERE'S A MONEY MAKER. New low-priced portable oil gas stove. Light in weight—compact—practical. Every home a possible customer. Cooks, bakes, heats. Sells both in summer and winter. Write today for our money making proposition. The World Mfg. Co., 6105 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT AND wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Or a Slip-on Raincoat free? Could you use \$5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job? Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles, and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Dept. 874, Chicago.

SEEDS & NURSERIES

SWEET CLOVER SEED; WHITE BLOS- som; unhulled 14c per lb.; hulled 20c. W. H. Henders & Sons, Dancy, Ala.

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR fall planting. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

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

HONEY—FANCY WHITE ALFALFA. 2 60-lb. cans \$11.00; amber, 2 60-lb. cans \$10.00. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

MISCELLANEOUS

GET GOVERNMENT JOBS. OPEN POSITIONS list free. Franklin Institute, Dep't K-51, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE WANTED, FOR CLEAR INCOME brick business property, title perfect, value \$8,000. Garth Realty, Larned, Kansas.

WANTED—NO. 1 ALFALFA AND PRAIRIE Hay. Largest handlers and distributors. Established 1889. Carlisle Commission Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

DIMENSION LUMBER DIRECT FROM mill to consumer. Use oak for frame work on barns, sheds, etc. It's better, costs less. Farmers club together. Write for prices. A. C. Niekel, Piedmont, Mo.

WILL PAY RELIABLE MAN OR WOMAN \$12.50 to distribute 100 free pkgs. Perfumed Borax Soap Powder among friends. No money required. M. B. Ward Company, 318 Institute Pl., Chicago.

PEARS. PEARS. YOU WANT THE BEST fruit grown. You can have home canned pears at 8-10c per quart. We pay freight, stand loss and guarantee satisfaction. 17th year. Lancaster Pear Co., Rockford, Gage Co., Nebr., Dept. P.

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

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

That's It; Why Not?

Harley Hatch asked recently, "After the Grades, What?" Why not make a law to have one or more agricultural colleges in every county? Divide the county into two or four parts and have the school on a 20 acre farm, not too near the city. There the boy and girl could go when they are through with the eighth grade. Some of the subjects they have now in the eighth grade could be put with the college work so that the child could pass the eighth grade when he is 13 or 14 and then could go to the college. If there were four schools in every county the children would not be so far away from home. In the college they could teach the boy farming, stock raising, blacksmithing, carpenter work and other things that are useful to make a boy a good farmer, and the girl could take dressmaking, gardening, poultry raising, cooking, housekeeping and the things a girl needs on a farm.

Educate the children for the farm and there they will stay.

I think the rural district should be left as it is. I think there is nothing healthier for the child than a mile or so walk in the open air. When it is stormy most parents will take the children to school. Let each district have its school board as it has now.

Stockton, Kan. A Reader.

Where Deep Tillage Counts

Never in the history of Kansas has there been so much thinking done along agricultural lines as during the past year. Alfalfa, feterita, cowpeas and sweet clover have all been under serious consideration, but there is one other subject that needs attention and that is moisture. Some farmers say, "If the rains would only come right". But they don't. Some think we need government reservoirs to impound flood waters to prevent floods and then to release those waters for irrigation when needed. Others advocate farm reservoirs. All these plans are very good, but there is a better plan that every farmer can build. It is 100 rods by 160 rods and 15 to 18 inches deep, and it will hold flood waters and give forth that moisture when needed.

A plot of fine soil 18 inches deep will receive and hold 4 inches of water and 9 inches of soil will take 2 inches of water. If it should rain 4 inches the 18 inches of soil would take it all up and hold it while 9 inches of soil would take only half of the rain and the other half would necessarily have to run off, taking some of the soil with it. So if the ground is tilled only 6 inches or is entirely hard on the surface, very little of the rain is taken in. There are 113 tons of water to the acre in 1 inch of rain and 450 tons in 4 inches of

rain. Therefore there are 72,000 tons of water on 100 acres in a 4-inch rain. A pretty big reservoir, isn't it?

The most important question is how to hold that moisture in the ground until it is needed. A coat of straw mulching or a 3-inch dirt mulch kept over the soil will keep the moisture in. A hard surface and a crop of weeds will take all of the 4-inch rain out of the soil in a few days in warm weather.

In 1900 several of our agricultural experts went to Graham county in the semi-arid country and bought a farm. The neighbors told them this farm had not produced anything for five years. The experimenters plowed the land and left it to lie fallow all summer in order to catch the rain. If weeds started or the surface became packed, they put on a disk or harrow. In the autumn they worked it fine and drilled in 3/4 bushel of wheat to the acre.

The first week in May the following spring which was in the dry year of 1901, these men went to see how their experiment was working out. They found the wheat 20 to 22 inches high and almost too thick for a good crop, while on adjoining farms wheat was from 5 to 6 inches high. They then bored down nearly 4 feet and found moisture all the way down, while on the adjoining fields they found dry soil at a depth of a foot. Their field yielded 40 bushels to the acre while on the neighboring farms the yield was only 5 to 15 bushels. This is what is called the Campbell method of dry-farming, which has revolutionized farming in the semi-arid regions.

Independence, Kan.

Preparation of Seed Grain

BY M. A. CARLETON.

Seed grain should be carefully cleaned and graded before sowing. This work is ordinarily done with the fanning mill, the light kernels and some of the trash being blown out by a current of air, while the small kernels and most of the weed seeds are removed by means of screens. Many of the light or small kernels will not germinate at all, while others will produce only weak plants which mature little or no seed. The removal of the weed seeds helps to prevent the spread of weeds and favors the growth of the grain crop.

The cleaning and grading process is also of assistance in preventing disease, as it removes many smut balls and diseased kernels. The proportion of the seed which should be removed depends very largely on its quality. If it is poor, light or chaffy, a much larger proportion should be taken out than if it is plump and heavy.

To prepare seed wheat for sowing two precautions are to be observed: First, run the grain through a fanning mill in order to obtain a uniformly good grade of seed. The wind will remove practically all smut balls and light weed seed, while the heavier small seeds of weeds will pass through the sieves. Second, all seed wheat should be treated for the prevention of bunt or stinking smut and other preventable diseases.

The following method of seed treatment, if carefully applied, will give satisfactory results: Prepare a solution of formalin by adding standard commercial formalin to water in the ratio of 1 pint to 40 gallons. Pour this solution into a tank of convenient capacity, say 24 cubic feet, until the tank is half full. Add grain to the amount of 10 bushels, and stir with a long-handled shovel or hoe. This will float smut balls to the surface for removal. Allow the solution to act 20 to 30 minutes. Then draw off the solution into another tank or barrel and shovel the grain into sacks if it is to be sown the same day. Otherwise wash the treated grain with pure water and spread it out to dry.

It has been found that those wheats most easily injured by the thrasher are most susceptible to injury by formalin or bluestone treatment. Therefore to reduce this seed injury to a minimum it is advisable to wash the treated grain.

Land is plowed in order to loosen it and enable water to enter in greater quantity, be absorbed to greater depth, and remain longer in the soil.

Your statement that you are giving us farmers a good paper, is true. And for that reason I am going to send you a dollar for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Meadville, Mo. John Billington.

What the Veterinarian Says

DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER.

I have some pigs about 4 months old that seem to be weak in the back and hind parts and are lame and some seem to have swollen places on their hind legs. Have been feeding milk and shorts, slop, corn and green roughness.

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

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

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

On the other hand, there is a disease known as "rickets", a bone disease in which there is a deficiency of lime salts, causing a softening of the bones, to which young pigs are very susceptible, which also causes paralysis of the hind parts. Treatment of this latter condition consists in giving a nourish-

Many good men cannot afford the outlay of time and money required by our primary system. That is its serious fault. The trouble and expense to which it puts all candidates discriminates against the candidate poor in pocket in favor of the rich man. And the rich man seldom is in as close touch or sympathy with the people's needs as the man who knows their hardships and difficulties. We must get away from the high cost of politics. It increases the temptation to graft. Candidates' salaries seldom recoup them for the legitimate expenses of their campaign and leave anything over to pay for the actual service they render in office. Cut out unnecessary requirements, fix a low limit on campaign expenses and enforce it, unsparingly.

ing diet and at the same time administering a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution for 100 pounds weight once daily.

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

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

This mixture is sufficient for 100 pounds weight.

Finally, it is said that paralysis of the hind parts may be due to an excessive corn diet. If, therefore, you are feeding your pigs a diet of this nature, I would suggest that you change it to some other diet.

Wire Cut.

I have a colt that got cut in the wire a month ago. The shoulder joint was cut open. There has been a discharge of water and pus ever since although it seemed to have healed up well otherwise. But he seems to be worse now than he was a week or two ago. Both shoulder and knee joints are swollen and the shoulder is sore to the touch. What do you advise?—J. A. Pond Creek, Okla.

It seems to me that the open joint of your colt has healed up too rapidly, and that pus has gathered in the joint. It has probably gravitated from the shoulder to the knee causing the swelling in the latter place. I would suggest that you reopen the shoulder at the place of the original injury and that you wash out the shoulder thoroughly with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid and then inject the following: Lugal's solution of iodine, 1 ounce and water 1 ounce. This makes a 50 per cent solution. It may be necessary to repeat

this injection at the end of a week or so. You should be very careful to keep the wound and its surroundings as clean as possible by repeated washings with carbolic acid solution.

Clotted Milk.

Will you tell through the Mail and Breeze why a cow gives clotted milk? Scott City, Kan.

J. H. FORCE. Your cow probably is affected with infectious inflammation of the udder. At first this produces a small, hard nodule at the base of the teat. This nodule gradually spreads upward, finally causing the entire udder to cake. In the course of time the milk becomes clotted and unfit for use.

In its early stages the condition may be treated by daily injections of one quart of a lukewarm, 1/2 per cent solution of sodium fluoride into each quarter. All instruments and surroundings must be thoroughly disinfected when performing this operation, as otherwise the destruction of the entire udder may result. I believe it would be to your interest to have a veterinarian do this work for you.

Stands Up For the Lister

I raise my best corn by listing. My soil is a thin upland with a kind of gumbo or hardpan subsoil. It runs together very badly in wet weather and is slow in drying. I have tried top planting, single listing, plowing and listing, double disking and listing and double listing and I like the latter way the best, all things considered. Early plowing and then listing will, I think, give a little larger yield to the acre, but it takes so much longer to prepare the ground, and then there are your dead furrows and back furrows and if there has been much trash plowed under it is almost impossible to use a lister.

In winter or early spring I throw up the ridges and when planting time comes I take my riding lister and four horses, split the ridges and plant at the same time. There is a knife under my lister that makes it run steady and keeps it in the middle of the ridge and there is no subsoiler needed with it. I can see no more use for a subsoiler on a lister than on a corn planter. I can get a better stand by dropping the seed on the bottom of the furrow and covering it with loose earth than by dropping it in the loose earth behind the subsoiler, where in dry weather it is apt to die after sprouting.

For me there is no way of planting that so completely demoralizes the weeds and makes as easy work of both planting and tending as double listing. I use a 2-row cultivator for listed corn the first two times over and lay by with a single row riding cultivator.

George W. Smith. R. 2, Longton, Kan.

Apple Crop Lower

Estimates of the apple crop September 1, 1914 as compared with September 1 report of 1913 and 1912.

	1914	1913	1912
Apples	23%	22%	65%

In bushels this means that Kansas will produce about 1,532,260 bushels of apples. If 23 percent represents 1,532,260 bushels, then 53 percent, to June prospect represented 3,530,860 bushels. This loss of 1,998,600 bushels means a loss of about a million dollars to the growers of the state. This loss is due partly to the dry weather of July and August, and to the ravages of insects and fungous diseases.

This season has shown more than ever the benefits derived from cultivating, spraying and pruning. In almost every case where proper care has been given the orchard, the owner will have a fair crop of good apples that will sell readily.

The Argentine Dairy Industry

That the Argentine Republic will one day become a great exporter of dairy products is evidenced by the returns for 1912, just issued. More than 82 million gallons of milk were produced. The average price paid for this was 6 1/2 cents a gallon, or a total of \$5,330,000; 21,813,620 pounds of butter was produced, bringing an average price of 27 cents, or a total of \$5,893,000; 12,416,416 pounds of cheese gave a value of \$1,435,000, based on 11 1/2 cents a pound at the factory. Curded cheese, valued at \$127,400 ton produced a revenue of \$667,000.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

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

160 A. 90 cult., 50 a. past. Alfalfa bottom land. Well imp. W. J. Rumold, Hope, Kan.

TWO farms must sell. Good terms. Description given. Price & Son, Eldorado, Kan.

WRITE for prices on farms and city property. Feuerborn Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

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

120 A. grain and stock farm; 100 a. bottom. 2 sets imp. Spring and well water. S. F. Gutsch, Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE. 146 acres second bottom land, 1/2 mile from the city of Concordia. C. B. Haldeman, Concordia, Kan.

WRITE for our list of farms and ranches in alfalfa, wheat and corn belt of Kansas. Willis & Co., Emporia, Kansas.

475 A. 5 miles out; best improved stock and grain farm in the country. \$55.00 a. R. M. McGinnis, Princeton, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE: 5-10-20 and 40 acre tracts, well improved, near Lawrence. Price reasonable. T. N. Castles, Leader Bldg., Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

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

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. Deal with owner for 160 acres creek valley, alfalfa, corn, wheat. Well improved farm. H. H. Burns, Argonia, Sumner Co., Kansas.

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

FOR SALE. 320 a. farm, well imp., good water. 80 a. in alfalfa. \$16,000. 160 a. with new imp. 30 a. in alfalfa; \$7500, easy terms. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Marion Co., Kan.

THREE SNAPS: 155 a. 3 1/2 mi. out, fine imp., \$12,000. 120 a. 4 1/2 mi. out, good imp., \$6,000. 80 a. 2 1/2 mi. out, good imp., \$4,000. Terms. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

160 A. 5 1/2 mi. Chanute, 90 a. cult., some creek bottom, good house, large barn, 1 mi. school, free gas. Will carry \$5,500 at 5%. Price \$8,000. Other good farms. J. L. Taylor, Chanute, Kan.

354 ACRES in Harper county. All level, good soil, fine location, big supply of fine water. A splendid proposition at \$6,500.00. Do not wait, write us now. J. E. Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kansas.

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

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

80 ACRES in Anderson County. 1 1/2 miles from good railroad station. 60 acres in cultivation, balance in blue stem and timothy hay. Improvements not extra good. This farm is well watered by a splendid well, also a small creek. The soil is good. Farm is nicely located. My price on this 80 is \$3,000.00. Part or all cash. No trades considered. G. H. Livick, Iola, Kansas.

GOOD 60 acre farm in S. E. Kansas. 3 miles from town 5000 population. Splendid grade, high and parochial schools. On two main traveled roads, R. F. D. and phone lines; 2 miles to town on interurban line, cars hourly, 5 cent fare. Freight and express service; station on corner of farm. All tillable land, well drained, all cultivated except 10 acres tame grass. Fenced and cross fenced. 4 room house, cellar, cistern, well, large new barn, fine shade. Write owner, Box 915, Cherryvale, Kansas.

A RANCH FOR SALE CHEAP. Trego county, Kansas. 1680 acres. Address Mrs. B. Sneed, Cynthia, Ky., for particulars.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BARGAINS! 155 a. 3 1/2 mi. out, well imp., \$12,000. 100 a. 2 mi. out, imp., \$85 a. 194 a. 4 mi. out, imp., \$8,000. 80 a. 4 mi. out, new, imp., \$80 a. Compton & Royer, Valley Falls, Kan.

GOOD HOME. 160 acres improved 3 miles Mound Valley, 6 room house, good barn. 80 acres cultivation. \$6,500.00. Terms. J. P. Donahue, Mound Valley, Kansas.

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

SOME DANDY FARMS. 80 and 160 acres. Good alfalfa land well located in Wilson county, for sale cheap. Terms easy. Write for particulars. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.

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

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

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

80 ACRES 5 1/2 miles from Moran, Allen Co., Kan. All in cultivation except 20 acres which is extra good grass land. All fenced but no other improvement. Oil and gas all around this land and only 1/4 mile to best well, 80 rods to school. Cash price only \$60 a. Cherryvale Land Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. 200 acre, well improved farm, two miles from town; all nice smooth level land; all fenced hog tight. Price \$55 per a. Gile & Bonsall, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kansas.

NESS COUNTY LAND. \$12 to \$30 buys good wheat and alfalfa land in a county that produced 136,000 acres of splendid wheat. For Trade: Imp. choice sec. 1/2 bottom, near Ness City; Want Eastern land or income property. Price \$22,400, enc. \$5,000. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

LABETE AND CHEROKEE COUNTIES. Bargains in fine improved farms. A few special bargains on selected farms. Can show you farms that produced this year 30 bu. of wheat, 60 bushels of oats and 50 bushels of corn per acre. Three cuttings of alfalfa. These farms have good water, good buildings and near market. Can sell you these farms at from \$35 to \$50 per acre on terms. Write me for particulars. Remember our location. Southeast Kansas, best climate on earth. C. E. Walters & Co., Oswego, Kan.

FOR SALE: 320 acres of slightly rolling upland with part of it low enough that it will raise alfalfa. 4 room frame house, nice little barn for 8 head of horses, granary for 1,000 bushels of grain, splendid well of soft water. 290 acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture. 100 acres rented for wheat, 1/2 to purchaser, 190 acres for spring crops. This farm is so situated that grain and feed crops always command a good price from ranch owners in the Brookville district. A bargain at \$45.00 an acre. Write for list of 100 Central Kansas farms for sale. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

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

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

To Close An Estate 14 well located farms for sale in Cheyenne Co., Kan. Easy terms, For full information write Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. Real Estate Dept. Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Montgomery County Bargain

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

FINE GRAIN FARM FOR SALE

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

Sedgwick Co. Farm Bargains

80 acre farm, good house, barn, silo, 25 a. alfalfa; only 6 miles from Wichita. \$5,500. Terms on \$2,750. 720 a. wheat farm, level, best of land. 450 a. sowed to wheat this fall. \$28 per a. 40 a. tract; best of land. Can be irrigated; at Wichita, only \$100 per a. 160 a. farm; large house, barn. Farm complete. 30 a. in alfalfa. \$75 per a. Take smaller farm. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

"BARGAIN"

325 acres Osage Co., Kan. 170 acres in cultivation, 150 a. meadow, 20 a. timber, 100 acres bottom land, and is fine, \$7,500.00 worth of improvements, watered by well and creek, 4 miles of town, 1/2 mile of school and church, R. F. D. and telephone. Price \$60.00 per acre. 1/2 cash, balance with terms. The best bargain in eastern Kansas. Write for particulars. Guy R. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kansas.

For Sale

80 acres of the best bottom land in Kansas. This land is all in cultivation but unimproved. The land lies due south of Salina on the Ninth Street road, only 2 miles from the Wesleyan University. We could sell either the north or south 80 and might get the owner's consent to sell the whole quarter. This farm has not changed hands in 45 years and no other land in that locality is for sale at any price. Notwithstanding these facts we are in position to offer it at \$50.00 per acre margin. Here is an opportunity to own the best farm in Kansas. The R. P. Cravens Agency Salina, Kansas.

MINNESOTA

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

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

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

ALFALFA, clover, corn and potatoes; the products that put Minnesota on the map. Buy land now while it is cheap. Wild land \$7 to \$35 per a. Improved farms \$40 to \$125 per a. For FREE maps and lit. write Fred D. Sherman, State Immigration Commissioner, Room 50, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

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

DAIRY FARM 200 OR 400 ACRES. One of the most complete in Minnesota; modern in every particular; high grade dairy cows; horses; and pigs; plenty of feed, up-to-date machinery of all kinds; lovely home place; lake frontage and groves; one and one-half miles from excellent town; selling owing to ill health and old age. For fullest particulars apply to Lock Box 192, Inkster, N. D.

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

NORTH DAKOTA

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

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

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

MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

160 A. fenced; 80 cultivated; good orchard, two springs. On public road, 9 mi. from town. \$2,000. J. W. Key, Mtn. Grove, Mo.

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

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

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

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY a good farm close to Kansas City, that will raise good crops of corn, clover, timothy, wheat, bluegrass and alfalfa, write to A. B. Bohon, Harrisonville, Mo.

90 A. highly improved; 2 miles from good S. W. Missouri town; will make 45 bu. corn per a.; will grow alfalfa; \$56 per a. \$2,500 handles. Ben F. Browning, 619 E. Walnut St., Springfield, Mo.

ATTENTION, FARMERS. If you want a home in a mild, healthy climate with pure water and productive soil and where land can be bought at a reasonable price write Frank M. Hammel, Marshfield, Mo.

OSARKS. 120 acres; magnificent spring and spring house; nice improvements; clover, timothy, alfalfa and corn now on the land and is fine; on auto roads; an elegant stock, grain and grass farm. Price \$7,500.00; terms. B. S. Dunn, Anderson, Missouri.

POINTERS ON REAL ESTATE. Contains inside information not generally known. "Don'ts" in Real Estate. "Pointers," Legal Forms, etc. Gives in condensed form the essential knowledge of the Real Estate business. What you NEED to know—What you OUGHT to know—What you WANT to know. The cost might be saved many times over in one transaction. Over 200 pages. Price \$1.00. THE EVERMAN COMPANY, Gallatin, Missouri.

Farms for Sale or Trade \$50.00 to \$125.00 per acre. Three good farms to trade for Kansas land. Tannahill Bros., Garden City, Mo.

Fortune Offer 1,092 acres finest bottom, sandy loam, cut-over timber land in one tract on one side of a river. Part subject to overflow by back water in spring; all for cultivation. Back water easy stopped. Offer to deaden all, fence all with woven wire, sow all in grasses and clovers. Price in such shape \$16.50 per a. In three years all can be cleared for \$4 or \$5 per a. The land will raise 2 or 3 tons timothy or clovers; 50 to 80 bushels corn per a. 6,000 acres in cultivation joining the land; all brings \$6 to \$10 cash rent per a. No ranch in U. S. to compare with. No trade; cash deal; title perfect. F. Gram, Naylor, Mo.

FANCY 131 ACRES FANCY 800 ACRES. FANCY 930 ACRES. This 131 acres will make a splendid productive home in a magnificent country. Richest land in fine condition. No waste land. Pure water. Two good residences with barns. Abundance of fruit. Only 48 minutes to retail district of Kansas City and her 400,000 population. Splendid rock road. Close to railroad stations and little city. Will increase in value faster than money at 6%. Worth \$250 per a. Will sell for \$150 per a. The 800 acres are worth \$200 an acre, will sell for \$100. The 930 acres are worth \$100 an acre, will sell for \$60 an acre. All forced sales. J. H. Lipscomb, 511 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

NEW MEXICO NEW MEXICO: Pecos Valley; Carlsbad project. 40 a. government irrigated farm. Exceptional terms. Write owner. R. D. Fuller, Carlsbad, N. M.

FOR SALE: 160 acres choice valley alfalfa and fruit land 1 1/2 miles from Artesia, New Mexico. Well improved. 60 acres alfalfa, 15 bearing orchard. Price \$18,000.00. Actually worth \$24,000.00. Debts force sale. Dan Sullivan, Effingham, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

LITTLE RIVER valley lands rich and cheap. On railroad. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. IMPR. 80 a. \$240 cash. Terms. Spring; orchard; close in. Leslie Land Co., Leslie, Ark. DOWELL LAND COMPANY will furnish you lists of farm, timber and rice lands at lowest prices. Walnut Ridge, Arkansas. FOR DES. LIT., city props., Ark., and Okla. farm, fruit, timber, grazing lands, write Moss-Ballou & Hurlock, Siloam Sprgs., Ark. IF YOU WANT a stock or fruit farm of any size in the land of cold springs, fine streams, the home of the apple, come to or write to Howard & Smith, Hiwassee, Benton Co., Ark. FINE farm land; sure crops, corn, oats, cotton, clover, alfalfa. No rocks nor swamps. Easy payments. Discount for cash. Free map. Tom Blodgett Land Co., Little Rock, Ark. 17,000 ACRES, no rocks, hills or swamps. Any size farms Grant Co., \$1.50 per a. down, bal. 20 years at 6%. Grant County Land Co., Opposite Union Depot, Little Rock, Ark. WRITE for land list and tell us just what you want to buy or trade. Horton & Company, Hope, Arkansas.

ARKANSAS.

FRUIT, grain and stock farms, all sizes, in Benton Co., Ark. Banner county of state; low prices and easy terms. Gentry Realty Co., Gentry, Benton Co., Ark. LEE & WARD sell farms and city property in Bentonville, Ark. Mild climate, pure water, and good health predominate. Write us at 1524 Main St., N. E. of Frisco Depot. STOCK FARM—One of the best farms in Lonoke county; ideal location for a home; close to market, schools and churches; healthy neighborhood; 402 acres; must sell at once; \$12,000; rare opportunity. Terms and description, address owner, S. D. Ross, Lonoke, Ark. BEAUTIFUL 80 A. FARM HOME. 1 ml. railroad town of 1,000 people; fine water; good orchard; dwelling house and barn. 40 a. cult. \$1,000. Stephens, Cazort & Neal, Morrilton, Ark. FOR SALE 917 a. farm; best improved in Baxter Co. Barn 50x150, scales, extra good 9 room house, 308 acres in cultivation. All farming tools and threshing outfit. All for \$16,000. 180 acres 1/2 ml. to Haney, 60 a. in cultivation; good spring. Price \$1,600. 33 room hotel and furniture on a fine corner in Cotter. Will trade this for a farm in Kansas. Write for full description and price. A. T. Garth, Cotter, Ark.

WISCONSIN

160 A. IMPROVED. \$3200. \$1000 cash. Frazer & Maxson, Owners. Sparta, Wis. 30,000 ACRES out-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS concerning the soils, climate and crops of Wisconsin may be had free by writing Wisconsin State Board of Immigration, Capitol 333, Madison, Wis. 200 A. imp. stock, corn, clover and alfalfa farms. 30 ml. from St. Paul. Best lands. Prices will double. Can show farmers making \$100 an a. on our lands. R. L. Williams, River Falls, Wis. Upper Wisconsin Lands Wanted! Farmer Agent in every county to sell our Chippewa Valley land. The heart of the clover region. Liberal commissions. J. L. Gates Land Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Settlers Wanted For our drained, level farm lands, Southern Wisconsin. \$35 to \$45 per acre. Easy terms. Great for corn, alfalfa, clover, timothy and dairying. Droughts unknown; no hills, rocks, alkali, hardpan or stumpage. Trades considered. Sample of soil sent free. Near railroads. Agents wanted. Write owner, Charles E. Cline, 218 Masonic Temple, Davenport, Ia.

The Best Ignition

BY E. F. POWERS, Automobile Training School, Kansas City, Mo. Which is the more reliable system of ignition for a 6 or 8 horsepower gasoline engine, the "Make and Break" or the "Jump Spark"? B. J. SKELTON, Fay, Okla. Both the "jump spark" and "make and break" systems are used on stationary engines. The "make and break" is more commonly used and in my opinion is best adapted to stationary engines. However, many engines using "jump spark" ignition are working out in a very satisfactory manner. I believe, however, that the "make and break" will cause you less actual trouble than the "jump spark" using spark plugs, as with the plugs you are dependent upon this at all times and in case the thing should become shorted or the porcelain should break or something of this kind, and you had no other plug, you would be unable to run. But with the "make and break", about the most serious thing that could happen would be the breaking of a spring or that the points might become sooted. Either of these difficulties could be overcome very readily. The simplest piece of machinery is the best usually, and the fact that the "make and break" system was used previous to the time of the "jump spark" and is still being used, is a very good reason in my opinion, why it is best.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WILL SELL OR TRADE you "That farm you want." James Harrison, Butler, Mo. HOWELL COUNTY land for sale or trade. J. R. Bright, West Plains, Mo. BARGAINS in Lyon County. Trade anywhere. S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas. CASS CO. FARMS for sale or exchange. W. J. Dunham, Creighton, Mo. SOME good farms for sale and for trade in Rooks Co. F. M. Learned, Woodston, Kan. WRITE Shoemaker & Garvey, for farm lists; exchanges made. Goods or lands. Leeton, Mo. EXC. BOOK. 1,000 farms, etc. Everywhere. Honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Ks. A. P. HOUSTON will sell or exchange your land or merchandise anywhere. Want land exchanges. Pittsburg, Kansas. WE will exchange your property. Anything, anywhere. List with us and be convinced. Wilson & Hedrick, Hartford, Lyon Co., Kan. LIVERY, boarding, sale and transfer business. Doing as much business as any in state. All funeral and cab work in city of 8,000. Will sell stock and barn or will sell stock and lease barn. Terms. Windle Bros., Galena, Kan. 10 ROOM modern home Kansas City, Mo.; want land or mdse. Drug stock \$4,000. want land. 200 a. Washington Co., Ark. Improved land, want mdse. or wheat land. Richmond Land & Loan Company, Richmond, Kan. WOULD YOU TRADE your auto, stock of goods or other property for a good Kansas farm? I have it. Write me. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas. FORTY THOUSAND dollar general stock, want land and cash. Also six good farms for sale. Might exchange. W. E. Hellen, Fort Scott, Kansas. EASTERN LAND FOR WESTERN. 240 acres, well improved, about 75 ml. southwest of Topeka. Price \$18,000, mtge. \$5,500. Want good land, in Kansas, not too far west for equity. What have you? Might assume some. Frank W. Thompson, Beloit, Kan., Agt.

FOR EXCHANGE for western land, 2 brick store buildings in county seat in Eastern Kansas. They are full 2 stories high and 25x80 feet each. Price \$7,000; mtg. \$2,200. Glen S. Riley, Waverly, Kansas. BARGAINS in Cass and Johnson counties, Missouri. 346, 280, 222 acres well improved, fifty miles from Kansas City. Want merchandise worth \$18,000.00. Exceptional cash bargains on well improved farms in three miles of town. John N. Shomaker, Garden City, Mo. FIGLEY & DILLEY will sell or exchange farms; small farms, ranches, alfalfa lands. Write for prices or come and see us. Council Grove, Kansas. 5 ACRE CHICKEN RANCH with new buildings and rental property in German Catholic neighborhood to trade for farm. Inquire Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas. Buy or Trade with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, Eldorado, Ks. To Trade for Land. Business property in Topeka; elevator, steam heat, electric lights; close to post-office and court house. Price \$40,000. Address GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas. 1914 BARGAINS Choice farms just listed in northwest Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, for sale or exchange. Advise me your wants and what you have with full description. M. E. Noble & Son, 507 Corby-Forsee Bldg., St. Joseph, Missouri. For Exchange Eastern Kansas land for clear western land. H. C. WHALEN, 413-14 Blitting Bldg., Wichita, Kansas. Small Farm for Larger 74 a. adjoining town; 30 a. cult.; bal. grass. Good small improvements. Will assume or pay diff. or take rentals as part pay. Price \$100 per a. CLEAR. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

Secure a Home in UPPER WISCONSIN

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

COLORADO

FOR SALE. Deeded land, desert and homestead entries, near R. station. \$10 per a. Wm. Tew, Sterling, Colo. WHY PAY RENT? Why pay interest on high priced land? Come and see what I have here for you. Fine land, climate, water and good crops. Write me. Frank Vanderhoof, Otis, Colo. CAN GIVE 3 ACRES of irrigated land with house, within one mile of Town Hall, for \$1150 to \$1950. Cherries, apples, small fruits and vegetables will give \$500 to \$1500 each acre each year. Sales Agency buys for cash what is raised. Twenty-nine houses occupied by owners who are making money. Fine climate, perfect health. One-fifth down, balance to suit. Send for illustrated circular. Rainbow Park Land Co., Florence, Colorado. BIG CROPS IN COLORADO Last chance to buy land at present prices. Winter wheat promises to make 40 bushels per acre on dry lands. We own 13,000 choice acres, Weld county, near Carr. Denver only 85 miles; Greeley 30; near mountains. Fine climate, beautiful scenery. Your choice of land at \$15 to \$20 acre. Easy terms. Smith Estate lands being closed out. Don't miss this. Write at once for plat and particulars. ELWOOD LAND COMPANY, 740 McKnight Bldg. Minneapolis, Minn. OKLAHOMA WE SELL THE EARTH that produces alfalfa and corn. W. E. Wilson Realty, Walters, Ok. SPECIAL Oklahoma bargain list free. Some trades. Write Harvey Cox, Hooker, Okla. 230 A. 6 ml. McAlester; 75 a. tillable, balance pasture; \$12.50 per a., worth \$20.00. \$2,000 incumbrance, 4 years. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla. INVESTORS! Am desirous of selling my several farms near Chickasha (Grady Co., Central Okla.) aggregating 2500 acres in tracts of 40 to 200 a. Will give some man a real bargain; \$15,000 cash will handle deal, balance easy. C. T. Erwin, Chickasha, Oklahoma. OKLAHOMA LAND FOR SALE Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma, which was part of the old Indian Territory, price from \$20 to \$35 per acre. Write for price list and literature. Agents wanted. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla. For Sale by Owner Beautiful valley farm, between 400 and 500 acres, very rich land, no overflow. New, modern improvements. Will divide into two farms, if desired. 25% cash. Liberal terms on balance. Location three miles east of Vinita, Oklahoma. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Illinois. FLORIDA Young Man! Horace Greeley once said, "Go west, young man, go west." And why? Because in those days western lands were cheap. Those were the days of your father's opportunity. Land in the West is too high now for you to buy. We have land in South Florida that will produce three and four large paying crops each year and can be bought today at very low prices and liberal terms. These lands properly farmed earn from \$200 to \$400 per acre yearly. This is your chance. It is your desire to make good then go with us to Florida. Write us today for our Booklet No. 2 which contains reliable information on Florida. Address: NEW HOME REALTY COMPANY, 1307 Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.

No Wheat on His Farm

(Continued from Page 3.) can be kept up to five tons an acre. This yield has been exceeded on several of the irrigated alfalfa fields in western Kansas. Kafir and cane are the leading drought-resistant crops grown, although several other drought-resistant forage plants also are used on a small scale. Some flint corn is being grown this year. These crops are largely for silage. They have not been irrigated so far. The plowing on this farm is done largely with a traction engine that develops 20 horsepower on the belt. Three 14-inch plows are pulled. The engine is of the International make, and it has given fine satisfaction. It is also used to run a grain separator and the silo filler, both machines being owned by Mr. Guilbert. The labor on this farm in the summer is done by Mr. Guilbert, his son and four hired men. In the winter only two hired men are kept, and the son is in school. The main rush comes in haying time; as no wheat is grown there is no trouble at wheat harvest. Mr. Guilbert has proved that a farming system in western Kansas based on livestock is profitable. If animals are properly kept they will make more money, in an average year, than exclusive wheat growing. Western Kansas is going in for livestock more extensively every year. The Guilbert farm points the way for a more profitable agriculture for that section. Everything comes to those who wait—on themselves. TEXAS 100 ACRES highly improved; a \$3500 residence 100 yards from railroad station; owner a widow and wishes to leave state. This is a fine place and a bargain; price \$4500. Mrs. A. E. Hawcroft, Lagater, Tex. BIG CROPS, BIG MARKETS, BIG PROFITS. In the Houston, El Campo district of the Gulf Coast. Write us for Free Booklets, "Where Farming Pays," "Pointers on Where to Buy Land," also "The Gulf Coast Bulletin," for six months Free. Allison-Richey Land Co., Houston, Texas. Irrigated Alfalfa Farm I will trade my irrigated alfalfa farm of 320 acres, every acre good, well pumping 1500 gallons water per minute. 70 acres in alfalfa, located in the Plainview Shallow Water district, no junk considered. J. Walter Day, Owner, Plainview, Texas. ALABAMA BLACK BELT ALFALFA AND STOCK Farms for Sale 1,550 acres, beautiful location, flowing artesian wells, plenty of shade; 1,330 acres choice alfalfa soil, ideal location, flowing wells. The above farms are the best properties in Alabama. We are selling more land and have more good land to offer than any firm in either Alabama or Mississippi. For information address C. C. Clay Alfalfa Land Co., Demopolis, Alabama.

BUY AN OZARK STOCK FARM



Many Ozark farmers are making money raising hogs. The fine open winters make it unnecessary to provide expensive quarters and the porkers can range nearly the entire year. There is little disease in the Ozark region. A few good brood sows will soon pay for an Ozark farm. Although it was a dry profit of \$100 a cow in 1913 from each one of his 18 cows. Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys are making the Ozarks one of the greatest dairy countries in the United States. It would be impossible to find a better country for poultry raising than the Ozarks. A large portion of the poultry products that make Missouri the greatest poultry state come from the Ozarks.

FREE: "Homeseekers' Review," best land journal published. Many big bargains. West Plains Real Estate Co., West Plains, Howell County, Missouri. OZARK FARM BARGAINS. Write or see the Southwestern Land & Immigration Co., Springfield, Mo. Exchanges made. BEST bargains in Missouri. 333 a. 2 ml. town. Two sets imp 180 a. bottom, price \$30 per a. Missouri Land Co., Humansville, Mo. 25,000 A. timber land, imp. farms, Douglas and Ozark Cos. Best bargains on earth. Homeseekers Real Estate Co., Ava, Mo. GOOD TIME to get into Stone county, Mo. Big crops; feed and land cheap. Climate the best. J. Felix Norman, Galena, Mo. WHITE RIVER CLUB sites on lake. Farms, ranches, city property, mineral, fruit, poultry land. White River Realty, Branson, Mo. 240 A. two miles of Lebanon; level land, good soil, well improved, 8 acres orchard, plenty of water; price \$55.00 per acre. Stillwell Land Co., Magnolia City, Lebanon, Mo.

IF YOU WANT farms or stock ranches in the Ozarks of Missouri, write A. J. Johnston, Mechts. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo. HOWELL CO. land to trade for western land or town property. List and pamphlet free. South Missouri Land Co., Mountain View, Mo. IF YOU WANT a grain or stock farm on Current River, write Garry H. Yount, Van Buren, Mo. C. L. WILLIS will furnish you free lists of farms and timber lands. Write him at Willow Springs, Missouri. 480 A. STOCK RANCH, Estanchia Valley, N. M. Valley land, well imp., \$9,600. Near R. R. Want income. F. M. & C. G. Morgan, Springfield, Mo. POLK COUNTY FARMS for sale or exchange. Ideal climate, pure water, fine pastures, short feeding season, productive soil, prices and terms to suit. Harry T. West Realty Co., Bolivar, Mo.

All Farm Products Advance

New High Price Records in Sight—The Week's Market News

BY C. W. METSKER
Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS are justified in expecting the highest price records ever recorded for grain, livestock, produce and feeds, if the markets of the last ten days can be taken as a criterion on what is to follow. There are but two exceptions that are not keeping pace with the general upward tendency in the market. They are horses and cotton. The latter is completely tied up owing to lack of export demand while the war continues.

Prices for all other commodities are such that good returns are assured to producers, and the probability that values will increase rather than diminish will result in general economy in harvesting, storing and marketing. The recent advance in wheat has increased growers' assets nearly 30 per cent.

Strength in Cattle Trade.

Fairly liberal receipts for the last two weeks are considered a fair test to the demand for grass fat cattle. In that time not only has the supply been cared for easily but prices last week were stronger than when the increased movement started. Receipts now are considerably short of a year ago when dry weather was a source of pressure but this year's cattle are in much better condition.

Rains in the last ten days in all of the range area add an incentive to hold stock and with prices well maintained weight gained means adding profit. The Dakotas and Northwest are marketing a good many grassers in Chicago. The movement from below the quarantine line is considerably smaller than early in August. Salesmen are convinced that killers are going to pay strong prices for all of the good grass fat beefs offered this fall. Prices remain firm, tops ranging up to \$10.50, or the August record. Short fed to choice kinds are selling at \$8.75 to \$9.85.

Rains Increase Feeder Demand.

Recent rains have increased the demand for stockers and feeders. Only a load or two of good stock calves have been offered and they were snapped up quickly. The rule in buying seems to be that orders are suited to offerings rather than offerings to orders. Countrymen allow both price, weight and quality limitations to remain open.

Stability in Hog Market.

After the wild fluctuations that occurred in the hog market the first three weeks in August in which prices moved \$1.25 to \$1.50 the market has settled to a stable basis. Last week price fluctuations were only 10 to 20 cents with only unimportant net changes at the close. Shippers have bought freely and packers have cared for the rest of the small offerings with considerable vigor. Receipts have been moderate, and included a good many light weight pigs. A dry weather run of considerable proportions was checked by last week's soaking rains.

Packers, commission men, and shippers are warning hog raisers against the general use of green corn. Hogs will have all the green feed they need from now on in revived grass growth and to add green corn would cause a large amount of sickness. Receipts are expected to continue moderate for some time.

Receipts Pull Lambs Down.

Killers took 50 cents off lamb prices last week owing to the liberal receipts, but at that decline prices for fat lambs were only slightly above feeding grades and country buyers supplied competition with killers. Fat lambs remained in a class by themselves, but the half-fat kinds that sold to killers in preceding weeks constituted the bone of contention. Big orders for feeding lambs are held at all the markets and on prices paid last week feeding lambs will cost 50 to 75 cents more on the hundred pounds this season than a year ago. They will also carry considerably more weight than last fall.

Breeding ewes are scarce and in urgent demand, selling at \$5.25 to \$5.50. The five western markets received more than 300,000 sheep last week, the first time since June that the supply has been above 250,000. The bulk of the offering came from the Northwest. Fat lambs now are selling at \$7 to \$7.50, and feeding lambs \$6.50 to \$7.

The Movement of Livestock.

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

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Kansas City	45,250	27,950	33,800
Chicago	47,650	115,000	142,000
Omaha	24,300	43,200	93,000
St. Louis	20,350	41,000	15,900
St. Joseph	6,200	23,200	24,800
Total	143,750	250,350	309,500
Preceding week	146,200	233,100	235,900
Year ago	132,200	293,200	248,350

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

	1914	1913	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	889,207	1,183,772	294,565	
Calves	55,509	76,570	21,061	
Hogs	1,290,500	1,681,482	390,982	
Sheep	1,176,803	1,214,584	37,781	
H. & M.	48,077	51,887	3,810	
Cars	56,995	76,245	19,250	

Will England Buy Horses?

It is rumored in trade circles that horse and mule dealers in St. Louis and Kansas City hold orders from England for horses and mules. There has been no buying of such classes on the open market but

quite a number have been collected at holding points near Kansas City and St. Louis, from the country. Such demand would help the market materially as no inquiry is being made from any other source. Prices are quoted weak and nominal.

Big Advance in Wheat.

Cash wheat prices rose in spurts last week and though the full advance was not maintained the bulk of the trade was on a dollar basis, May wheat selling up to \$1.25 and September and December deliveries at \$1.07 to \$1.12. Growers are making sure of their position by holding wheat back, and the present situation seems to justify the expectation of \$1.25 a bushel later. The market however is going to be nervous for some time. Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Missouri and Illinois have had excellent rains recently and fall plowing for wheat seeding is being rushed.

With wheat prices the highest for several years corn could not decline much, though there was decided weakness in futures owing to the belief that rains have improved late corn. Oats were 2 to 3 cents higher.

Kansas City Hay Quotations.

Prairie, choice	\$10.50@11.50
Prairie, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Prairie, No. 2	8.00@9.00
Prairie, No. 3	5.00@7.50
Timothy, choice	15.00@16.00
Timothy, No. 1	14.00@14.50
Timothy, No. 2	13.00@13.50
Timothy, No. 3	11.00@12.50
Clover mixed, choice	14.00@14.50
Clover mixed, No. 1	12.50@13.50
Clover mixed, No. 2	9.00@10.50
Clover, choice	12.50@13.00
Clover, No. 1	11.00@12.00
Alfalfa, choice	14.50@15.00
Alfalfa, No. 1	13.50@14.00
Standard	12.50@13.00
Alfalfa, No. 2	11.00@12.00
Alfalfa, No. 3	9.50@10.50
Straw	4.50

Feed and Seed Quotations.

Bran, \$1.07 a cwt.; shorts, \$1.23@1.33;
chop, \$1.51; barley, 58@60c a bu.; rye, 87@
88c a bu.
Seed—Timothy, \$3.75@5 a cwt.; alfalfa,
\$9@12.50; clover, \$9@12.50; flaxseed, \$1.36@
1.39; millet, \$1.20@1.70.

Too Much Rain for Broom Corn.

In some sections of Oklahoma and Kansas rains have caused damage to broom-corn, especially where the crop was being harvested. The new corn now being marketed is reported as selling at \$50 to \$115

a ton, mostly \$65 to \$100. Trade in old corn is quiet.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Elgin, Aug. 31.—Butter this week is firm at 31 cents.

Kansas City, Aug. 31.—Prices this week on produce are:

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 24½c a dozen; firsts, 22½c; seconds, 18c.

Butter—Creamery extra, 23½c a pound; firsts, 26½c; seconds, 24c; packing stock, 21c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 16c a pound; springs, 16c; hens, 14c; old roosters, 9c; turkeys, 15½c; ducks, 11c; young geese, 10c.

U. S. Horses at Topeka Fair

The famous cavalry horses from Fort Riley that have been exhibited before the kings and queens of Great Britain, Sweden and other foreign countries,

Beware of the political candidate who throws "mud" at his opponent. Either he has a weak case, little or no personal merit himself, or he has a poor record. To cover up these things and divert public attention from his own deficiencies, he feels he must attack and besmirch his opponent, either openly or in some anonymous, disreputable circular. While this may not win votes for the mudslinger directly, it is his supposition that it will lose some for his competitor and so indirectly be of help. Abraham Lincoln was foully besmirched by the mudslingers of his day. The stronger the candidate the more likely he is to be slandered in this underhanded way.

will be a feature of the horse show at the Topeka fair, September 14 to 18.

Capt. H. R. Richmond will bring to Topeka six famous horses, and the regular army officers who put them through their wonderful performances. These horses, and their riders, perform start-

ling feats. Capt. Richmond will bring Lexine, the \$2,300 horse that August Belmont, the New York capitalist, gave to the army officers. He will also bring the world's highest jumper which won over horses from all parts of the world at the Olympic games at Stockholm. Besides these famous horses, Miss Loula Long, daughter of R. A. Long, the Kansas City millionaire, will have sixteen head of horses, and two carloads of finest horse show vehicles, at the Topeka fair. Fine stables in Minnesota, Illinois and other states will be represented by entries.

There will be an immense livestock show, exhibitors from nine states already having sent entries to the Kansas State Fair association. There will be lectures and demonstrations and exhibits that will make the big fair at Topeka a week of education. There will be an abundance of amusements. There will be five days' fast racing with over 300 horses entered. Conway's New York band, Marshall's band, the New York grand opera singers will give concerts every morning, afternoon and night. There will be a grand chorus of 1,000 voices in a special musical festival. Parker will have his famous mechanical amusement devices on the grounds. Johnson's great Alaskan menagerie and Luken's big trained animals show will be interesting features. There will be free circus and vaudeville acts to entertain the crowds and all the amusement features will be clean. There will not be an objectionable show on the grounds. That is the promise of the management.

Paralyzed Cow

I have a cow that has been sick for three weeks. The last two weeks she has been unable to lift her hind quarters. Her back and legs both seem to be stiff. She has been out on pasture. What is this trouble?—E. W., Tonganoxie, Kan.

It is difficult to state what the cause is, of the paralysis of the hind quarters of your cow. There are so many different conditions that will cause this. I would suggest that you give the animal 1 dram of powdered nux vomica twice daily in the feed.

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



HORSE SHOW NIGHTLY

IN BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED PAVILION, 200 BY 400 FEET—Seating Capacity for 6,000. Conway's Band and Singers. Harness and High School Horses, Expensive Turnouts and Fancy Hitches From Finest Private Stables That Compete in Big Eastern Horse Shows. Entries That Show at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City. Spacious Private Boxes, Comfortable Reserved Seats. THE HORSE BEAUTIFUL WILL BE SEEN AT HIS BEST



Kansas State Fair Association

Topeka, September 14-15-16-17-18, 1914

T. A. BORMAN, President, GEORGE E. CLARK, Secretary

Mammoth Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibits
\$22,500 in Premiums in Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Departments. Judging and Prize Winners' Parade in Livestock Arena Daily.

24 Permanent Buildings and Barns
New Modern Buildings for 2,000 Head of Show Stock. Fire Proof Brick and Concrete Horse and Cattle Barns. 40,000 Square Feet in Agricultural Building. 400 Exhibitors in Mercantile Building.

10 Acres Devoted to Farm Machinery
The Greatest Display of Power-Driven Machinery. Latest Devices That Interest the Farmer. Silo Exhibits. All Lines of Manufacturing Represented. An Educational Feature of the Fair.

Dairy Exhibit and Butter Fat Contest
The Finest Dairy Herds in the West. The Newest in Dairying Methods and Machinery. Lectures by Experts. A Department Where Every Dairyman Can Learn.

Patrick Conway's Famous New York Concert Band of 40 Pieces—Grand Opera Singers in 2 Concerts Daily.
SPECIAL DAYS DURING THE BIG FAIR WEEK—Monday—Children's Day; G. A. R. Day. Tuesday—Topeka Day; Fraternal Day; Kansas Derby; Commercial Travelers' Day. Wednesday—Farmers' Day; Special Features of Interest to Farmers and Breeders; Programs of Speaking, Lectures, Demonstrations and Displays for Farmers, Farmers' Clubs, Granges, Farmers' Unions. Thursday—Kansas Day; Governor's Day; Political Day. Friday—Live Stock Review Day.



5 Days Racing on the Fastest Half-Mile Track in the West

\$11,200 in Stakes and Purses for 19 Harness Races. 223 Entries in Events Closing July 1. \$1,400 in Purses for Runners. \$400 Purses for Kansas Derby. Marshall's Band and Special Acts Daily—The Great Live Stock, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition of Kansas.



WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Poland China Hogs.

- Sept. 8—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
- Sept. 29—W. H. Cooper, Pittsfield, Ill.
- Oct. 28—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
- Oct. 15—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
- Oct. 15—Homer Dickerson, Jameson, Mo.
- Oct. 19—Sam Herren, Penokee, Kan.
- Oct. 20—U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.
- Oct. 20—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
- Oct. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
- Oct. 21—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
- Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
- Oct. 23—Herman Croniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
- Oct. 24—Wm. B. Zahn, Concord, Ill.
- Oct. 25—J. L. Moseley, New Boston, Ill.
- Oct. 25—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
- Oct. 22—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
- Oct. 29—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
- Oct. 30—Fritchard & Martin, Walker, Mo.
- Nov. 9—W. C. Dubois, Agra, Kan.
- Nov. 11—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
- Nov. 12—E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.
- Nov. 13—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
- Nov. 19—C. M. Hall, Hardy, Mo.
- Dec. 17—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Kan.
- Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
- Jan. 21—Joe Hemmy, Hill City, Kan.
- Jan. 23—A. C. Lobough, Washington, Kan.
- Feb. 2—John Kimmmerer, Mankato, Kan.
- Feb. 3—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
- Feb. 4—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
- Feb. 5—H. L. Pritchett, New London, Mo.
- Feb. 9—Jas. W. Anderson, Leonardville, Kan.
- Feb. 10—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Feb. 11—G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.
- Feb. 13—J. F. Foley, Ononogo, Kan.
- Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.; at Fairbury, Neb.
- Feb. 15—Joshua Morgan, Hardy, Neb.
- Feb. 17—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
- Feb. 18—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
- Feb. 19—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
- Feb. 20—Hubert J. Griffith, Clay Center, Kan.
- Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, (Spotted Polands), Cleburne, Kan.
- Feb. 25—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
- Feb. 26—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.
- Feb. 26—W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.
- March 5—Gilbert Johnson, Osceola, Neb.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

- Oct. 16—Kennedy & Sons, Trenton, Mo.
- Feb. 24—Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

- Oct. 12—W. R. Hainline, Blandinsville, Ill.
- Oct. 22—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.
- Oct. 27—Moster & Fitzwater, Goffs, Kan.
- Oct. 21—John O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
- Oct. 31—E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
- Nov. 7—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.
- Nov. 9—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.
- Nov. 10—J. B. Duncan, Flush, Kan.
- Jan. 25—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.
- Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
- Jan. 27—Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
- Jan. 28—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
- Feb. 6—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.
- Feb. 12—A. C. Buckingham and J. A. Porterfield, Jamesport, Mo.
- Feb. 9—Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
- Feb. 10—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
- Feb. 11—Samuelson Bros., Cleburne, Kan.
- Feb. 12—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
- Feb. 22—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kan.
- Feb. 23—J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.
- Feb. 25—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.
- Feb. 27—A. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan.
- March 5—Samuelson Bros., Blaine, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

- Sept. 23—Adam Andrew and Fred Cowley, at Girard, Kan.
- Sept. 29—Geo. A. Linn, Neodesha, Kan.
- Jan. 15—L. R. Brady, Mgr., Manhattan, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

- Sept. 22—H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.
- Oct. 14—Parkdale Farm Co., Kane, Ill.
- Nov. 9—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Angus Cattle.

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

Holstein Cattle.

- Sept. 22—W. G. Merritt & Son, Great Bend, Kan.
- Oct. 15—A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, Kan.
- Oct. 21 and 22—Henry C. Gilsman, Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

- Oct. 23-24—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle.

- Nov. 16—Frank P. Ewins, Independence, Mo.; B. C. Settles, sales manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Jack and Jennets.

- Oct. 20-21—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Combination Livestock Sales.

- Nov. 9 to 14—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
- Jan. 4 to 10—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
- March 8 to 13—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Charles Parsons, Harper, Kan., sold August 28, 43 head of Durocs, a large number of which consisted of spring pigs. The 10 bred sows and gilts averaged \$38.90 and the 19 early spring pigs averaged \$18. The young boars and late spring pigs sold low as buyers from a distance failed to compete with the local crowd.

Hanna's Duroc Sale.

A. J. Hanna sold at Elmdale, Kan., Thursday, August 27, 40 head of sows and gilts. The sows made an average of \$40, the open gilts averaged \$22.50. The top of the sale, a daughter of Freed's Col., and a granddaughter of Nebraska Belle, was bought by Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan., at the even hundred mark.

Immunized by Double Treatment.

The offering from the Tatarax herd of Duroc-Jerseys at this time consists of spring pigs, specialties in pairs, trios and young herds. Everything is immunized by double treatment. Breeding and prices are right. If interested in such an offering write Buskirk & Newton, Newton, Kan., and mention this paper.

September and October Litters.

Any of our readers wanting to buy Duroc-Jersey gilts that will farrow in September and October should correspond with Paul Sweeney of Bucklin, Kan. He has a nice bunch of gilts bred to farrow in these

three long yearling heifers and six heifer calves; also two good Jersey cows. The offering in horses consists of four brood mares, three yearling colts, and six spring colts. They will also sell two jennets and jennet colts. The hogs consist of 32 head of stockers. Don't forget the date and arrange to attend this sale if interested in this offering.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

Geo. W. Ware, Collinsville, Okla., will sell September 10, the foundation of a Shorthorn herd which he bought of H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Included are three heifers and a good young bull that are closely related to five head of Mr. Lookabaugh's show herd. Mr. Ware is an old resident of Collinsville and is holding this sale on account of family sickness. He will also dispose of all his other stock including general farm stock, horses, cattle, farm implements, etc. If you want the best in Shorthorns at perhaps much less than their real value be on hand sale day.

Duroc Pigs Priced Cheap.

D. H. Axtell, Sawyer, Kan., raised right at 100 head of Duroc pigs this spring and they are the best he has ever raised. They are out of sows that are fashionably bred and by his two good herd boars, one a son of the great Graduate Col., the other by the champion Tatarax. Mr. Axtell will only ship to his customers the choice pigs on order and if you could see these spring pigs you would surely be pleased with them. He is making very reasonable prices and especially where he ships two or more and if some man wishes a fine young herd, here is a chance to get both sexes unrelated. Write him describing your wants. He can ship either from Medicine Lodge or Sawyer, Kan. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Let's We Forget.

Don't forget the big sale of W. G. Merritt & Son's entire herd of Holsteins at Great Bend on September 22. They will offer some of the finest registered and high grade Holsteins ever offered at public sale in Kansas. Farmers and dairymen of Kansas,



A Group of the Merritt Cows.

months; also a nice lot of spring boar pigs. These hogs are the big, thrifty kind and good enough to go into any herd. Mr. Sweeney prices his hogs reasonably and guarantees every description. If interested write him and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

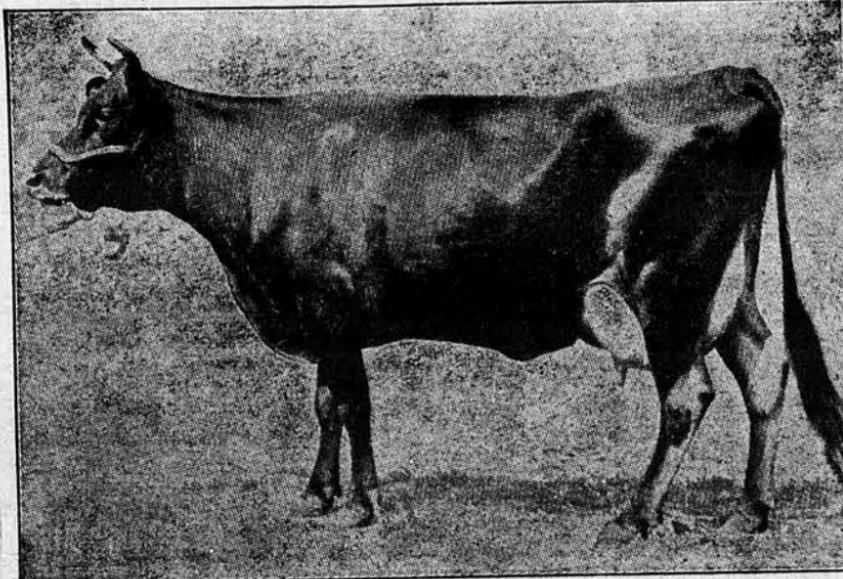
Otey & Sons' Duroc Sale.

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., sold August 26, 34 head of sows and gilts for an average of \$45, only one of the gilts sold as low as \$25. The top of the sale was No. 30, bought by G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan., at \$100. She was a daughter of Crimson Wonder IV and out of a daughter of Good E. Nuff Again King and bred to Otey's Dream, a strong candidate for grand champion honors at the fairs this season. Oklahoma and Kansas buyers were well represented at the sale and Mr. Otey was well pleased with the results of this their first summer sale.

Big Livestock Sale.

Many of our readers will doubtless be interested in the public sale announcement of Hurst Brothers, of Peck, Kan., which appears in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. On Tuesday, September 8, they will sell at their farm two miles south and 1 1/2 miles west of Peck, a fine lot of dairy cattle, some good work horses and a nice bunch of stock hogs. Of special interest is the offering of dairy cattle. They will sell their herd bull, register No. 69176; three registered cows, one registered yearling heifer and two bull calves. In addition to their registered cattle they are selling five high grade Holstein cows, one 2-year-old heifer,

Oklahoma and Colorado should attend this sale as every animal offered is a profit maker. They are offering such cows as Royal Maud De Kol Aaggle 25413, one of whose daughters was first and grand champion of Kansas and first and grand champion of Oklahoma fairs, 1913. Royal Maud freshened January 18 last and to August 1 had a record of 9,516 pounds milk and 342.57 pounds butter fat. She will average 50 pounds milk a day for August. She is bred to freshen December 9. Mr. G. E. Merritt will make an offer of \$100 for her calf, if a heifer, delivered at Great Bend when 10 weeks of age, if in good condition. They offer Viola Ormsby Mercedes De Kol Aaggle whose full sister took second at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City. Two of her daughters are also in the offering. Lady Verman Jane was purchased by G. E. Merritt in Wisconsin July 1, 1913. She freshened July 2 and three days later started on a 1,000 mile trip by freight which took five days. In spite of that she produced over 8,000 pounds of milk with an average test of 3.8 per cent butter fat. She is bred to Segis Pontiac Perfection 68500 due to freshen October 15. G. E. Merritt also offers \$100 for her calf, if a heifer, at 10 weeks of age delivered at Great Bend. A daughter of hers 15 months of age valued at \$400 is also offered. There will be 16 head of this class, every one of them a good one and a credit to any herd or an excellent foundation for a purebred herd. For a list of their bulls look at their advertisement elsewhere in this paper. As for the grade herd, they just cannot be beaten, average 8,000 pounds milk per year with average butter fat test of 3.6 per cent. Several cows in the list with records of from 12,000 pounds to



Marie Fitch 225926, one of the great Jersey cows in the Overlook Farm sale at Carthage, Mo., September 22. She is a daughter of the celebrated bull, Eminent Rosette, and has milked over 10,000 pounds of milk in one year.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

N.W. COX Wellington, Kan. Auctioneer. Livestock and Farm Sales.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Oct. 5th. Are you coming?

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

SHEEP.

FOR SALE Registered Shropshire sheep of both sexes; yearlings and lamb rams. J. W. JOHNSON, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

Registered Hampshire Rams

30 choice rams sired by Imported Baron Hampshire. They are large, rugged fellows with strong, thick backs. SHERWOOD BROS., SHELBYVILLE, MO.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

80 head of bucks and ewes. Better write or come and see them. Visitors are always welcome at the Doyle Park Stock Farm. HOMAN & SONS, PEABODY, KANSAS

Hampshire Down Sheep

Fifteen ewes and fifteen rams; best of breeding. Large and rugged; the kind that go out and make good. Priced right. H. W. GARNETT, LEONARD, MISSOURI

MULE FOOT HOGS.

MULE FOOT HOGS Choice young boars ready for service. Spring pigs, either sex; prices reasonable. FREELAND & HILDWEIN, MARION, KAN.

"Mule Footed Hogs"

The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free. J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE.

Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

FOR SALE 10 Hampshire boars, serviceable age. A few gilts and 40 weanlings. All best bred and good looking. Write for prices. E. G. L. HARBOUR, Baldwin, Kan.

SPECIAL PRICES

on Pedigreed young Hampshire boars, bred sows and gilts. Call on or write, J. F. PRICE, Medora, Kan.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE

Pigs all sold but 5 boars and 10 sows—best of the crop. \$25 each or 3 for \$50. If you say they are not worth the money, I will try my level best to adjust the difference. If you know a fairer way to sell hogs, tell me and I will sell your way. FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs

Richly bred Duroc-Jerseys, selected from the tops of two of the best herds in Illinois, may be bought at very reasonable prices from IRA DODSON & SON, ALEDO, ILLINOIS

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

For sale; pairs or trios of spring pigs, not related, grandson and daughters of Crimson Wonder Again, Model Hero, Rambler's Wonder, Mc's Tat, Tatarax and Model Col. H. Every animal sold guaranteed a breeder. Write today. Geo. Wreath, Manhattan, Kan.

ASH GROVE DUROCS

Bred gilts for September and October farrow. Spring boar pigs; the big, thrifty kind and good enough for any herd. Priced right and guaranteed. Paul Sweeney, Bucklin, Kan.

SIZE and QUALITY DUROCS

A choice lot of spring pigs. Pairs, trios, and young herds unrelated, also fall gilts. B. & C's Col., Superba, Defender, Perfect Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Description guaranteed. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

Axtell's Durocs

Herd headed by Tatarax, Jr., by the champion Tatarax, assisted by Graduate Jr., by Graduate Col. Spring pigs, pairs, trios, and young herds at very reasonable prices. Can ship from either Medicine Lodge or Sawyer. D. H. AXTELL, SAWYER, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Special Prices for 10 days on Duroc Jersey Spring pigs. Pairs and trios. Satisfaction guaranteed. R.C. Watson, Altoona, Kan.

Smith's Durocs September gilts, by Smith's Graduate, others by Tattarax, by Tattarax, bred for September litters. Spring pigs either sex. Sired reasonably. J. S. SMITH, NEWTON, KANSAS.

DUROC FALL GILTS BRED Sired by Iowa Chief and out of richly bred sows and bred to Van's Crimson Wonder. 200 spring pigs either sex for the season trade. GARRETT BROS. Steele City, Neb.

McCarthy's Durocs Handsome fall boars, by a grandson of Graduate Col. Spring pigs either sex. Prices reasonable. Write today. DAN MCCARTHY, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Tyson Bros., McAllaster, Kansas The tops of our Duroc Jersey spring crop of gilts, either sex at \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. 12 Sept. gilts at \$3 to \$3.50 each. Address as above.

BARGAINS IN DUROCS Bred sows and gilts. Good thrifty spring boars and sow pigs. Our prices will suit you. G. D. WOOD & SON ELMDALE, KANSAS

GOOD E. NUFF AGAIN KING 35203 The sensational Grand Champion of Kansas State Fair 1913 heads our great herd. Sale average March 12, \$82.12. 40 great sows and gilts for sale. Prices right. W. W. OVEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANS. "The men with the guarantee."

IMMUNED DUROC - JERSEYS Best of breeding. Plenty of size and quality. Prices right. Sale Oct. 27. MOSEY & FITZWATER, GOFF, KANSAS

November Boar Bargains Big stretchy fellows that can't help pleasing you. Also gilts same age bred to order. Also a few bred sows. Everything guaranteed. J. R. JACKSON, KANOPOLIS KANSAS.

Maplewood Durocs We are offering trios two gilts and a boar only April farrow at \$40 for the three not related. Address Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.

BRED SOWS and GILTS To farrow in September and October. Also Red Poll Bulls. Address GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

Bonnie View Stock Farm For Sale: March and April boars and gilts by Tat-A-Walla and Jayhawk Crimson Wonder. Also 10 or 12 choice last October gilts, either bred or open. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

60 Pigs, Private Sale Sired by Freddy M (1,000 pounds) and Harley, by Regulator. Good herd boar material. Address F. M. CLOWE, CIRCLEVILLE, KANSAS

TATARRAX and OHIO CHIEF Tried sows and fall gilts bred for fall farrow to sons of B. & C.'s Colonel and G. M.'s Tat Colonel. Prices reasonable. John Barthold, Jr., Partridge, Kan.

Select Chief - Col. Harris 50 February March and April boars and gilts by above boars at private sale. All are immune. Prices reasonable. See our herd at the fair this fall. THOMPSON BROS., GARRISON KANSAS

Bancroft's Pedigreed Durocs We hold no public sales nothing but the best offered at breeding stock. Choice fall gilts bred for September farrow weigh 225 to 250 pounds. Price \$35.00. Spring pigs pairs or trios not akin. Customers satisfied. Describe what you want we have it. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans.

TATARRAX HERD DUROCS No bred sows or gilts to spare. Special prices on spring pigs. Pairs, trios and young herds with male to mate. Everything immunized by double treatment. Write today. BOSKIRK & NEWTON, Newton, Kan.

BRED GILTS Yearling gilts, growing and thrifty, bred for late summer and early fall farrow, to a good sire of Col. Chief breeding. Prices reasonable. HAROLD F. WOOD, Elmdale, Kan.

Immune Fall Boars Col. and Ohio Chief blood lines. Choice from large litters, also spring pigs, large and fancy, by an outstanding son of champion Good E Nuff Again King. Quick sale prices. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

91 DUROC BOARS and GILTS At private sale. Everything immunized this spring. Sired by K's Golden Rule. Let me quote you prices. GEO. M. KLUSMIRE, HOLTON, KANSAS

HILLCREST FARM DUROCS For sale: Spring pigs, pairs or trios. Fall gilts open, or bred for September and early October litters. Boars for service. One good two year old herd boar. All immune. Write for description and prices. E. N. FARNHAM, Hope, Kans.

Private Boar Sale Top boars from our 115 March and April Duroc-Jersey pigs. Nothing but choice ones priced. Extra size, best of breeding. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. HOWELL BROS. Herkimer, Marshall Co., Kansas.

14,000 pounds milk for the year. See their ad in this issue and write them for catalog which will be ready for mailing by September 10. Don't forget the name, place and date.

Reed's Duroc-Jersey Offering.

John A. Reed of Lyons, Kan., is changing his ad in this issue, calling attention to his offering of Duroc-Jersey spring pigs. He is specializing in pairs, trios and young herds, not related. The crop of spring pigs is the best Mr. Reed has ever raised or offered. They all promise to make individuals of size, quality and finish. As to breeding they carry the best of eastern and western blood lines. Each of the 30 head of spring boars offered promises to make a fine herd header. The spring pigs are all from such noted sires as Perfect Col., first at Ohio and Indiana State Fairs and Junior and reserve grand champion at Illinois State Fair; B. & C.'s Masterpiece, choice son of the grand champion B. & C.'s Col.; Reed's Good Enuff Again King, a son of the champion Good Enuff Again King and Overland Col. The brood sows in this herd are very prolific and have good size and quality. They represent royal blood lines being daughters and granddaughters of grand champions. One of these sows was sired by Superior the noted eastern boar; one by Good Enuff Again King, one by Tattarax, one by G. M.'s Tat Col. and several others by noted sires. Mr. Reed will sell five choice fall gilts at worth-the-money prices. He sends out only good pigs as he is in the business to stay and believe in satisfied customers. He guarantees every pig sent out. He has satisfied customers in five states. If you can use any of this offering write Mr. Reed and mention this paper.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan., would like to hear from Shorthorn and Angus breeders desiring to consign cattle to his January sales. Write Mr. Brady for information about these sales.

Joe Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., offers 70 March and April Poland China boars and gilts at private sale. He does not make public sale but sells his Polands at private sale. He is well known to Farmers Mail and Breeze readers as he has advertised in it before. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him.

S. W. Tilley, Irving, Kan., is advertising Hereford 3-year-old and yearling heifers. Mr. Tilley's Hereford herd is one of the oldest in the state and has been kept abreast of the times in breeding. These young cows will be priced reasonably. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him for prices and descriptions.

Philip Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan., is the pioneer Duroc-Jersey breeder of north central Kansas. The writer visited his herd recently and had the opportunity of looking at his show herd which will be seen at some of the leading fairs this fall. He has an unusually good lot of young boars and gilts and will make a boar sale, with some choice gilts added, November 7. The date of his bred sow sale will be February 6. Both sales will be held in Smith Center as usual.

H. R. Conroy, Nortonville, Kan., is proprietor of one of the largest and most fashionably bred herds of Berkshires in the state. He is offering at present some choice August and September last boars and 70 March and April pigs for sale at attractive prices if you consider breeding and individual merit of the offering. Write him and mention his advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

King of Kansas Pigs.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., has an extra choice lot of March boars for sale privately. The tops of these boars will be sold at very reasonable prices as he does not want to hold a fall sale. Poland China breeders everywhere are familiar with the high quality in Mr. Griffiths' herds. King of Kansas, the sire of many of these boars, is one of the great sires of the breed. If you want a boar that will add strength to your herd and want to buy him worth the money write Mr. Griffiths at once. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Fall and Spring Boars.

Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan., has 84 spring pigs and some choice fall boars. He is reserving all of his top gilts for his bred sow sale January 28. He will not make a fall sale but is offering all of his top boars, last fall and last spring farrow, for sale privately. Mr. Shuck lives about four miles north of Burr Oak and will be pleased to have anyone interested in good Duroc-Jerseys call and see his herd. If you can't call, write him at once and let him make you a price on a fall or spring boar. The breeding is up to date and these boars are well grown and have the size. Write him at once for descriptions and prices.

Choice Duroc-Jersey Boars

Howell Brothers, Herkimer Kan., start their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They will not hold a fall sale but will sell their top Duroc-Jersey boars from their crop of 115 spring pigs at private sale. Most of these boars are by their two herd boars, Revelator, by Blue Valley Chief and out of King of Cola. dam, is an exceptionally good herd boar of more than ordinary quality and of good size. Royal Climax was sired by Climax A, by 2d Climax and is a grandson of the grand champion sow of the world and comes from a generation of prize winners. There are also some pigs by Monarch's Model. Howell Brothers bought three top sows in the Sam Drybread sale last winter, sired by Model Top and bred to Perfect Col. If you need a boar at a moderate price you can't do better than write Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Last Call Swingle's Sale.

This is the last call for A. J. Swingle's Poland China sale at Leonardville, Kan. Remember that this offering is one of unusual merit and that the 15 yearling sows in this sale with litters by their sides are the equals of the great sows that made Mr. Swingle's last February bred sow sale one of the best of the season. They were sired by Gritter's Surprise and Big Orange Again and out of the great sows in this

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Quivera Herd Durocs Spring pigs all sold, am now taking orders for fall pigs which will arrive August 15th to October 1st. E. G. MUNSELL, Route 4, Herington, Kan.

CAMPBELL'S DUROCS Fall gilts bred for September litters. Spring pigs—the handsome, stretchy kind. Ohio Chief, Col. and Model Top blood lines. Can ship via Rock Island or Santa Fe. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. T. CAMPBELL, MARION KANSAS

POLAND CHINAS.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS. Poland China fall boars—low breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

12 Spring Boars A Wonder, Contractor Hadley, Contractor blood \$15 each if taken soon. Can give pedigree. J. A. LOVETTE MULLENVILLE KANSAS.

Sunny Side Poland Chinas Boars gilts and weanings for sale Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, SOLOMON, KANSAS

Blue Belle King for Sale reasonable one of the best Poland China boars. Can't see longer to advantage. C. W. FRANCISCO, INLAND, NEB.

Poland Chinas with size and quality head than any other. Stock for sale at a time. LAMBERT BROS. SMITH CENTER KAN.

POLAND CHINA BOARS of March farrow for sale. Prominent breeding. Prices will suit. Address Sam Herron, Penock, Graham Co., Kan.

WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS for pigs by the pound, King Bism, Jr. the reserve champion King John and grand champion W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Poland China Bred Gilts 15 September gilts bred for September farrow for sale. Also a few choice boars of same age. Popular big type breeding. Gilts \$25 to \$35. Boars \$30 to \$25. JAS. ARKELL Route 4, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS

MT. TABOR HERD POLANDS I am offering the tops of my 150 spring pigs by four different boars at attractive prices. Write for prices on one or as many as you want. J. D. WILFOUNG, ZEANDALE, KANSAS.

SHEEHY'S BIG POLAND CHINAS 15 good big fall boars. Some good sows and gilts, bred. 100 head of spring shoats. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

45 Poland Boars Blue Valley 2nd, Taxpayer and A Wonder blood. Early farrow. No culls. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

Model Wonder Sept. Boars 12 September boars, sired by Model Wonder, out of big mature dams. Great values at \$20 to \$25, with two or three at \$35. Write now for further information. O. R. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS.

HIGGINS' BIG SMOOTH POLANDS We have bred and developed more noted boars than any other Nebraska breeder. 90 pigs either sex, March farrow, by Shattucks Sampson and out of sows by Sensation and Arrow, with Blue Valley Exception crosses. J. R. HIGGINS & SON, DE WITT, NEBR.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands Original Big Boned Spotted Polands. 100 spring pigs. I am ready to book orders. Bred sow sale February 24. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

LARGE WITH PLENTY of QUALITY Handsome young boars, gilts bred or open. Best of large type blood lines. Some boars, herd headers. Satisfaction guaranteed on all breeding stock. Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Roy Johnston's Poland Chinas Tried sows, bred or open; fall yearling gilts bred or open. Early spring gilts. Pigs of March and April farrow. Boars of serviceable age. The quality herd of strictly big type breeding. ROY JOHNSTON, South Mound, Kansas

ROBINSON'S Mammoth POLAND CHINAS We offer 100 February, March and April pigs of both sexes for delivery when weaned. Some now ready. Pairs and trios not akin. They have heavy bone, great length, depth and thickness and show ring quality. You don't send us a cent until you have received pig, and if not satisfied return pig at our expense and you are not out a cent. F. P. ROBINSON & CO., MARYVILLE, MO.

DOOLEY'S SPOTTED POLANDS Exterville Breeding Farm, home of the old original spotted Poland Chinas. Booking orders now for spring pigs at weaning time sired by five of the biggest and best spotted boars of the breed. Pairs and trios not related. Get your order in early as they are going fast. Over 100 head to select from. EDGAR DOOLEY, EUGENE, MISSOURI

Royal Scion Farm Durocs The great Graduate Col. and Col. Scion head this herd; extra choice fall boars by Graduate Col., also fall gilts bred for September litters by or bred to him. G. C. NORMAN, Route 10, WINFIELD, KAN.

Durocs \$12 Early spring boars \$12.00. Gilts \$20.00. Immune. Sired by "Kansas Ohio Chief," our new herd boar imported last spring from Ohio. Call and see our hog and poultry farm. Half section fenced hog tight, with modern equipment. ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. 16 incubators. Winners at American Royal and Kan. and Okla. State Fairs. E. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan. Reds, \$2

BIG TYPE UNPAMPERED BERKSHIRES 150 sows bred to Fair Rival 10th, King's 4th Masterpiece, Trusttype, King's Trusttype, and the great show boar King's 10th Masterpiece. All long, large and neatly boned. Sows farrow from August 1st to December 1st. Eighty bred sows and gilts to farrow in June. Open gilts and boars ready for service. Not a poor back or foot. Every man his money's worth. E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINAS.

Foundation Big Type Poland Chinas One hundred spring pigs by King Jumbo 202715 and Forrest King 218551 out of sows by Chief Longfellow 196801, Improver Jr. 195023 and other good sires. Every pig guaranteed. JAS. E. TARE, AUGUSTA, ILL.

Fall and Spring Boars For Sale 12 November boars; big, stretchy fellows. Smooth and all right at \$25 and \$30 each. 25 spring boars sired by Sterling by Brookside by Major Hadley and out of sows good enough for anybody's herd. Write your wants. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

BECKER'S Poland Chinas 65 early spring pigs from large even litters, descendants of A Wonder, Big Hadley and Progression. Price and pigs will both please you. Pairs and trios at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. H. BECKER, NEWTON, KANSAS.

Big Orange Again and Gritters Surprise Early spring boars. Herd header material at reasonable prices. Write for descriptions, breeding and prices. A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

EVERGREEN HERD HAS 90 HEAD We are offering 86 head extra fine Big Type Poland China pigs and a few sows to farrow in Sept. Pigs are by Mo.'s Mastodon Wonder 61477, Look Hadley 99100, Great Look 47650 and Capital 53854. Write for prices. E. E. Carver & Sons, Guilford Mo.

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

King of Kansas March boars. Out of my best mature sows. Write for prices and descriptions. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas That Please! Fall boars suitable for both breeder and farmer. Orders booked for spring pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Prices right. F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Pigs by either of the following herd boars: Futurly Mc, John B. Hadley, (1st prize winner at American Royal), Black Big Bone, Long Prince, Great Jumbo, and Dollar Mark. Your choice at weaning time at \$25 delivered. We pay express. WAY & HAIRGROVE, Jacksonville, Ill.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today. A. R. ENOS RAMONA, KANSAS

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS No public sales. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

One Herd Boar! We are offering ONE Poland China herd hog right in every way. Five fall pigs by Major B. Hadley, grand champion of 1911. Booking orders for spring pigs (sold all of our bred gilts we had advertised). A. J. EHRHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

PRIVATE SALE 95 Feb., March and April pigs at private sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. No public sales. Big type with quality. Write for descriptions and prices. JOHN COLEMAN, Denison, Kan.

O. I. C. HOGS.

O. I. C. PIGS LARGE TYPE. Harry W. Haynes, Meriden, Kansas.

O. I. C. FALL BOARS REGISTERED FREE. HENRY KAMPING, ELSMERE, KANSAS.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs March pigs, both sexes, \$10 to \$12. Pairs and trios not related at less. Also 25 fall gilts bred for September farrow.

O. I. C. FEB. AND MARCH PIGS at \$15 each. A No. 1 herd boar and some bred gilts and tried sows. Address, A. G. COOK, Waldo, Kan.

Chester White Swine If you want the best in this popular breed write QUINTON M. BRADSHAW, LaHarpe, Ill.

O. I. C. HERD BOAR My herd boar O. K. Wonder for sale at \$40. A sure breeder and a good one. Also spring pigs of both sexes. Write, Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING O. I. C.'S 400 head from which to select. Sired by Illinois Protection, Maple Lawn Prince and other boars. Some bred sows and gilts. Edw. Ross & Son, White Hall, Ill.

Chester Whites or O. I. C.'s. One hundred head of spring pigs by Jumbo's Model 25095. Dixie 25097 and five other noted hogs. Get my prices. B. M. GILMORE, JOY, ILLINOIS

O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts A few tried sows and gilts, bred for fall farrow. 150 spring pigs with size and quality, also a few boars ready for service. Write for prices. JOHN H. NEEF, BOONVILLE, MISSOURI

MAPLE GROVE O. I. C.'S The L. B. Silver Co.'s Strain at Greatly Reduced Prices During August.

BOARS—2 months old, \$6; 5 months old, \$10; 7 months old, \$14; 9 months old, \$18. SOWS—2 months old, \$8; 5 months old, \$12; 7 months old, \$16; bred gilts, \$20. Bred sows, \$30. Pairs and trios not related. Also boars not related to bred gilts or their offspring. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

BERKSHIRES.

Berkshires Two young show herds, 100 individuals to select from, including spring pigs. J. T. BAYER & SONS, Yates Center, Kan.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! A few good bred sows and gilts. Write today. W. O. Hazlewood, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

Ralph Creighton, Creighton, Mo. Breeder of High Class Berkshires Bred sows and gilts, and also Spring pigs of both sexes, now for sale, at reasonable prices.

Walnut Breeding Farm BERKSHIRE boars and gilts, spring farrow, grandsons of Barron Duke 50th, Big Crusader and Masterpiece 77000 and out of Lord Premier sows, also an imported bred outstanding 2-year-old boar and a few good Hereford bull calves. Leon Waite, Winfield, Ka.

Private Berkshire Sale 10 Aug. and Sept. boars at \$25 to \$50. 70 March and April pigs by three noted show boars. Dutchess and Imp. Baron Compton dams. Address H. E. CONROY, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

Special Offering Sutton Farm Berkshires. Image of a pig's head.

125 head for sale, 10 service boars, 15 bred sows and gilts, 100 fancy spring pigs, at attractive prices. Write today. SUTTON FARM LAWRENCE KANSAS

Keisler Farm BERKSHIRES 90 high class registered spring pigs for sale sired by our three great boars, Rivalcon, Grand Leader, and Starlight Premier 6th. Also squab breeding pigeons for sale. Call or write. A. J. McCAULEY, PERRYVILLE, MO.

PUREBRED HORSES. German Coach 70—Horses—70. The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call. J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks. Image of a horse.

POLLED DURHAMS. Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle 12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

herd. It is strictly big type breeding all the way through and the best of popular breeding. The balance of the offering is March boars of the same breeding. The writer saw them recently and they are indeed a choice lot of well grown boars that have not been stuffed but just kept growing. You can buy a boar in this sale for half what you can buy the same boar for later in the season. If you can't come send J. W. Johnson of this paper instructions to buy for you and you can depend on a square deal. Address him in care of Mr. Swingle at Leonardville.

Tat-A-Walla Duroc-Jerseys. The Bonnie View Stock Farm, Topeka, Kan., located eight miles out on the "Red Line" automobile road, is the home of Searle & Cottle's great herd of Duroc-Jerseys. At the head of this herd is Tat-A-Walla, the 2-year-old grand champion boar last season. He is also the sire of their last season's show herd and their show herd this season which will be seen in the 14 pens reserved for their exhibit in barn three at the Topeka fair. They have two young herds and had intended taking one to the State fair at Hutchinson but find it impossible to go to Hutchinson and one of the young herds is for sale. Any Duroc-Jersey breeder who desires to go out with a creditable herd that can win should get in touch with this firm at once. At the fair at Topeka last season they showed 12 Duroc-Jerseys and won 15 prizes including grand champion on their 2-year-old herd boar, Tat-A-Walla. This season they are filling all the classes and every lover of the Duroc-Jersey should visit barn three and see their great exhibit. They will have arrangements made to take anyone interested to the farm where they have about 100 spring pigs of March and April farrow for sale at private sale. These boars and gilts will be priced worth the money and if you are looking for something that will add strength to your herd you can't do better than visit their exhibit at Topeka fair week and if you are in the market they will be glad to take you to the farm in an auto. Mr. Searle has been identified with the Duroc-Jersey interests since 1883 and was a prominent exhibitor at the world's fairs. For information and prices address them at Berryton, Kan.

Illinois and Indiana

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

J. E. Tarr of Augusta, Ill., breeder of big bone and also big spotted Poland Chinas, starts an ad in this paper in this issue. Mr. Tarr has a fine lot of both types and can certainly please the fanciers of either strain. Write him for prices and pedigrees.

Excellent Bred Poland Chinas. One of the very nicest herds of Poland Chinas we have seen in some time is owned by Chas. S. German of Henry, Ill. While Henry has perhaps more breeders around it than any other town in the state, we cannot help believing there are no better pigs than those bred, fed and owned by Mr. German. At the head of his herd is a very excellent grandson of Surprise, once owned by Mr. Crow of Iowa. Elmdale Model 217783 is assisted by Chief Jumbo 195927, by Big Jumbo's Equal, out of Chief Lady, by Peter Chief 2d. Mr. German has one extra nice litter by King's Equal, a very excellent hog by Long King's Equal; also one litter by White's Defender, by Big Defender, but the best litter on the farm is by Elmdale Model. The herd sows are of the richest and best breeding sired by such noted and popular boars as Glen's Jumbo, Chief Jumbo, Tumesh Longfellow Jr., Giant Wonder, Wonder Giant and Grand Chief Price. Show and herd material can be found in these spring pigs and they have been kept growing every day of their lives. Write him, if interested. We want the readers of this paper to get acquainted with Mr. German.

N. Missouri and Iowa

BY W. L. BLIZZARD.

Neef's O. I. C. Gilts. John H. Neef of Boonville, Mo., is offering some good bargains in spring pigs. These pigs are bred right and are all good individuals. Pairs or more not related can be furnished, and they will please. Everything is guaranteed. Write Mr. Neef for description and prices. Mention this paper when writing.

Garnett's Hampshire Sheep. H. W. Garnett, Leonard, Mo., is offering 15 ewes and 15 rams. The rams are all big, rugged fellows, the kind that go out and make good; not overloaded with flesh, but just in good breeding condition. The ewes are also of the good kind, and will be a credit to your flock. Mr. Garnett is using a ram that was bred by Stevens and imported by W. F. Renk. Mr. Garnett guarantees everything he sells, and if you see market for a ram or a ewe, you should see what he has to offer. If you are unable to go and see him write him for description and prices. See ad and mention this paper when writing.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Ed Sheehy of Hume, Mo., starts his card in the Poland China columns of this issue. He is offering fall boars, fall gilts, bred or open sows, and spring pigs of both sexes. Over 100 head to select from. If in the market for good Polands, write Mr. Sheehy. He is in a position to take care of most any order. He is claiming December 17 as his sale date, when he will sell a draft of sows.

Wiebe Offers 45 Boars. G. A. Wiebe of Beatrice, Neb., is a Poland China breeder well known to the readers of this paper and his announcement of this week should be of interest. He has 45 good, big, thrifty, big type boars now ready to ship. They are nearly all by the boar Taxpayer 2d and Blue Valley Giant, boars that have lots of scale and quality. Taxpayer 2d weighs 500 now in his yearling form and in ordinary flesh. He measures 60 inches in heavy girth and flank and is 64 inches long. We consider him one of the good spring yearlings of the state. Five of the boars offered were sired by Sampson

SHORTHORNS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

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

Shorthorn Bulls

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

L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE

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

HEREFORDS.

Bowman's HEREFORDS

635 Head Registered Perhaps Largest Registered Herd in Kansas

Strong in the blood of such sires as Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3d, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Militant, Lamp-lighter, Acrobat, Dale and other sires of note. Breeding stock for sale at all times. We breed for size with quality. Public Auction October 23rd and 24th. Send your name early for catalog.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.



Marshall County HEREFORDS

Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yrlg. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices. Polands: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. S. W. FILLEY, Irving, Kansas.

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds. FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring. F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

Johnson's Shetland Pony Farm

Write me regarding Shetland Ponies. I have for sale 40 to 50 head of fine ones, spring colts, yearlings, coming two and matured stock. Registered mares or stallions. My herd runs strong to spotted, black and white, and I have Nebraska State Fair winners. Let the children have a pony. My prices are reasonable and every pony is guaranteed as represented. Write me now while I have a fine offering of spring colts on hand. H. H. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.



To get a really valuable sire it is a big saving for you to buy at this time of the year a growthy young stud from my big bunch registered Percherons 1, 2, 3, and 4 years old. They have uncommonly large bone and in pasture condition are developing to immense weights like their imported sires and dams. Farm raised and farm priced. Just above Kansas City. Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa



LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and rebred.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns. CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN Cattle

Sunny Slope Farm, Thursday, Sept. 10th 5 miles S. W. of Collinsville, Okla. I will offer for sale my foundation herd of Shorthorn cattle. These cattle were bought of H. C. Lookabaugh. They are closely related to his show herd. They have a great many Scotch tops and all good individuals.

GEO. W. WARE, COLLINSVILLE, OKLAHOMA

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns

Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All Kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederle and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot. Yours for business.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

Jr. and out of a dam by Nebraska Wonder, one of the best sons of old A Wonder. Mr. Wiebe is keeping a boar out of this litter for use in the herd.

S. E. Kansas and S. Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Frank H. Parks of Olathe, Kan., is offering exceptional bargains in Hampshire hogs. Note his ad in this issue for prices. Also note what he says about the hogs being priced worth the money. I believe that Mr. Parks will do exactly what he says in this ad. He believes in his hogs and believes in satisfied customers. The fall pigs at Sunny Slope Farm are showing up in fine shape. They are sired by Mr. Parks's good herd boar, Rube, and are the best belted lot of pigs he has ever had on the farm. Rube 17813 is a remarkable hog. He was farrowed September 9, 1913, and will weigh 400 pounds in this flesh. He was sired by Ruben 1st, by Golden Gem's Model, out of Peronia, by Hot Tonic, by Solid Silver. Mr. Parks has five half brothers to Rube—spring pigs—for sale, that promise to be as good as their sire. The price is only \$15. If interested in the offering write Mr. Parks and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Publisher's News Notes

Save Your Income.

You can save a lot of money every year by ordering your wearing apparel from the National Cloak and Suit Company, 211 W. 24th St., New York. This is one of the greatest firms in the country selling clothing to women, children, boys and young men. Its catalog is a beauty. It is excellently illustrated and prices are plainly quoted. The styles are accurate. Everything is sold under a guarantee to give satisfaction. The National Cloak and Suit Company is one of the best known and most reliable mercantile institutions. You are just as safe in buying from this company as from John Wanamaker or Marshall Field & Company. Be sure to get the catalog. See ad on page 13. Mail the coupon.

Men Without Axes to Grind.

Have you ever chopped wood with an axe so well-balanced as to swing easily with your body, the head of which hung on through thick and thin with the persistence of a small boy following a circus parade, and an edge that knows no fear of knots? Then you know what a Keen Kutter axe is like, for you have used one. They look as good as a big crop about to be harvested and the test of a month's steady chopping proves them as good as they look. The head does not fly off, endangering the life of the small boy who is watching you chop, for it is anchored by a patented wedge that holds like cement. With this quality of "keeping its head" you find a bevel so delicately shaped as to allow the edge to sink to the full depth of the blow. No wasted effort here—you don't have to cut twice to "reset there." Nor does the bevel bind; it knows when to quit. This prevents the strain of jerking the axe free from the wood. Keen Kutter hatchets have the same virtues as their big brothers. For sale everywhere under the broadest guarantee.

Lice and Egg Shortage.

While the subject of egg production is now being discussed all over the country, it would not be amiss to heed the warnings of Dr. Gilbert Hess on the louse question. "It stands to reason," says Dr. Hess, "that hens cannot possibly do their best when they are pestered by lice. These parasites rob the hen of her vitality, and this, with the continual annoyance which they cause, is one of the chief reasons why a lot of poultry raisers are not getting the number of eggs they should." The doctor is right. We do not pay enough attention to the birds and their surroundings. Hens should be examined occasionally and dusted with some good louse powder. We should also sprinkle the roosts, cracks and laying nests thoroughly. We might mention right here that Dr. Hess himself is the compounder of one of the most reliable louse powders in the country—Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer. This preparation is guaranteed by Dr. Hess to kill lice on poultry and farm stock, bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, and slugs on rose bushes. It is sold in sitting-top cans. We advise readers to give the louse question serious attention and inquire from local dealers about Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer.

Tires at Ante-Bellum Prices.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announces "No war prices on Goodyear tires. F. A. Stobering, president, thus explains the company's position. "We advanced Goodyear prices, as others did theirs, when the rubber panic came. Almost in a day crude rubber rose in New York from 55 cents a pound to much over a dollar. And, as most of the world's rubber comes via London or Antwerp, we saw no way out for a time. The New York supply was too small to consider. European exchange was entirely suspended. Merchant ships had ceased running. But we have an almost world-wide organization, and we brought it at once into play. We are the world's largest buyers of high-grade rubber, so we have our own experts in London, Colombo, Singapore and Para. We cabled our London people to buy up the pick of the rubber there. By acting quickly and paying cash they obtained 1 1/2 million pounds of the finest rubber in the world. They bought before the advance—before the other buyers saw a way to get London exchange or bring the rubber here. That big supply of rubber is now nearly all on the way to the Goodyear factory in Akron. It constitutes the best of the London supply. On the inferior grades remaining prices have since been rapidly advanced. We have since taken other steps to insure us a continuous supply, all of the highest grade rubber. In all the chief sources of rubber supply we have experts on the ground. All is being done that can be done to secure the best rubber, the exchange to pay for it and the ships to bring it here. The result is that Goodyear tire prices are now the same as in June. This is true, we believe, of no other maker, all of whom have raised prices. We are using the same grade of rubber and the same amount of it as we always have used in these tires. We are running our factory with three shifts of men, 24 hours a day. So long as we remain in this fortunate position on rubber, we shall supply tire users at before-war prices to the limit of our capacity."

ABERDEEN-ANGUS. ANGUS CATTLE. A select lot of females, bred for sale. Best breeding and rights individually. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kas.



Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Sutton Farm is now offering 20 yearling heifers with a Blackbird bull. 25 bulls, all registered. These have quality and are priced for quick sale. SUTTON FARMS, Route 6, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

DAIRY CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Registered, ready for service; also springing high grade heifers for sale. Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S HOLSTEINS 60 head of cows and heifers—registered and high grade. Also a few registered and high grade bull calves. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS -CHOICE BULL CALVES H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FOR SALE Three registered Jersey cows and one high-grade; two due to freshen in Sept., two in Dec. All young and solid colors. HARRY GIVENS, Madison, Kansas

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

Over 200 head in herd. Special prices on 40 yearling and 9-year-old heifers, sired by Sindi Butter Boy King, whose dam and granddam were 27 lb. cows. 50 miles west of Kansas City. N. EAGER, R. R. No. 8, Lawrence, Kansas

Rock Brook Holsteins

Registered cows, heifers and bulls. Also a big lot of high grade cows and heifers, both Holsteins and Guernseys. Tuberculin tested. Priced to sell. Car lots a specialty. Rock Brook Farm, Sta. 6, Omaha, Neb.

SOMMER-BLADS GUERNSEYS!

TUBERCULIN TESTED. Headed by Goodwills, Raymond of the Free, son of Imp. Raymond of the Free. Grade and registered females for sale, also registered bulls. ERNEST KENYON, Nortonville, Kansas

Guernseys

Two Choice Guernsey Bulls of Serviceable Age

Sired by the celebrated "MAY ROSE" bull, IMPORTED MAY ROYAL; out of A. R. cows; also choice young cows. Write, or better yet, visit the farm.

Overland Guernsey Farm Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles from Kansas City on the Strong Electric Line.

Western Jersey Breeders Should avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of attending the Big "Jacoba Irene" "Loretta D" Sale of 150 Head of Heavy Producing Jerseys Owned by Parkerdale Farm Company, at Kane, Ill. (5 miles north of Jerseyville, on C. & A. R. R.) Wednesday, October 14, 1914. Sale is headed by two of the greatest "Butter Bred" bulls in the world: Loretta D's Champion 72983, and Oonan's Champion Torono 106127. Loretta D's Champion is the sire of Loretta D's Jacoba Irene, 14 lbs. 14 ozs. butter in 7 days (Register of Merit). Also sire of Loretta D's Champion's Son, sire of 3 Register of Merit daughters. His sire, Merry Maiden's 3d Son, Grand Champion bull at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, sire of 3 Register of Merit cows. His dam, Loretta D. 141702, Champion butter cow at St. Louis World's Fair, 1904. Butter test 697 lbs. 6.3 ozs. in one year, Register of Merit test. Oonan's Champion Torono, Bred by C. L. Hood, Lowell, Mass., Sire, Hood Farm Torono, the greatest sire of High Producers the Jersey breed has ever known, sire of 53 Register of Merit Daughters. Dam, Figgis 42d of Hood Farm 214282, Register of Merit test, 513 lbs. butter in one year, a daughter of Hood Farm Fogis 9th 55552, sire of 10 Register of Merit cows, a son of Hood Farm Fogis 40884, and the celebrated "Iggis" 75106, test 19 lbs. 15 ozs., and a Grand Champion winner at 13 years of age. There will be a daughter and three granddaughters of the great Jacoba Irene 146443, the Champion "long distance" cow, that made 1121 lbs. 2 ozs. butter in one year. There will be over 50 cows and heifers in the sale by Loretta D's Champion 72983. Practically all of these granddaughters of Loretta D. will be bred and safe in calf to the CHAMPION BUTTER-BLOOD Bull Oonan's Champion Torono 106127, (as described above). An absolute dispersal of every animal on the farm. No reserve as we are going out of the business. Every animal tuberculin tested and in perfect health. Sale is represented with daughters of Loretta D's Champion, Oonan's Champion Torono, Hebron's King, Blue Belle's Black Prince, Jacoba Irene's Premier, Rosette's Guenon Lad, Stoke Fogis of Edgewood, Goldworthy, Goldstream, The King's Golden Interest and other noted sires. Western breeders are especially invited to attend this big sale. Owing to a very severe drought in this particular section, and the middle states, we do not expect to see our cattle bring their worth; and this will be the best opportunity the far western buyers ever had to secure Champion Butter Bred Jerseys at a very low price. Car-load buyers will be able to make good selections in this sale. There will be bargains. Don't fail to write at once for Large Catalogue which will be mailed on request to B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo. P. S.—MR. J. F. LEFFLER will sell 60 head of Heavy Producing Jerseys at Callao, Mo., on the 12th. Arrange to attend this sale, and go on to Parkerdale Farm sale on the 14th, and from there on to the Shoemaker-Van Pelt-Mayne Co's Sale, at Waterloo, Ia., on the 18th.

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS. The sire and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today. Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas

High Class Jerseys at Auction Mr. H. C. Johns Will Hold His First Dispersal Sale of 125 Head of Imported and Home-Bred Jerseys at Overlook Farm Carthage, Jasper Co., Mo., Sept. 22, 1914. Herd is headed by the celebrated bull Tulip's Mon Plaisir 81923, one of the greatest bulls of the breed, and a "tried" sire. A bull of exceptional merit, and whose daughters are entering the Register of Merit, and are sought after by the best breeders. He is the sire of PANSY'S LETTIE 200146, who has a year's Register of Merit test, 347.6 lbs. butter, 5960 lbs. milk; MON PLAISIR'S GOLDIE 266160, who has a 359 days' test of 511.09 lbs. butter from 7,769 lbs. milk. Her year's record will exceed 600 lbs. butter. TULIP'S MON PLAISIR is also the sire of KEEPSAKE'S GOLDEN LAD, the sire of 6 Register of Merit Daughters, among them the sensational 3-year-old, MISS NARCISSA, that made 536 lbs. 11 ozs. butter in one year. WE ARE SELLING DAUGHTERS OF TULIP'S MON PLAISIR, IN THE SALE, THAT ARE CAPABLE OF MAKING CREDITABLE RECORDS; and we feel sure that we can show you sale day, a class of cows and heifers, that will appeal to the most discriminating buyer. Sale is represented with daughters of TULIP'S MON PLAISIR, EMINENT ROSETTE, GOLDEN JOLLY OF ST. PETER'S, DEREK LAD'S PRINCE, WARDER'S CHINA LAD, NOBLE OF TRINITY, NOBLE REMINDER, AMNA 2D'S TORMENTOR, CRUSOE'S NOBLE COMBINATION, STOCKWELL, BRIGHTON LAD, BONNIE'S CZAR, OUR GOLDEN CZAR, SOPHIE'S CHAMPION, RAMGATE'S CHAMPION, BOMBAY'S BOSNIAN, OXFORD LAD'S SUCCESSOR, CARNATION'S FERN LAD, SILVERINE'S LAD and other noted sires. AN ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL OF EVERY ANIMAL ON THE FARM. NO RESERVE. THEY ALL GO TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER. TUBERCULIN TESTED AND IN PERFECT HEALTH. ARRANGE TO ATTEND THE BIG SOUTHWEST DAIRYMAN'S CONVENTION which meets at CARTHAGE—the day before sale September 21st. Dr. Rawles, Chief of the Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, will give his famous Lecture and Cow Demonstration. This will be a great event and an opportunity to meet the dairymen and breeders of the Southwest. A cordial invitation is extended to all. If interested in the sale, and desire CATALOGUE, don't fail to write at once for the supply is limited, and will be mailed only on request to PERRY AND BAILY, Auctioneers B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr., Palmyra, Mo. Remember, this is one of the big vents of the year and we sell the best lot of heavy producing Jerseys of superior breeding ever offered to the breeders of the great Southwest. Remember the date and come to the sale.

Holstein-Friesian Dispersion Sale

75 Head
**16 Registered Animals—Best Families Represented
59 High Grade Cows and Heifers. 7-8 to 15-16 Pure.**
75 Head

Great Bend, Kansas, September 22, 1914

Of course you are going to the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September 12th-19th. Why not arrange to leave the Fair one day and visit this herd, select the animals you want and if you can't come to the sale, mail your bids to F. W. Brinkman, Clerk of Sale.

THIS HERD IS HEADED BY SIR MECHTHILDE DIEUWERTJI 45426, one of the most prepotent bulls in the country. He will have four daughters in this sale who averaged 10,000 pounds of milk with their first calves. (These are grades). He is backed by Segis Pontiac Perfection 68500, whose dam has an A. R. O. record of 22.52 pounds of butterfat in seven days. We offer Woodcroft Hartog 70421 and Sir Fayne Mooie 124371. Fannie Belle Mooie 95368, dam of Sir Fayne Mooie, has an A. R. O. record of 24.52 pounds butterfat in seven days. Record made as a three-year-old.

Such cows as Viola Ormsby Mercedes De Kol Aaggie 147728, Royal Maude DeKol Aaggie 75413, Lady Veman Jane 16063, Ida DeKol Aaggie 66943 and sons and daughters of these great animals will be sold. (No Illinois cattle here).

59 STRICTLY HIGH GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS from yearlings to eight-year-old cows. There is no better grade herd in the Middle West. Large, well-marked and sound in every respect. Everyone a heavy milker. Tuberculin tested—State inspected. Catalogs mailed on request. Automobile hacks will meet every train. Lunch on the ground.

W. G. MERRITT & SON, Owners, Great Bend, Kan.

Clerk, F. W. Brinkman. Auctioneers, Snyder and Bales.

On A. T. & S. F. and Mo. Pac. railroads. 1 1-2 miles north, 1 mile west of Courthouse.

Livestock Auction

Peck, Kansas

Tuesday, September 8th

[Garrett Hurst Farm, 2 mi. south and 1/2 mi. west of Peck.]

The offering will consist of 24 head of registered and high grade

Holstein Cattle

As follows, 1 registered herd bull, No. 69176; 3 registered cows; 1 registered yearling heifer; 2 registered bull calves; 5 high grade cows; 1 two-year-old heifer; 3 long yearling heifers, 6 heifer calves; 2 steer calves and 2 Jersey cows: Also:

Farm Horses

Consisting of 4 work and brood mares; 3 yearling colts; 6 spring colts; 2 Jennets and Jennet colts and 32 head of

Stock Hogs

Terms of sale: 11 months, no interest if paid when due, if not 10 per cent from date of sale; 5 per cent off for cash. Notes to be approved before removal of stock.

Hurst Bros., Peck, Kansas

A. J. Swingle's Sale Big Type Poland Chinas

Leonardville, Kan., Tuesday, September 8

The sale will be held under a big tent at the farm joining town and free hotel accommodations will be furnished for breeders from a distance. This offering has been carefully selected and conditioned for this sale and its future usefulness is assured. It is fully as good as my last February offering which was so favorably mentioned at the time and since then.



The offering consists of 15 sows that will be a year old in September with litters by their side. These young sows are by **Gritter's Surprise** and **Big Orange Again** and their dams are the great Iowa bred sows in my herd. The young litters that go with these sows were sired by **King's Quality**, by **King of Kansas**. These young sows are the tops of a much larger number selected expressly for this sale. They are sisters to the great sows that sold in my last winter sale. The balance of the offering consists of a few tried sows and a nice lot of March boars that are the actual tops of my spring crop. They are real herd header material and are big and thrifty and the kind you will pay long prices for later in the season. Catalogs are ready to mail. Address

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Floyd Condry, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

