

Twenty-Eight Pages

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# FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

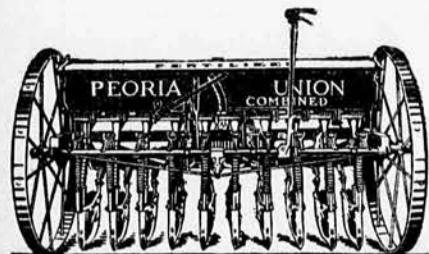
September 4, 1915

No. 36.



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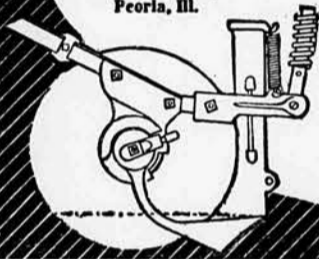
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The mercantile building, women's section and agricultural hall will be filled with most interesting exhibits.

The automobile races on Friday will bring the famous professional drivers of the United States together.

The stock show at Topeka will eclipse every livestock show ever held in Kansas.

And the big exhibits of livestock are not the only parts of the fair to be described as 'big.'

The Kansas papers are treating the Topeka fair most liberally and are saying good things of it.

Doctor McCampbell, who is superintendent of the horse show, inspected the arrangements for the big night show and said he was well pleased with the plan for holding the show in front of the grand stand.

Peter Pan, a beautiful roadster that has never been defeated in the show ring, is entered in the horse show.

But the roadsters will not claim all the attention for there will be a heavy harness class, a saddle class and compe-

dition for the \$1,000 purse hung up for the saddle champions, four-in-hands, and the Shetland ponies.

Miss Loula Long is coming again with the famous horses from Longview farm including the heavy harness pair, Hesitation and Realization, that won the honors at Madison Square Garden horse show in New York.

E. D. Moore of Columbia, Mo., will bring his saddle horses headed by Majestic McDonald. Roy L. Davis of Kansas City, who won honors last year with his beautiful saddle horse Gingerbread Man, is coming again this year.

The swine herds which have been entered include:

- Duroc-Jerseys. F. H. Allen, Tobias, Neb.; J. R. Jackson, Kanopolis, Kan.; G. F. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.; Searle & Cottle, Topeka, Kan.; T. A. Scofield, Columbus, Neb.; James L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.; C. F. Burke, Rocky Ford, Colo.; Charles L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.; P. P. Ceder, Genoa, Neb.; J. R. Blackburn, Ord, Neb.; S. M. Hinkel, Genoa, Neb.; Clarke & Son, Brimfield, Ill.; W. B. Albertson, Bethany, Neb.

- Poland Chinas. G. F. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.; E. E. Carver & Son, Guilford, Mo.; Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb.; P. G. Hunt, Hoyt, Kan.; T. O. Moon, Kingfisher, Okla.; W. E. West, Shubert, Neb.; E. M. Chatterton, Colony, Kan.; J. H. Fitzgerald, King'sville, Mo.; W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.; Leagfelder Brothers, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Thomas J. Daws, Troy, Kan.; Alfred Carlton, Cleburne, Kan.; H. Bybee & Sons, Fulton, Mo.; J. B. Freeze, Bayneville, Kan.; W. M. Stinkard, Jackson, Mo.; W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.; F. C. Hoppe, Gretna, Kan.; George Henry, Jamestown, Ind.; F. B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.

- Hampshires. G. S. Lawson, Ravenwood, Mo.; Robert Lawley & Son, Glenarm, Ill.; Isom J. Martin, Lancaster, Mo.; C. J. Ward, Cameron, Mo.; E. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

- Berkshires. C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kan.; W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan, Kan.

- Chester Whites. J. T. Nunnally, Reads-ville, Mo.; S. B. & B. H. Frost, Kingston, Mo.; J. J. Willis, Platte City, Mo.; Edward Ross & Sons, White Hall, Ill.

- Tamworths. B. A. Roberts, Albion, Neb.

Repair the School Chimneys

The fall school term will soon begin. Whatever repairs are to be made on the buildings must be made at once.

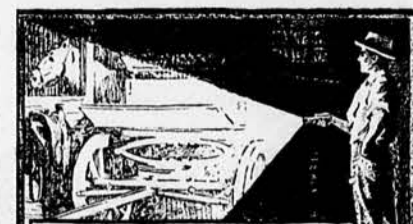
Three hundred and thirty-five fires in Kansas caused by defective flues were reported to the state fire marshal during 1914. The damage wrought by these fires amounted to \$223,000.

All school house flues should be examined, and if necessary repaired at once. A schoolhouse fire is the most dangerous fire in the world.

School boards are urged to attend to the inspection of flues at once so that they will be ready and in safe condition when it becomes necessary to start fires in October.

Girls' canning and garden clubs in Iowa sold nearly \$1,000 worth of fresh vegetables last year, besides "putting up" 3,360 quarts of fruit and vegetables.

It is better to co-operate and purchase good bulls so as to get better blood in your herd than to co-operate to try to hold up the price of milk produced by poor cows.

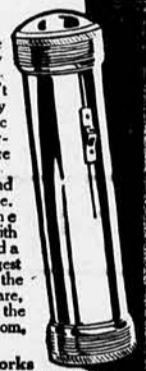


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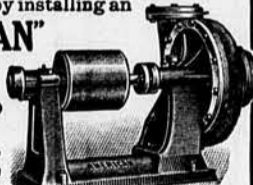
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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45  
Number 36

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915

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## For a Better Farm Plan

### The Colby Experiment Station, in Charge of Stanley Clark, is Helping to Establish More Profitable Methods

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

**A** VERY vital work in the movement for better farming is being done by the Colby Experiment station. It is leading in the effort to establish farming in northwestern Kansas on a permanent and more profitable basis, which will return more in human contentment than the systems of the past. The station is in charge of Stanley Clark, a specialist who has never outgrown the farm viewpoint, and who has a deep appreciation of the rural problems of Thomas and the surrounding counties.

This farm is run to make money. The aim is to conduct it as nearly as possible according to the system which farmers must use in northwestern Kansas to produce the most profit. This means that the plan is based on livestock, drought resistant crops and silos. Some grain is raised, as this is necessary in the experimental work, but it is not featured. Wheat yields of 35 bushels an acre were produced this year. While wheat has been very profitable both last year and this season this farm is conducted with the belief that livestock farming will give a higher return in northwestern Kansas over a series of years than any grain farming plan. It is believed that there is a place for grain, but that this is only on a properly limited acreage.

Dairy cows will be featured more extensively on this place. The Ayrshire breed has been selected, as it is especially adapted to the conditions in that section. The farm has a metal-lath silo and also a pit silo, so ample storage space is provided for silage. Every effort is being made by Mr. Clark to encourage the use of pit silos, and of the above ground types when they can be afforded. It is extremely important, he said, that a greater acreage of the drought resistant crops should be grown to fill these silos; these crops should be featured more extensively than corn. To find out the relative adaptations of corn and the sorghums some very extensive variety trials are being carried on with both lines—18 varieties of corn and 18 varieties of sorghums were planted this year.

Judging from past experience it is believed that Freed sorghum, Dwarf kafir, Dwarf milo, feterita, Sudan grass and Red Amber sorghum are leaders for northwestern Kansas. No variety of corn can be expected to do so very well in that section through a series of years, but the Bloody Butcher has given fairly good yields in favorable years.

#### Sudan Grass Is Winning.

Some trouble was encountered this year in getting a stand of the sorghums, which was an experience, by the way, that most farmers had in every section of the state. An interesting fact developed that Sudan grass and Red Amber sorghum came through on the first trial, while the rest had to be replanted. The top-planted Sudan grass came up much sooner and grew much more rapidly than the seed planted in furrows, which was a condition noticed on many fields in the state. An interesting comparison was made in planting Sudan grass for hay with the rows 22 inches apart, with a seeding of 6 pounds an acre, and planting broadcast at the rate of 22 pounds. The seed was planted in rows with a corn planter equipped with furrow openers, and then double rowed. The two rates made about the same growth, and it is believed that they will produce almost the same yield of hay. This same result has been encountered on other fields, and it indicates that the rate of planting for this crop will be lighter in the future, which is encouraging, at least so long as the present high prices for the seed prevail.

Mr. Clark believes that there is a great future for Sudan grass in northwestern Kansas as a hay crop. There has been a very definite need for a crop of this kind for a long time. In general the farmers in this section are pleased with the crop, too, and it is being grown on hundreds of farms this year for the first time. Most of these plantings are small, it

is true, but they will supply seed for a much larger acreage next year.

Winter and spring wheat is being grown in variety tests, to study the relative yields. Considerable attention is being paid to barley, as a large acreage, which is increasing rapidly, is being grown in northwestern Kansas. Some work also is done with oats, but the experience of the farmers with this crop in many cases has been somewhat unhappy. Big yields of oats have been grown this year, however.

Some attention is being given to alfalfa and Sweet clover, and it is believed that a great increase in the acreage of these crops is needed in northwestern Kansas on the soil to which they are adapted. They will not do well on a great deal of the land in that section, and it is only on the more favorable soils that they can be produced at a profit. The station farm is very high, and alfalfa does not grow especially well there. A part of the alfalfa planting will be irrigated from now on.

The best results from farming in northwestern



A Field of High Yielding Oats on Well Prepared Soil on the Colby Substation.



Plowing Under a Crop of Rye For Green Manure; the Thomas County Soils Need More Humus.



A Part of the Especially Good 10-Acre Dry-Land Orchard on the Experiment Station Farm.

Kansas can be produced when the crops are grown under a rotation, according to Mr. Clark, and in line with this belief a four year rotation has been established. This consists of fallow one year, wheat on fallow, and then sorghums two years. The manure produced on the station farm is applied to the soil just before it goes under the fallow, so it will have ample time to start to decay before a crop is planted. It is believed that this addition of manure is very important, for one of the very vital needs of the soil around Colby is more humus. A lack of this essential was one of the principal causes of the forming of the famous—or infamous—blown strip of soil near that town, which for a time threatened to take away the country. Most of the manure in past years has been wasted on the average farm in that section, for there was a fear of the drying effects produced by manure.

It is well recognized, too, that there is a danger from blowing on this soil when it is under the summer fallow; indeed this has occurred to some extent. To guard against this a new system of summer fallow is being tried. Corn or Dwarf kafir is planted thinly every other row, and cultivated enough to keep down the weeds. The heads or ears that are produced are gathered, and the wheat is drilled between the double rows—a drill will work well between these wide rows. The stalks are left just as they stand, and they are not pastured. They tend to catch the snow in the winter and to retard the force of the wind in the spring, when the greatest danger of the blowing comes. While this method has not been used very much, it is believed that it has considerable merit. It allows a partial summer fallow and the production of some grain and at the same time it tends to avoid one of the big evils of summer fallow, the soil blowing. It is best to use corn or Dwarf kafir because they stand up better than other sorghums, which frequently will break over in the winter.

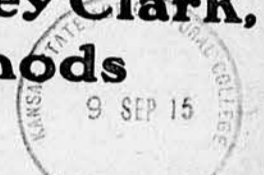
#### Irrigation Has a Place.

It is believed, also, that there is an important place for irrigation on every farm in western Kansas, where the water can be obtained at a reasonable cost. In many cases this irrigation will be on a small scale, with perhaps no more ground included than the garden and the lawn, but even this much does a great deal to make life more agreeable. A green spot of this kind is especially pleasing in a dry year, when the rest of the country is brown and bare. Where the lift is less it is possible to increase the amount of land under irrigation; on the station for example, 15 acres will be irrigated by the plant which has been installed recently. Five acres of this is orchard, 5 acres is in alfalfa and the other 5 acres consists of experimental plats, mostly grains. It is desired to see just what all of these crops will do under irrigation when compared with that grown under dry-land conditions.

The two wells on this place are 160 feet deep, and it is 112 feet to water. The cylinders are placed 130 feet deep. The engine is an 8 horsepower Fairbanks-Morse kerosene outfit, which is belted to both wells. About 150 gallons a minute is pumped, which goes into a reservoir which holds an acre foot of water. The bottom and sides of this pond consist of a white clay which was well puddled, and holds water well.

A feature on this farm which has attracted much attention is the 10-acre orchard, which is protected by a very good windbreak. The trees in the orchard are 8 years old, and they are in excellent condition. Especially good crops of cherries and peaches have been grown, and the crab apples also have done well. Apricots have yielded well, but the pears have produced but little fruit. Mr. Clark is well pleased with the general results that have been obtained, and so far it has all been under dry land conditions, too. To see what can be produced by irrigation, however, one-half of the orchard from now on will

(Continued on Page 19.)



**DEPARTMENT EDITORS**  
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 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols  
 Farm Dolings.....Harley Hatch  
 Markets.....C. W. Metsker

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# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
 Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.  
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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## Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

### On the Way

We finally have reached the Pacific. A journey across the continent however, has become so common that it can no longer be considered a novelty. I am not much of a traveler and yet this is the third time I have visited the Pacific Coast. Each time however, certain new impressions are made upon my mind and certain old impressions are strengthened.

The first time I crossed the continent the two most vivid impressions were the exceeding vastness of the territory of this Republic and the great amount of that territory that seemed to me to be unfitted for human habitation. Even yet, with all the wonderful development in irrigation and cultivation by dry-farming methods, man has comparatively speaking, made but little impression on the lands of mountains and deserts. Here and there the streams have been dammed by tremendous labor and with the pent up waters parts of the formerly parched and dreary desert have been changed to smiling and fertile fields which support a good many hundreds of thousands of industrious and prosperous citizens. A part too, of the land which was formerly considered incapable of productive agriculture has by improved methods of cultivation, without the aid of irrigation, been brought to a state of surprising fertility. In time, without doubt, many more thousands of acres of land in the western states once considered hopeless and irreclaimable desert, either by irrigation or by dry-farming methods will be made habitable and capable of supporting several millions of persons.

But after all the land has been brought to a condition of profitable cultivation by either method that is possible, there still will remain untold millions of acres which at best will be capable of supporting some scattered herds of cattle, sheep, goats or other livestock. There still will be vast stretches of land on which there will be scarcely a human inhabitant.

The second thing that has impressed me on this journey is the wonderful change the automobile has wrought within 12 or 15 years in the matter of transportation. Ten years ago the individual who would have attempted a journey across the continent in an automobile would have been considered by most persons as a reckless adventurer and probably a trifle off in the upper story. Today it is no exaggeration to say that literally tens of thousands of persons are making trips across the continent in automobiles. On this trip I have met persons from perhaps not a majority of the states of the Union, but certainly from a very great many of the states, motoring across the continent and thinking nothing of it.

At or near the rather obscure and little-frequented resort on the shores of Lake Tahoe where we spent five days there were automobiles from the following states that I can call to mind: New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, Arizona, Utah, and a number from various parts of California. Another thing that I observed was that a large number of different makes of machines were represented and all of them apparently giving satisfaction. I have decided that if you want to buy a machine you are safe in buying any one of at least a dozen makes and if you want service and want to save your money and don't care a bit for style, buy a Ford. There are more Ford machines used by tourists than there are of any two or three other makes put together. It is conceded by all that the little Ford will climb where few if any of the other machines can follow, but as a matter of fact all of them managed to get over the mountains and desert some way.

This remarkable development of the automobile is what makes me believe, as I mentioned in a previous letter, that within a comparatively few years the flying machine will be a common and immensely popular form of conveyance. In 20 or 25 years from now, or in less time perhaps, the common expression will be at the beginning of the hot season, "Well, where are you going to fly this season?"

We have not been stopping at the high priced feeding places and consequently do not come in contact much with the very rich. Have just noticed a few specimens here and there who looked like money and I must say that the more I see of them the less use I have for them. Not that the most of them

seem to try to make a great deal of display, for they do not, but there is somehow or other an air of power and authority about them that doesn't suit me. There is an impalpable something about them which seems to say, "I have money and power and have a right to demand service."

If they actually had created the wealth they command I wouldn't have any serious objection to their manners but in most cases they have not. They have been lucky rather than especially wise. Most of them are not particularly useful members of society. By a combination of fortuitous circumstances, coupled with a certain selfish shrewdness, they have managed to come into possession of something by which they are able to command the services of their fellows and they seem to labor under the impression that they are really superior beings.

What they have managed to do as a result of our financial system is to command the credit and earning power of a large number of other persons. It is not money but credit that controls the world. There is not enough real money in the whole world to pay the expenses of the European war for six months. The whole world is doing business on credit created by the earning power of the persons who toil industriously and live frugally, who are not impressed with the notion that they are superior beings at all. Indeed, they are surprisingly modest and self-effacing and even are glad of the opportunity to hand over the credit which they themselves create to other men and then pay those men fat interest on that same credit.

### The Drink Business

Another thing which impresses me out in this far western country is the difference in the ideas of the people concerning the drink business. It has been so long since I have seen an open saloon in Kansas that to see a saloon nearly every other door jars me considerably. It isn't that I am shocked by the sight of so many drunken men—considering the number of saloons the number of men who are drunk on the streets is surprisingly small, so much so that I concluded the bulk of the drunks are not allowed to appear on the streets. What I can't understand is where all these saloons get their support.

In the little town of Truckee, the place where you leave the main line of the Southern Pacific to take the little narrow gorge road which runs to Lake Tahoe, there are perhaps 700 or 800 persons. There is one principal street perhaps an eighth of a mile long and on this street I believe I noticed one dry-goods store and perhaps a couple of grocery stores. All the rest of the business houses appeared to be either saloons or drug stores, mostly saloons. I wonder who supports them. Here in San Francisco, also, there are many saloons.

They must be making money or they wouldn't exist, but I am constantly wondering who furnishes the money. Where does it come from? Surely the bulk of it comes out of the earnings of the laboring people but how can these laboring people support all these saloons and still manage to have enough left to exist on themselves?

### The Japanese Question

I discover also that there is a spirit of militarism out here which we do not find in Kansas. These people really are worried somewhat for fear the Japs will come over here and bombard San Francisco and other coast towns. The Japanese question which we hardly ever think about in Kansas seems to be really a live question here.

The Californians as a rule do not seem to like the Japs. They say they are "cocky" which means I suppose, that the Japs think they are as good as Americans. With some persons it seems to be considered an unpardonable sin in other people, especially if the color of their skin is different, to entertain the impression that they are entitled to as much consideration as anybody else.

I talked with a very intelligent business man on the train. He is a Californian and no doubt expressed the sentiment of a very large class—probably the majority of California business men. He thinks the United States should prepare at once for war. We should, in his opinion increase our navy

and strengthen our coast defenses. Somebody is liable to jump onto us.

I suppose this sentiment accounts for the enthusiastic reception given to Roosevelt's belligerent utterance here a few weeks ago.

### At San Francisco

This is my first day at the Pan American Exposition. No man can give an intelligent opinion of the show in one day, at any rate I am not that man. I might say that in a general way it is rather bigger than I expected but the fact is, I have scarcely got the hang of it yet and I am going to confine this letter mostly to my impressions of what Kansas is doing at the Exposition.

I was opposed to the making of an appropriation for a Kansas exhibit here because I believed it was money wasted. A visit here however, has changed my mind somewhat. Really, Kansas is making a very creditable showing and I am glad of it. I think however, that more of the money should have been spent on the exhibit and less on the Kansas building.

The building is a creditable structure and compares favorably with most of the state buildings but there was really only one object to be attained in making an exhibit and that was to show the visitors what Kansas can produce. A building doesn't do that.

Besides the Kansas building does not seem to me to be well located. It is one of the most remote from the main exhibits of the fair and as it contains no Kansas products so far as I could see the only purpose it serves is for a gathering place for Kansas people. It occurs to me that space might have been obtained in one of the large buildings for a rest room for weary Kansans, which could have been fitted up at comparatively small expense. This would have been far more convenient and satisfactory than the present arrangement.

For example, if the state had secured, say twice as much space as it has in the agricultural hall and used a part of this for a rest and reception room and spent a few hundred or a few thousand dollars more on an exhibit of our productions, I think that Kansas would have attracted as much or perhaps more attention than any other state in the Union, barring California and Oregon.

As it is, John Ferriter, superintendent of Kansas exhibits in the Palace of Agriculture, has done wonders with the money he had to spend. I did not see any more tasty or interesting state exhibit outside of California and Oregon than the Kansas exhibit. The fact that it does attract attention is shown by the registration which has already reached nearly 7,000. This proves that a great many persons besides Kansans have been interested in looking at the Kansas exhibits.

The showing made of our standard crops is excellent and artistic and has been accomplished at a surprisingly small cost. Mr. Ferriter tells me that the total cost of fitting up this exhibit, which does not include freight or the cost of gathering the products is less than \$900.

And when it comes to taking premiums Kansas stands right up near the head of the list. In the display of kafir, feterita, milo maize and sorghum no other state is in the same class with Kansas. This display has excited a great deal of attention from visitors, many of whom knew little or nothing about these crops until they came to the fair. Another thing which will surprise even a good many Kansans is the fact that Kansas shows the best apples on exhibition.

But while the agricultural exhibit is gratifying beyond my expectation, I believe the visitor who knows nothing about the state except what he sees here will go away with the impression that we have nothing but farm products to show. He would not know from what he sees here that we have any minerals in the state at all and he might get the impression that everything we have in the way of horticultural products is apples. He would not know that the state has the largest creamery in the world and has vast and increasing dairy interests.

A large part of the money which has been spent on the Kansas state building should have been spent in making a showing of our diversified industries. Kansas coal, Kansas lead, and Kansas zinc, all should have been on exhibition. Also Kansas butter and Kansas honey. There are a dozen lines in which

the state could have made a showing that would have been an eye-opener to the visitors, which are not shown at all and the total expenditure would have been less than it will be.

The Kansas building will make no permanent impression on the minds of the visitors at the great fair because there are a dozen other buildings that are more striking and attractive, but a great many will remember the exhibit of Kansas wheat and corn and kafir and feterita and grasses. This impression would have been greatly strengthened if all the products of the state had been shown up in attractive form, as they might have been.

At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, the first of the great expositions in the United States, it is safe to say that the Kansas exhibit attracted more attention than any other there. Persons from all over the United States came away from Philadelphia talking about the show put up by Kansas. There is no doubt that the effect of that exhibit was to bring hundreds of thousands of persons to the Sunflower state. And yet the total amount of money expended on that exhibit did not exceed \$30,000. Most of that money was spent in displaying the products of Kansas. I suppose there was some sort of a Kansas building but that did not count. If that \$30,000, or most of it, had been expended on a building it would have been wasted, just as the money spent in building this Kansas building is money wasted.

On one side of the Kansas exhibit is the exhibit of Oregon and on the other that of Missouri. I am told that Missouri spent \$11,000 on her exhibit but I do not consider it as attractive as that of Kansas, which cost hardly a tenth part as much.

I do not know how much the Oregon exhibit cost but evidently it cost a good deal and it is a remarkably fine exhibit. It is mostly confined to an exhibit of the products of the Willamette valley, but the visitor goes away with the impression that the Willamette valley must be a wonderfully fertile region. In fact it makes him feel as if he wanted to go there.

Diagonally across the aisle from Kansas is one of the most unique and striking exhibits in the Palace of Agriculture. It is what looks like a huge pile of corn being poured out of a great horn of plenty. The corn exhibit is made by the state of Iowa, the greatest corn-growing state in the Union. Iowa has other products but the thing that will cling to the mind of the visitor is the recollection of that great pile of rich yellow corn, and the picture in the gallery of memory will be associated always with the name of Iowa.

### A Mile of Concessions

It is said that this fair cost 50 million dollars. If it did, and I am not prepared to dispute the figures, then there is going to be a lot of money lost on this show. The most optimistic estimate I heard as to attendance was that it will reach a total of 20 millions by the time the fair closes. If there were no admissions except for full price that would mean 10 million dollars gate receipts. But perhaps a third of the admissions will be children. Then the number of dead heads will be legion.

If the gate receipts aggregate 8 million dollars it will be rather remarkable.

There is also a large revenue from concessions. There is about a mile of concessions. I was told that the concerns which run these side shows have to pay \$25 a front foot for ground rent and then give the exposition management 25 per cent of the receipts. If that information is correct then the ground rent from these should amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars. In addition to these side shows there are stands in all the leading buildings which have to pay well for the privilege.

But after figuring liberally on the revenue from these sources it seems to me that the Exposition will lack about 40 million dollars of paying back what it has cost, but then it may be worth it. The city of San Francisco voted bonds to the amount of 5 million dollars. The state of California issued 5 million more and the citizens of the city and state donated about 7 million dollars more. The city, state and individual contributors have kissed their money good bye, or would except for the fact that the taxpayers will be paying interest on the bonds for the next 30 years.

It may be possible that the people who do not intend to visit the Panama Exposition would be interested in knowing what there is to this show that made it cost the enormous sum of 50 million dollars. Well, to begin with, the grounds stretch along San Francisco bay a distance of about three miles and cover nearly 700 acres. The ground was mostly swamp land and had to be filled up and set with trees, shrubbery and grass. It is a difficult matter to grow a lot of trees in a month or so and make beautiful shrubbery to order. That is what has been done here.

At the eastern end are the side shows, the imitation Yellowstone park, the ostrich farm, Jap village, Grand Canyon, a production in miniature of the Panama canal, etc. Then you come to the group of great main buildings, which the managers call palaces. That sounds big and as most of us never saw a real palace the name fits as well as anything else. In the center of the group of great buildings is the Court of the Universe. There is one thing to be said for the planners of this show, they didn't deal in small, common names.

The Court of the Universe is no slouch of a place either. It is 900 feet long and 750 feet wide. At

the eastern arch is a group of figures representing the East, a huge elephant flanked on either side by camels on which are mounted oriental warriors. At the opposite arch is another group of figures representing the West with the dominant figure a prairie schooner of 1849. On the east of the Court of the Universe is another large court called the Court of Abundance and to the west is the Court of the Four Seasons.

The Court of the Universe is in the center of a great rectangle containing the Mines and Machinery palace, the Transportation palace, the Agriculture palace, the Food Products palace, the Education and Social Economy palace, the Liberal Arts palace, the Manufacturers palace and the Varied Industries palace. East of this rectangle is the Avenue of Progress and east of this is the Machinery palace. This building is 967 feet long and 367 feet wide. It covers 369,600 square feet of space and is said to be the biggest exposition building ever erected. South of the great rectangle is the Avenue of the Palms, a street lined with great palm trees. Still south of this street are Horticulture palace to the west, and Festival hall to the east.

West of the rectangle is the Fine Arts palace, and west and south of that are the buildings and exhibits of the foreign nations.

The nations represented, some with elaborate exhibits and others with very moderate showing, are Japan, France, Norway, Sweden, Siam, Denmark, Italy, Turkey, Brazil, Bolivia, India, Canada, China, Germany, Argentina, and the Netherlands. To the north and west of these are the state buildings, 32 in number.

Of the foreign buildings and exhibits, Canada far outclasses all the others. The fact is that outside of the great main buildings nothing has attracted so much attention as the Canadian exhibit. The impression that Canada is a cold, inhospitable land with only two seasons, nine months winter and three months late in the fall, is dispelled by this marvelous exhibit. The visitor goes away with an impression that Canada must be a delightful land where practically everything that can be grown anywhere in the United States is produced in great abundance.

I take off my hat to Canada. Whoever planned that exhibit and arranged it is a pippin and if it was the work of several, then there were several pippins.

Of the state exhibits, California naturally leads, as might be expected and next to California is Oregon and next to Oregon I should rank Washington.

### The Ostrich Farm

One of the side shows we looked into is the ostrich farm. I am glad I went. The entrance fee is only 10 cents and it is worth more than that. There are a hundred ostriches brought up from the ostrich ranch near Pasadena. I was much interested in these birds, never before having had the privilege of inspecting an ostrich at close range.

A full grown male ostrich will weigh 350 pounds but his intellect is not proportioned to his weight. This observation however, may be made about a number of men of large bulk as well as about ostriches. The ostrich is a low-browed bird with a large body and extensive neck. With these birds appetite seems to be a matter of habit rather than of enjoyment. The ostrich will swallow an unskinned orange with great haste and apparent eagerness, but he does not wait for the orange to be deposited in his stomach until he grabs for another. In fact, he will keep on taking in oranges until his neck is full.

The ostrich seems to have a very convenient neck. The swallower seems to run around it in a circle so that when it is loaded with oranges some of them will be passing down the back of his neck while others will be proceeding down the front. I did not see it tried but I imagine that if these fool birds had been fed on base balls instead of oranges, they would have swallowed them with the same avidity.

The keeper told me that he had seen one of the birds discouraged in the eating line but once. One day a large ostrich undertook to swallow the garden hose. He had about 3 feet of it down his neck when an attendant carelessly turned on the water. A look of surprise gradually came into the eyes of the ostrich. When his stomach became flooded so that the varied assortment of things he had swallowed began to float about, he seemed to have a faint impression that in some way or other he had made a mistake. He seemed to be under the impression that unwittingly he had swallowed a well. Another attendant came along and pulled the rubber hose out of him but for an hour or two, the keeper told me, that ostrich seemed sad and puzzled and whenever he moved the water rolled about in his interior and seemed to make him seasick. Still, the lesson left no lasting impression. Within an hour that ostrich would have tackled another piece of hose with the same careless, omnivorous appetite he displayed in the first place.

However, little can be said for the intellectual attainments of the male ostrich, while even less can be said for his female partner. She seems to be utterly devoid of a sense of family obligation or maternal affection. When she has laid an egg about the size of a football she seems to consider her duty done. It is also entirely immaterial to her where she lays the egg, and if the matter of the perpetuation of her race were left to her, the ostrich family would be as extinct as the "dodo."

Here, however, is one place where the male ostrich shines. He is really the model family man or family bird if you insist on being literal. The female partner of his joys drops the egg as I have

said, any old place, and goes off and leaves it, not seeming to care a whoop what becomes of it. With her male side partner it is different. He is right there—Johnny on the spot, as it were—to look out for the perpetuity of his race. He fashions a nest for the egg in the sand and guards it with care.

When the "chick" is born its mother regards it with as much indifference as she did the egg from which it was hatched. She doesn't seem to know what it is or why it happens to be around. She doesn't seem to want to destroy it necessarily, but if it happens to be in her way she is apt to step on it or kick it out of her way. Not so with the paternal ancestor of the young ostrich. He seems to regard it with profound interest and concern. He looks out for it; sees that it is fed and protected from harm.

In the course of three or four weeks the young ostrich is as big as a yearling turkey and able to look after itself to a considerable extent, after which the paternal anxiety for its welfare ceases, but during its infancy if it wasn't for the watchful care of its dad that young ostrich would pass into the saccharine subsequently. In fact there wouldn't be any young ostrich for it never would be hatched at all.

Of course since raising ostriches has become a business the keeper of the flock looks after the eggs to a considerable extent and thus relieves the burdens of the father ostrich, but in a state of nature the credit for rearing the family must be given to the male. He hasn't a great amount of gray matter in his noggin but he realizes that in family matters his wife is not to be depended on.

The only use for the ostrich commercially is to supply tail and wing feathers for neck boas and hat ornamentation. Here again the male leads. His tail and wing feathers are much handsomer and more valuable than those of the female bird. It would look to a tenderfoot as if plucking the tail feathers from a male ostrich would be a very serious job, but the keeper of the flock tells me it is not.

Here again lack of brains works in favor of commerce. It is easy to hoodwink an ostrich and that is what is done. The keeper slips a hood over his head and at once the ostrich becomes as tame and submissive as a pet lamb. There is no reason why with one of those huge feet and legs of his he could not kick the stuffing out of the man who is trying to rob him of his choicest feathers, but once his head is in the hood, the stuff is off with him and he submits without a murmur. I think the keeper told me that this plucking business takes place about twice a year. He may have said three times. The young birds are ready to pick when they are 8 months old. At the Pasadena ostrich farm there are more than 600 of these huge birds. I think the farm is profitable. At any rate it has been in operation for a good while.

There is one thing I want to say for the ostrich before leaving the subject, and that is, that for such a huge, ungainly looking creature, he is lighter on his feet than almost any other bird or animal, barring the cat tribe, that I ever have seen. As soon as he sees the keeper he canters down toward the fence evidently with the impression in his ridiculous head that he will get something to swallow. It is immaterial to him what it is, just so it is something to keep his swallower busy, but it was his movement that attracted my attention. He has the graceful tripping movement of an expert dancing master and carries his 350 pounds weight as if it were a bunch of feathers.

### Mr. Thompson's Opinion

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I beg to differ with P. T. Alexander of Burlington, Okla. He states that all our social, political and religious institutions are founded on the theory that the love of money is an incentive to higher things in this life. I should like to have him name a few religious institutions which believe as he says they do. I do not know of any.

If the Socialist party is a political institution then the Socialists are included in his statement which would be true of his party. I never saw a Socialist who would take all the money he could get. He refers to 1 Timothy 6:10, which reads, "For the love of money is the root of all evil, which while some coveted after they have erred from the faith."

The wrong is in coveting, desiring, unlawfully. A certain class of persons seem to think the world owes them a living while they sit around and talk about the man who worked hard to get a little ahead. WILLIAM E. THOMPSON.  
Conway Springs, Kan.

The world owes no man a living if the man is able to earn it. One cannot however, knock about the world very long without being impressed with the opinion that a great many under our present system get a great deal more than they earn while a great many more get less than they are entitled to have. It seems to me that no right thinking person will begrudge another individual what that individual has rightfully earned.

The bane of the world is the desire to get what is not rightfully earned. That desire is not confined to any one class of course but it is more manifest among those who already have far more than they need than among those whose earthly possessions are meager.

Socialists individually are much like other people with about the same number of faults and shortcomings that are found among other men. The theory of Socialism however, was born of a desire for a fairer, more equitable system than we have now. Maybe that is an unattainable dream. I do not know.

### More Wheat Profit For Pratt

There is very little of the wheat going to market from the machines this year. Last year convinced even the most skeptical that it would pay to provide bin room for the entire crop, for at threshing time wheat brought only 60 cents and at one time during the winter the elevators paid \$1.50 a bushel. This year many new granaries are being built and although they offered \$1.20 last week not much wheat was sold. Most of it will be held until later.

This year we purchased a portable grain elevator with a hydraulic dump, with which to put our wheat into the bin. This dump beats anything of the kind that I have ever seen. The machine is run by either horse power or gasoline engine, and does its work well. Its use is certainly a saving in labor, time and the number of teams required to take care of the grain from the thresher.

There never was much competition in our grain market in this section of the country until last year. In June, 1914, the farmers around Pratt organized an Equity Union, with 105 members. They immediately established an exchange for buying and selling farm products and coal, farm machinery and merchandise. The capital stock of this exchange is \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of \$100 each. No person can hold more than one share. This exchange is managed by a board of five directors. They employ a manager, clerk and such other helpers as they need.

The Farmers' Equity Union members are for "golden rule co-operation," which divides the melon with the folks at home, with those who helped to create it. This exchange not only paid the farmers as much for their wheat as any of the other grain companies here but they also have brought down the price of coal, hay and feed.

During the first year they purchased an office building and an elevator with a capacity of 23,000 bushels and erected a large steel warehouse for hay and coal. At the close of the year the net profits of this exchange were \$8,320.10 which amount was prorated back to the stockholders in proportion to the business done with this exchange during the year. There are a great many of these Equity Union exchanges in this part of Kansas. Delegates from these local exchanges met at Hutchinson recently and organized a central exchange, to be located at Hutchinson. This central exchange will not only save, for each local exchange, much of the commission charges but will get the highest market price for their wheat and other products that can be shipped in carload lots.

This central exchange also will operate a mill in the near future.

Pratt, Kan. Esther L. Hill.

### Concerning a Horse's Foot

I have a horse that has a crippled foot, and the hoof is so hard that it is difficult to keep a shoe on it. The nails pull out easily. Is the nailless horse shoe a success? J. C. BRIGGLE.

Belle Plaine, Kan.

There is no known method that is successful to apply a shoe to a horse's foot other than nailing it on. The trouble with the nailless horse shoe is that it grips the foot as in a vise, and this interferes with a proper expansion and contraction of the rear half of the foot, which occurs normally every time the foot is set down and lifted up. This expansion and contraction is known as "the physiological action of the foot," and is absolutely essential to the maintenance of proper nutrition of the foot. You probably have noticed that ordinary shoe nails are never driven in the rear half or third of the foot, but nails are left out here so as not to interfere with this physiological movement. There is a fortune in store for anyone who can invent a successful, practical, nailless horse shoe.

The only thing that you can do for your horse's foot is to soak the animal's foot thoroughly by placing it in a trough containing about three inches of water and keeping the animal's foot in this water for probably about a month, taking it out for short intervals to permit the animal to rest. If the animal is taken out of water for any considerable time the foot should be oiled with fish oil or vaseline, as this prevents the evaporation of the absorbed moisture.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Increase of knowledge means increase of production.

## What Kansas Road Laws Say

### Powers and Duties of County Commissioners Set Forth

BY C. D. YETTER

THE BOARD of county commissioners and the county engineer of highways are authorized and required to determine where and when work shall be done on state and county roads.

In all counties in the state the county surveyor may be the county engineer of public highways and bridges if he is competent, in the judgment of the county commissioners, to do this work; if not, they may appoint some other person.

The county engineer of highways has general supervision over all state and county roads under the authority of the board of county commissioners, and over township and mail route roads under the township trustee and highway commissioners in townships. He must be at his office at the county seat at least one day a week, and oftener if necessary. In addition to his duties outlined with regard to townships he is to study conditions of soil and the lay of the land in the various townships and collect information as to deposits of stone, shale, clay and other road-making material, and investigate the best method of using them. The bridge work of the county, under the authority of the county commissioners, is to be in his charge. If he is competent to do so, he is to make profile plans and specifications and do the engineering work in connection with these bridges. When the county commissioners and the county engineer desire to avail themselves of the advice and scientific knowledge of the state engineer of roads and highways it is the

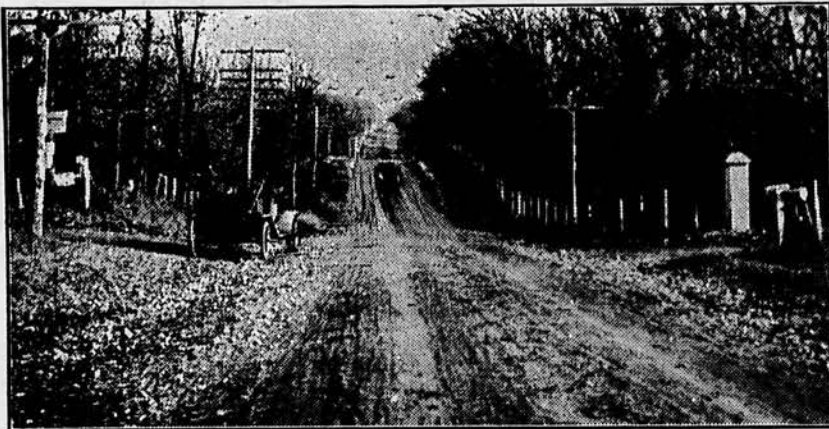
plied with. If a swinging gate is used, or one that compels the driver to alight to open and close, the land owner must set posts on both sides in such a way that a driver can hitch while opening and closing gates. The commissioners may issue orders as to what seasons the gates are to remain open or closed, or may order them kept closed the entire year. Damaging or destroying these gates, or leaving them open when ordered closed by the commissioners subjects the person guilty to a fine not to exceed \$100.

#### State Line Roads.

A road may be established by the county commissioners along the state line, 20 feet wide in this state, in the regular manner in which roads are laid out, provided the adjoining state arranges for establishing its share of the road.

All road work done by the county commissioners or under their direction must be on a basis of the 8-hour day, and in the letting of contracts they must take this into consideration. In case of emergency or to save life and property men may be worked more than 8 hours, but must be paid for overtime.

County commissioners or the mayor and council of cities may make written request on the warden of the state penitentiary, and he may detail certain convicts to work on the roads and highways or the streets and alleys of cities. The city or county must pay \$1 a day



This Road Is Made From Crushed Stone, and the Hauling Is Done When the Soil Is Too Wet For Working in the Fields.

duty of the state engineer to supply such advice and scientific knowledge free to the engineer or commissioners applying to him.

#### The Fees.

The fees of the county engineer are \$4 a day which includes his time going and coming, and also certain fees for maps and plats under certain limitations according to the population of the county, as stated in paragraph 1, chapter 226 laws of 1915.

County engineers and surveyors decide what state and county roads are to be dragged, with the approval of the county commissioners. A reasonable amount is to be paid for this work, not to exceed \$1 a mile for each time dragged where the roadway is not more than 16 feet wide, and not to exceed \$1.50 a mile where the roadway is not more than 30 feet, and not more than \$15 may be expended for this purpose on any one mile in any year. A severe fine is provided for making a false return of dragging roads.

At the time of levying county taxes, the county commissioners may levy a road tax of not to exceed 1 mill on all the taxable property in the county to be collected the same as other taxes and this is to be expended on the building, repair, maintenance and improvement of state and county roads. This levy may be increased to 3 mills by calling an election for the purpose, providing, of course that the election results favorably to the increase.

In counties where lands are used largely for pasture the county commissioners may authorize gates across public highways provided they will not interfere seriously with the convenience of the public. The commissioners have considerable discretion as to the kind of a gate used, and their orders must be com-

for these convicts and all extra expense of guarding them. They are not to be used on bridge work, or any employment where they would come in competition with skilled labor.

Stone yards may be established in counties by the commissioners for the

The party-organ newspaper, the newspaper which stands for "the party" right or wrong, is dead or dying. The public scorns it when it does not contemptuously laugh at it. It is a relic of the time, now passing, when partyism and not public service was the chief end of politics. It praised fulsomely and indiscriminately the good and bad men and the good and bad acts of its party. It condemned unsparingly every act and every man of the opposition. The increasing intelligence of the people has made its bunc and sycophancy ridiculous. Party organs have always been more of a curse than a benefit to the party they fawned on; traitors to the public interest and actual enemies of good government.

working of prisoners in breaking stone for use on roads and streets. The broken stone may be sold and the proceeds applied on the prisoner's fine. In case a prisoner desires to work out his fine on the public highway he may file a bond, to be approved by the county clerk and the chairman of the board shall specify where the work is to be done, and also what road overseer the prisoner is to work under. A certain time must be set for the completion of the work but the chairman may extend

the time for a good and sufficient reason. In case of failure to perform the work the county attorney will collect on the bond. Prisoners are allowed \$1 a day for work on roads and streets. The county commissioners may allow a certain amount for breaking stone.

Rock crushers, rollers and other road machinery may be purchased by the county commissioners on receiving a petition signed by 35 per cent of the resident tax payers of the county. When such machinery is purchased a competent person must be employed to have charge of its operation and use at all times. The person so employed is required to keep a record of the cost of material, cost of its preparation by the machinery and cost of using same after preparation, and file a report with the county clerk, which becomes a part of the permanent records of the county. This machinery is to be lent to township boards and residents of the county free upon a written application to the county commissioners, except that the persons or board borrowing the machinery must pay the person in charge a reasonable amount by the day, not to exceed \$4 and provide the power necessary to operate the machinery.

#### Cut the Hedges.

County commissioners are authorized to cut all hedge fences within 50 yards of a railroad grade crossing or an abrupt corner in the road, and keep them trimmed to a height of 4 feet, except when used as a protection for an orchard or feed lot. They are also authorized to cut all weeds in public roads within 50 yards of a railroad grade crossing, public road crossing or abrupt turn in the road, and keep them cut to not to exceed 3 feet in height. Bill boards, sign boards, and board fences are to be removed for the same distance, but if a board fence is removed it must be replaced with one not to exceed 4 feet high. This does not apply to signs placed by state or county associations to give road directions or information. The expense of this work is to be paid from the general funds of the county.

It is the duty of the county commissioners to fix the time for the killing of weeds known as Russian thistle and Canada thistle and they must publish the notice of time set three weeks in advance in the official county paper. They are also to designate the portions of townships for road overseers to be responsible for in the destruction of Johnson grass.

### An Abscess From Distemper

I have a valuable horse which took the distemper about three weeks ago and has gotten over it apparently except that it left a lump at the side of the neck and point of the shoulder. The lump is about 6 inches across and about 4 inches thick. We have tried opening it but nothing came but thick dark blood. Will you please advise us what to do? H. W. SCHAIBLE.

Gove, Kan.

As the result of the distemper the glands along side the neck and those at the point of the shoulder have become infected and are abscessed, or in other words they contain pus. This pus is in many cases very deeply situated so that it is necessary to have the knife penetrate the tissues to a depth of 4 inches or more. You may feel satisfied that the pus is there, and if you go in deep enough, you will get it. I would suggest that you have a competent graduate veterinarian do this work for you.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

### These Steers Have Quality

All of the animals in the steer herd which will be shown by the animal husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at the state fairs at Topeka and Hutchinson were bred, raised and fitted on the college farm. More than this, the college still owns the sire and dam of every animal. The herd consists of nine steers, three Short-horns, three Herefords and three Angus. There is a calf, yearling and two-year-old of each breed. All are purebred.

This is the first time that any college ever has shown a steer herd of this size in which all of the animals were produced on the college farm. The remarkable quality which this herd has, too, is a good index to the efficiency which is being obtained in that department. The herd probably will be shown at several fairs outside of Kansas, including San Francisco and the American Royal at Kansas City.

## Sorghum Crops Are Best

BY G. E. THOMPSON.

The western fourth of Kansas is not a wheat country and neither is it a corn country. The sorghums, however, are well adapted to the conditions found there, and on the average are the surest and most profitable crops. Dwarf kafir and Whitehulled kafir, Dwarf milo, feterita, Freed sorghum, Red Amber sorghum, Black Amber sorghum, Western Orange sorghum, broomcorn and Sudan grass are included in this group. The particular variety needed will depend upon the locality in the state and the purpose for which it is grown.

In growing any of the sorghum crops, they must be fed to livestock on the farm if their full value is to be realized. These crops should be planted from home grown seed, and if intended for the production of grain they must be in cultivated rows.

In handling cultivated ground in western Kansas, it should be kept comparatively rough at all times. Never harrow, float or roll until the surface is smooth and fine. When the ground is worked to too fine a condition it may blow and drift badly. If left in a coarse and rough condition it will not blow, rains penetrate easily, and snows stick and lie on the fields instead of blowing off. Most of the cultivation should be done with shovel cultivators instead of smoothing harrows, floats or rollers. Listing usually is best done in an east and west direction rather than north and south because it catches and holds more snow.

The settlers starting farming operations in western Kansas should plan to follow a diversified farming system. The handling of livestock should be made the major portion of the work. Rough feeds should be grown to carry stock through the winter and nothing other than concentrates such as cottonseed meal or alfalfa should be bought. Enough feed should be kept on hand or put up each season to carry the stock through a second winter. These feeds, if they are sorghums, are most easily stored by means of the silo and a silo of some kind should be constructed. For the small size silos in western Kansas, the pit or underground silo is the cheapest and easiest to construct and it keeps the feed as well as any other type.

Western Kansas presents an encouraging opening for the man of limited means, provided he knows the conditions which he will be forced to meet and prepares to meet them.

## County Agents Have a Place

BY EDWARD C. JOHNSON

In the North and West the farm demonstration movement has centered largely in so-called "agricultural clubs," or "farm bureaus," organized primarily for the purpose of demonstrating and putting into practice modern methods of agriculture. These differ in the details of organization and management in the various states, but the general plan is that of a close organization of not less than 100 farmers in a county to several hundred paying an annual membership fee ranging from 50 cents in some states to \$5 in Kansas and \$10 in some bureaus in Illinois.

All the bureaus have practically the same primary purpose—the improvement of agricultural conditions through increased and more economical production and a less wasteful system of distribution of agricultural products. In practically all cases the farm bureau has hired a man agriculturally trained to take the lead and devote his whole attention to its work. This man usually is selected by the agricultural college of the state in which the farm bureau is located, and his name presented for approval to the farm bureau which he is to serve before appointment is made. In some states, notably Wisconsin, he is selected by the agricultural college with little, if any, reference to any farm bureau. In such cases he is regarded strictly as a college representative. In most states, however, even though the agent is selected by the agricultural college and is largely responsible to it for the kind of work undertaken and its method of prosecution, in order that his work may be most effective and the greatest interest of the community enlisted, he does his work after conference and consultation with a representative executive committee from the farm bureau.

## Hay Farming Does Not Pay

This Crop Should Be Fed at Home to Livestock

BY H. C. HATCH

**D**URING the last week, which ended August 21, we managed to get in 1½ days' plowing. Then came our share of the Galveston storm, and there was no plowing after that. The grass and weeds are still growing and when we can get at the work the plow will turn under the heaviest growth I ever saw on cultivated land. It cannot fail to help the soil to have such a green growth turned under.

Much of the foxtail and crabgrass on the unplowed land is headed, but is still very green. If it can be plowed under while green this grass seed will rot along with the plant. If it is not plowed under until the plant is dead the seed will lie in the ground and grow when conditions suit it. It is strange how grass and weed seed will bide its time; it will wait over two or three dry seasons until it strikes one with moisture enough to suit and then grow as it has grown this year.

Scarcely a bale or a forkful of dry hay has been put up this week. Monday was a fairly bright day and in most fields mowing machines were started. Tuesday brought a light rain which prevented the curing of grass, and when the Galveston storm came all this grass was lying out in the fields partly cured. It will have to be stacked up for cattle feed as has so much of the hay which has been cut in the last two weeks. It now appears as if the bulk of the hay must be put up in September.

The fall of 1902 was something like this. There was an immense crop of prairie hay that year and frequent rains prevented anything like continuous work in the fields. On this farm haying commenced about August 5 and continued at intermissions until well into October. By October the growth was very heavy; the bluestem had all run up to seed which made a bulky, stemmy crop. The same thing is going to happen this year; the grass is already running up to seed, which will increase the quantity of hay at the expense of quality. The stems do not hurt it for home feeding but they do hurt the sale of it.

But who wants to sell hay when it brings only \$8 a ton on the Kansas City market? If everything breaks right and no hay is lost in bad weather and one does not live too far from the station it might be possible to get a ton of hay to Kansas City with no more than \$6.50 a ton actual expenses attached to it. This would leave the fortunate shipper the sum of \$1.50 a ton for his hay. It is worth that to bed hogs provided the hogs lack a bed. It is a sorry bunch of cattle that will not return \$1.50 a ton to their owner for this hay.

Perhaps we should not growl at the way the hay business has gone this year. There is an immense crop and all can feed plenty and have some left for bedding, which was not the case when hay sold for over \$9 a ton right on the farm. In times of plenty, when feed is cheap, is when farm animals thrive and this year they can eat their fill of hay—provided we can get it

saved. For a number of years prairie hay has been quite profitable here. In 1911 as high as \$20 a ton was paid for it right on the farms. The year following was a year of plenty but even then hay made a fair profit, the average price being \$8 to \$9 a ton on the track. The next year occurred the famous drouth; it is true that 1913 did not make a heavy tonnage but this was made up in the price. Prairie hay saved the day for many that year; they sold their hay for \$13 to \$14 a ton and fed their stock on the fodder which had failed to produce grain. Last year hay



School Days Will Soon Be Here.

brought from \$9 to \$10 a ton on track. On the whole prairie grass is about the best friend we have.

Even the man with the large herd of cattle who has not raised enough fodder to feed them can supply his wants very cheaply. A neighbor who has a fine, smooth 80-acre field in prairie grass, which will make 1½ tons of pure bluestem hay to the acre, offers to sell the whole crop for just a little over \$1.50 an acre. We know that prairie hay is not the best roughage for cattle but it beats nothing by a long way.

Well, we have talked enough about hay to last for the next two weeks. But when everybody is thinking about the hay and sitting in the house waiting for the rain to stop what is one to write about but hay? But on this farm we have four strings to pull these wet days; if we cannot hay we can plow; if we cannot plow we can "unbuild" the old hog house and build a new one; if it rains so we cannot even



Frequent Repairs on the Roads Have Been Necessary to Keep Them Open For Hay Hauling, For the Rains Have Caused Many Washouts.

do that we can stay in the house and write these random notes. As soon as the rain stops we will attack the old hog house, which is in bad shape, and put up a new one which will at least have the merit of a tight roof.

A little nephew, 5 years old, who helps us to farm, stood looking at what the old sows had left of their house the first of this week and said, "When are you going to unbuild the old hog house?" That word "unbuild" is one of his own coinage produced last fall when the old dwelling was being torn down. We told him that just as soon as haying was over the unbuilding process would begin but when it began to threaten rain the other day a team was hitched up and lumber enough for a new hog house was brought out from Gridley. The new house will be made with a drop off in the roof to admit sun and air to the center of the house. Under the south roof will be five pens 6 by 7 feet, while the north roof will cover one big pen 8 by 30 feet. The old house was built with pens on both sides and an alley through the middle but we soon tore out the north pens; they are on the wrong side for little pigs in the cool, damp weather of early spring and that is the time when most little pigs make their appearance.

For the foundation of the new house we will set mulberry posts 2½ feet deep and let them come up above the ground about a foot. They will be sawed in on one side and to them will be nailed the scantling forming the frame. We do this because a post cannot be secured which is straight enough to form the sides. By using mulberry posts we hope to have something which will last for years. Osage posts would be as lasting but they do not work so well and we have none so large as we have of mulberry. The sides and ends of the house will be covered with boards with the cracks battened. Shiplap or drop siding is not heavy enough for a hog house. The roof will be first covered with boards taken from the old house and this in turn will be covered with heavy asphalt roofing surfaced with crushed gravel. This roofing costs us \$2 a hundred square feet laid down here. We have some of it on a hen house which has been in use almost two years and it has given good satisfaction.

We debated the roofing question a little before settling just what we would cover the new hog house with. We talked a little of galvanized roofing when we first thought of building last spring, but with the rise in price of that article we dropped all thoughts of it. It now costs \$5.50 a square where formerly \$3.75 was charged. It is also hard to nail this kind of roofing down close enough to keep snow from working under when the wind blows just right. That left the choice between shingles and the asphalt roofing, and we took the roofing. The shingles would cost \$4 a square and about \$1.25 a square to lay them with farm labor. The roofing will cost \$2 a square and will make as good a roof which will cost next to nothing to lay, and it is fire proof in addition. As to the lasting qualities of the roofing as compared with shingles will say that the roofing is guaranteed for 15 years by a reliable firm and the common run of shingles will not last much longer than that. The roofing will be put on with the laps cemented and nailed down and in addition there will be a batten every 4 feet. Any of the prepared roofings should be well battened in Kansas in addition to having the laps nailed and cemented down.

## Much Damage From Lightning

One-fourth of all the fires in Kansas in July were caused by lightning, according to the reports received at the office of the state fire marshal. There were 197 fires during the month, and of these 49 were caused by lightning. The reported damage from these lightning fires amounts to \$65,723.

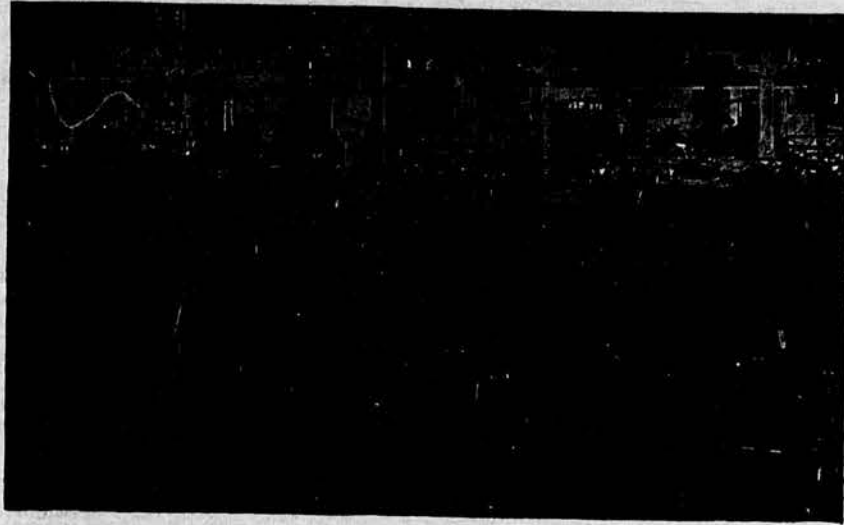
The July lightning loss was much heavier this year than last, owing to the greater number of rain storms. In July, 1914, the damage from lightning fires was only \$17,000.

Small amounts of borax frequently sprinkled on substances on which flies breed will kill their eggs and young.

Golden deeds don't grow out of a pewter character.







## American Machine Is Best

Farming Implements Manufactured in This Country Have Been Taking Prizes For 64 Years

EVERY early international exposition, in whatever country held, showed America to be supreme in the invention and manufacture of machines to make farming profitable and pleasant. This supremacy was foreshadowed in 1851 when Cyrus H. McCormick took his reaper to London and exhibited it at the first world's fair. For the first time in history the eyes of the world were directed to the young country then mostly on one side of the Mississippi River. The learned men who sat as judges upon the treasures that each country brought as examples of its inventive skill were solemnly impressed with the machine for harvesting grain and inaugurating the era of cheap and plentiful bread. McCormick was not only given the highest award of that great fair, but the judges in rendering their decision, said, "The McCormick reaper is the most valuable article contributed to this exposition, and for its originality and value, and for its perfect work in the field, it is awarded the Council Medal."

At Paris in 1900 came the greatest honor of all up to that time. The Legion of Honor was there conferred upon two American harvesting machine companies, a decoration given only under unusual circumstances and for the highest form of civil or military merit. The French government expressed a wish to retain one American exhibit in France, deeming it too valuable to be allowed to leave the country. The whole exhibit was thereupon presented to the government.

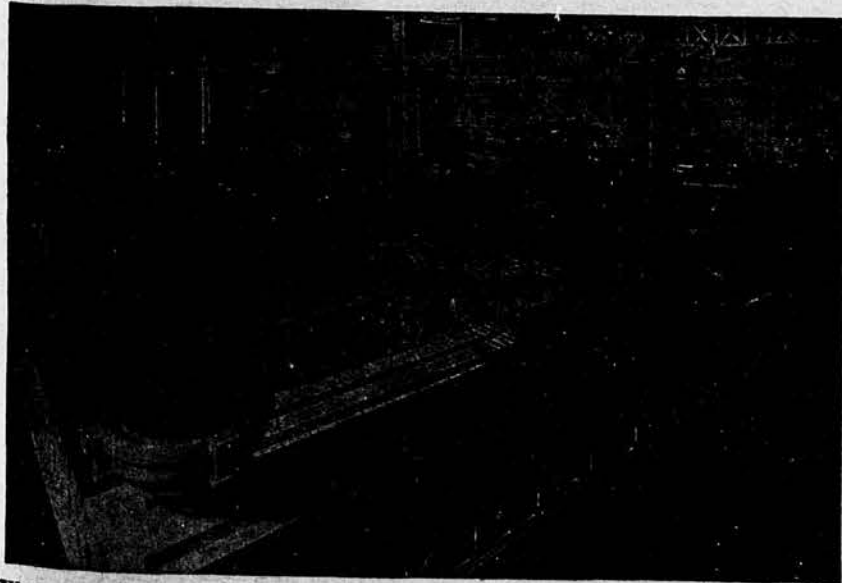
Now we find a new stage reached in the history of farming machines. By 1902, due to the policy followed by the successful American farming machine companies of letting the people of the various countries at their international expositions judge as to the comparative merits of agricultural machines, American farming tools were in demand abroad. The superiority of American methods of manufacture had become evident and a great field was waiting to be developed in foreign countries. The farmers in those lands were eager to avail themselves of the time and labor

saving machines which would enable them to produce more at a cheaper cost. At that time, the companies whose machines had come into demand abroad united their resources into an international company that they might be strong enough to develop this trade.

It remained for San Francisco in 1915 to place the greatest approval upon the policy of letting the people inspect fully and judge as to merit. At the Panama-Pacific exposition the International Harvester company placed the largest exhibit of farming machines in the palace of agriculture that ever was displayed before the people at any time in any country. More than 26,700 square feet were required to accommodate the 17 carloads of machines shipped from the regular stock at the various factories in the United States for the people's inspection. The chief of agriculture declared, "It is the most complete, comprehensive, interesting exhibit of agricultural implements and machines that ever has been made."

Every effort was made to place the machines clearly and unqualifiedly before the public. All machines were placed in motion and devices were installed to avoid all noise and confusion. In all the exhibit scarcely a belt or shaft may be seen, and although engines and tractors of every description are in motion, not an exhaust may be heard. To disclose to the people the secrets of the working mechanism of the various machines, many of the metal sides are replaced by glass. As far as is possible the field conditions of operation are observed for the various machines.

This policy of exhibiting before the people, followed on a larger scale at San Francisco than ever before, received the greatest official approval ever given to any display of farming machines. The International Harvester Company's exhibit was awarded 36 highest prizes by the International Jury of Awards. The same haying and harvesting machines which have been honored in practically every civilized country of the globe again received highest honors.



Views of the Exhibit of Farming Machines of the International Harvester Company at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

The first impression you get of the car is that its finish is unusually brilliant and lustrous.

More than twenty thousand of them were distributed in six months, and we might almost say that every sale has resulted from that first favorable impression.

On the strength of its attractive appearance you ride in the car for a few moments—recognize that its performance is unusual—argue to yourself that this must be due to quality—and then begin to inquire into that quality.

The moment you begin that investigation, a long list of advantages that make for value begin to reveal themselves.

Your attention is attracted to the unit power plant, to the full floating rear axle, the self lubricating chrome vanadium steel springs, the Timken bearings thruout.

You begin to understand, then, the liveliness with which the car gets under way; the steadiness with which it holds the road at high speed; the extent to which you are able to travel on high without shifting gears; why it throttles down to a walk without developing jerks or knocks.

You find to your satisfaction, that the upholstery is full real leather.

You discover that it is filled with natural curled hair.

You observe that the tufting is full and deep and luxurious.

You pass on to the measurements, and discover that both the front seats and the tonneau are generously wide and give you leg room in plenty

By this time it is clear to you why a production of more than 20,000 cars—as large in six months as is usually attained in as many years—has not been sufficient to supply the demand.

You appreciate why thousands have waited—because it is the quality revealed in the performance of the car which makes the price impressive

We have never made any extravagant claims for the car.

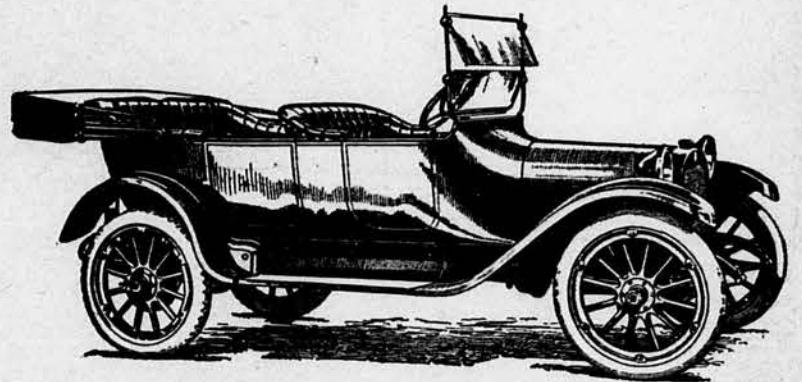
We would very much prefer to have you figure out its goodness and its value for yourself.

You will do so if you take a ride in it.

We are supremely confident of the outcome of that ride.

Go to your Dodge Brothers dealer and make your own discoveries.

The motor is 30-35 horsepower.  
The price of the Touring Car or Roadster, complete,  
is \$785 f. o. b. Detroit



DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT

## FORKNER SPRING TOOTH TILLERS

**Needed on Every Farm** You can cultivate your fields better condition—greatly increase the yield of alfalfa, grain, corn, fruit and other crops and make bigger profits by using Forkner Spring Tooth Tillers in place of the disk or drag harrow. These wonderful, light draft tillers with their flexible spring teeth stir the soil to great depth, kill the weeds, thoroughly mulch the surface soil and leave the ground in perfect shape to conserve moisture, promote plant growth and prevent washing or blowing of the soil. Forkner Tillers not only save time, labor and money but they increase your profits by promoting the growth of crops.

**Especially Adapted For Alfalfa and Summer Fallow Work**

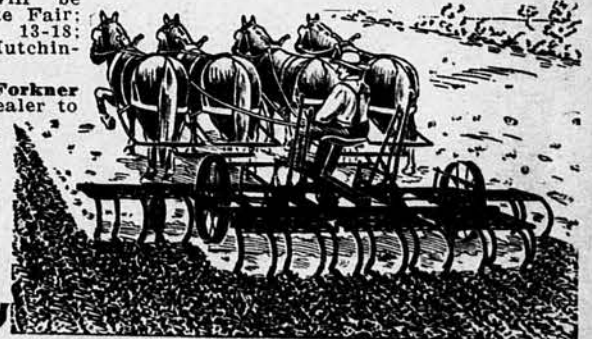
Built in all sizes for one to six horses—4 ft. to 15 ft. cut—any desired size for tractor—the right size for every farm. Special styles for alfalfa and summer fallowing. You can't afford to farm with old style tools when you can buy Forkner Tillers for about the same price.

**WRITE FOR CATALOG: SEE OUR EXHIBITS**

Forkner Tillers will be shown at Kansas State Fair; Topeka, Kan., Sept. 13-18; Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., Sept. 20-25.

Be sure to see the Forkner Exhibits. Ask your dealer to show you a Forkner Tiller. Write us for catalog showing full line.

**LIGHT DRAFT HARROW CO.**  
Dept. 407,  
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Oldest—Largest—Best. Thousands of successful graduates holding lucrative positions. Let us help you to Learn More, hence Earn More. Classes formed each Monday during September. Catalog and information free. Address Dept. N. Over Gas Office, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.  
E. E. GARD, Principal. L. E. GIFFORD, Manager.

# Crochet That's Easily Made

### A Design That Offers Possibilities For an Attractive Centerpiece

BY MRS. HELEN A. PENDLETON

**I**N MAKING the lace here illustrated these stitches are used: Chain (ch), single crochet (s), have loop on hook, insert hook in work, put thread over and draw through work, thread over, and draw through both loops on hook; double crochet (d), having loop on hook, thread over, insert hook in work, thread over and draw through work, over and draw through two loops, over, and draw through two remaining loops; stitch (st), picot (p).

Begin by making a chain of 8 stitches. Put 2 d in 4th stitch from hook, ch 1, 2 d in same st, (making a shell), ch 1, 1 s in 2nd ch from shell, ch 1, 2 d in last of 8 ch, ch 1, 2 d in same ch st, (making shell), ch 3, turn.

Shell in shell, ch 3, shell in shell, 1 d in top of 8 ch, ch 2, turn. Shell in shell, ch 1, 1 s over 3 ch, ch 1, shell in shell, ch 3, turn.

Repeat, making 7 rows of shells. Ch 12, fasten with a s in 7th ch from hook, making a ring. Ch 6, fasten to 3 ch between 3rd and 4th shells, ch 3, 11 d over 6 ch, fasten with s in 2nd ch of ring, ch 5, 1 d between 4th and 5th d just made, ch 2, 1 d between 2nd and 3rd d, ch 2, 1 d on 3 ch, ch 5, turn.

1 d in next to last d made, ch 2, 1 d in next d, 11 d over 5 ch, fasten in next ch on ring.

Ch 5, 1 d between 4th and 5th d of previous row. Continue as previously described. Repeat until 7 ribs of the fan are made, and still leave one ch on ring. Make 9 d on remaining 12 ch.

Then make shell in shell as at the beginning until 4 rows of shells are made, then ch 2, s in 1st of 11 d, ch 1, make

the older babies, from the toddlers up to 4 years of age, a playground will be provided, in charge of volunteers from the Parent-Teachers associations, woman's clubs and playground associations.

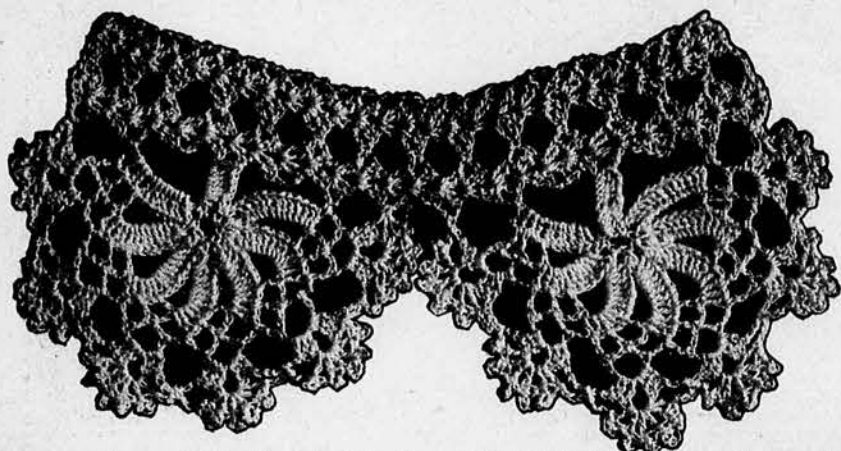
Under this plan babies can be checked, just like wraps and dinner baskets. To prevent any mix-up each baby will be tagged with a number, and the fond parent will be given a duplicate number. Following this plan both the babies and the parents will be better off and get more good from the fairs. The baby will be kept cool and amused. The parents will have time and opportunity to take in the fair without looking after the children.

## Attention, Kansas People!

How many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know the counties of Kansas? Here is a chance to get acquainted with them. In the following list is a descriptive key to the names of 49 counties. How many are there in Kansas? The first one mentioned is Butler.

For the best list of 49 counties sent to the Farmers Mail and Breeze before September 25 a prize of \$1 cash will be given. Second prize will be a book, "Byways Around San Francisco Bay," by W. E. Hutchinson, beautifully illustrated. Third prize, a set of narcissus silver teaspoons. Send letters to the County Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The list follows:

- (1) An English man-servant. (2) A southern rose. (3) A beverage. (4) A



The Fan Looks Difficult, But It Is One of the Parts Most Easily Made. The Lace Is Effective, and the Work Rapid.

2 rows of shells, ch 3, 3 d over 5 ch, ch 3, 3 d over same 5 ch, ch 5, 3 d in next 5 ch, ch 3, 3 d in same 5 ch. Repeat, making 6 in all, ch 2, fasten to 3 ch on first row of shells, ch 2, turn.

1 d in 3 ch, ch 3, fasten in top of d, making a picot; 1 d, 1 p. Repeat until there are 6 d's and 5 p's on the same 3 ch. Ch 3, 1 s over 5 ch, ch 3, 1 d in 3 ch, 1 p on d. Repeat around scallop, 1 s over 3 ch, ch 1, shell in shell. Repeat from the beginning.

The lace illustrated was made of silk-ateen, but the same design is very pretty made either of finer or coarser thread. This lace was made as edging for a linen centerpiece; by changing the stitches in the top it can be made with a straight edge. To do this make a treble instead of a double, and chain 3 instead of 2. The linen for center should be stitched on the machine two or three times, close to the edge. Then single crochet around the linen, covering the stitches, and sew the lace onto that.

## When Baby Goes to the Fair

Baby is to be well taken care of at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this fall and at the big fair at Topeka, while the parents wander around and see the sights. The new state division of child hygiene is going to see to it.

"Check the babies; that is the idea," says Dr. Lydia A. DeVilbiss, head of the department.

The real babies, less than a year old, will be kept on cots, in charge of trained nurses. The toddlers who have just learned to walk will be cared for in the way their baby souls love best. For

- (5) "Old Hickory." (6) A kind of flour. (7) King of beasts. (8) Author of the Waverly novels. (9) A precious stone. (10) The Hoosier poet. (11) A kind of soil. (12) The best known automobile. (13) A kind of large deer. (14) "Poor Richard." (15) An ancient musician. (16) Founder and editor of the New York Tribune. (17) A summer lecture course. (18) Salty.

While the women of Kansas were paying \$1.40 a bushel for "cooking" peaches, thousands of bushels of fine Elberta peaches were going to rot in Oklahoma because farmers could find no sale for them at 15 cents a bushel, just a few miles away. These cheap peaches would have been a boon to millions of consumers—consumers who seldom or never have many peaches because they cost too much and because we have a market system which utterly fails to hitch up demand to supply. Yet we think we are a pretty smart sort of people.

- (19) The divorce city of Nevada. (20) "First in war, first in peace." (21) A short country road. (22) Place of first Kansas capital. (23) Grain used by the Japanese. (24) A town officer. (25) Birds resembling the crows. (26) A commonwealth. (27) The doubting disciple. (28) The largest family. (29) Founder of the Democrat party. (30) A marsh plant used in making chair seats. (31) The Civil War president. (32) Two colors. (33) Another name for

- a hunt. (34) A meadow. (35) Debated against Lincoln. (36) A tribe of roaming Indians. (37) Capital of Wyoming. (38) "Unconditional Surrender." (39) A forest in summer. (40) A kind of chicken. (41) Made a famous march to the sea. (42) The president who was impeached. (43) Made a famous ride during the Civil War. (44) Manager of Santa Fe eating house system. (45) A boy's Christian name. (46) Secretary of state under Lincoln. (47) A collection of visible vapor in the atmosphere. (48) Most popular national hero of Scotland. (49) A tribe of the Algonquin Indians.

## Danger to Country Children

Undoubtedly the city child, especially the one who lives in the congested centers, is handicapped. But the country child in many places lives under conditions which are not favorable to the development of body, mind, or morals, says Professor M. V. O'Shea of the University of Wisconsin in the Mother's Magazine for September. The country schoolhouse is often a very unhygienic place; the city schoolhouse is apt to be more healthful for growing children, even under all the disadvantages of restricted space, unceasing noise, and the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke. Again, the city child usually is protected from extremes of weather, while the country child is often exposed to wind and storm when he cannot resist these effectively.

And why? Because people in the country often pay little regard to the health of children. Child life is rather cheap in many rural sections. Parents who work hard often are indifferent to their own bodily condition, and so are apt to become indifferent to the physical needs of their children. A certain amount of disregard for rough, trying experiences is desirable undoubtedly because this develops hardihood and tends to make the child more or less callous to experiences which really ought to be ignored.

It is a good thing for a growing child to have a considerable amount of exposure so as to develop resistance to the ills that overcome one who is too much protected; nevertheless, many children in the country are injured by neglect, and individual organs and the body as a whole become stunted because too heavy drafts are made upon the vital forces in early years. If the energy of the body must go mainly to hard work or protection against exposure, then it means that there will not be enough left to build and renew and safeguard the body properly, and disease will probably result.

## Where to Write About Exhibits

Who is president of the needlework department at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka? I shall be much obliged if you will tell me whom to write to in regard to needlework.—Mrs. A. G. K., Allen, Kan.

Mrs. J. F. McCormick, 1600 Topeka Avenue, Topeka, Kan., is in charge of the needlework department. Address all inquiries to her, with postage inclosed for a reply.

## HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Ladies' waist 7318 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Skirt 6969 comes in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. It may be made with high or regulation waistline.



Girls' dress 6877 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years.

Ladies' house dress 7337 is cut in sizes 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Girls' dress 6935 is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years.

## USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir—Enclosed find.....cents, for which send me the following patterns:

Pattern No..... Size.....  
 Pattern No..... Size.....  
 Pattern No..... Size.....

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No.....

**BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.**

## Experience Is the Best Teacher

The test of home-baking is lightness, even texture and digestibility. You cannot be sure of these results unless you use a perfect leavener. Experience teaches that Rumford Baking Powder raises bread, biscuit, rolls, gems, muffins and cake—evenly, thoroughly, lightly—and brings out the delicate flavor of your fresh ingredients. Rumford is always uniform in strength, always gives the best results—because so economical and dependable.



Let us convince you—send for a trial can.

Rumford Chemical Works Dept. 10 Providence, R. I. I enclose 4c. in stamps for sample can.

# Rumford

THE WHOLESOME

## BAKING POWDER

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# What Grandfather Found

Johnnie Spent Happy Hours Watching the Humming Bird's Nest

BY JULIA RAMSEY DAVIS

"JOHNNIE, come here," grandfather called in a low tone.

Johnnie stepped quietly to his side, for he knew by the sound of grandfather's voice that there was need for caution. He looked in the direction that grandfather's finger pointed, but saw nothing on the limb of the old Crepe-myrtle bush except a knot that was covered with lichens. "What is it? I don't see anything," said the little boy in a whisper.



South America and in the West Indies.

It was formerly supposed that humming birds fed only upon the nectar of flowers, but it is now known that they also eat insects. They have weak feet and are much on the wing. Some are sober in color, but the majority have a brilliant plumage which shows metallic reflection, changing according to the angle in which it is seen.

"I always liked to watch the humming birds flit among the flowers, but they will be more attractive now, because I know so many interesting things about them," Johnnie said to grandfather when they were watching the young humming birds trying to fly.

"Few persons realize, until they begin to watch and study birds, how interesting bird life is," grandfather replied.

"Or what wonderful helpers they are in ridding our gardens of the insects that destroy what we plant," Johnnie added.

"I am glad you are learning to appreciate our little feathered friends," and grandfather smiled lovingly when he saw the earnest look on his little grandson's face.

"I have found a humming bird's nest," grandfather answered. "Come, and look from this side and you will see it on that limb."

"Oh, how wonderful!" Johnnie exclaimed aloud when he saw the small, beautifully made nest, so cunningly constructed to simulate a knot, on the overhanging limb. And sitting inside was the tiny, ruby-throated humming bird herself. Mrs. Humming Bird turned her inquiring eyes and needle-like bill in their direction, when she heard Johnnie's exclamation, and seeing the intruders upon her privacy, darted from her nest.

"I am sorry I frightened her, but oh, grandfather, look at those dear, little eggs!" Johnnie cried.

"She will soon return, for I believe she is beginning to sit," grandfather explained. "I've been looking for this nest for some time, but a humming bird's nest is so artfully arranged that it is almost impossible to discover it. This is the second one I ever saw, and I believe they have often nested in this garden."

Johnnie was spending the summer on grandfather's farm. It was not a large place, and the small, white house with its green shutters was not pretentious, but to Johnnie, it was the most wonderful place in all the world. The garden was what made this farm so different from any in the whole country-side. It comprised several acres and in it grew many beautiful trees, and the finest fruits, flowers and vegetables.

Many varieties of birds made their homes in this garden, and all during the spring and summer held veritable concerts as they darted hither and thither among the trees and flowers. But they did more than sing, they worked and helped make the garden a success by catching the insects that would have spoiled grandfather's fruit and vegetables.

### Feeding the Bird Babies.

Johnnie and grandfather had watched the rearing of many bird families, but this was the first opportunity they had had to find out the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Humming Bird brought up their young ones.

"We must not disturb little Mrs. Humming Bird again," said grandfather, "or she might forsake her nest."

So when they wanted to watch her they looked through the field glass, and she did not know it. When the little birds appeared they were so tiny that they scarcely looked like birds at all. They grew rapidly, for the parent birds gave them every care, and fed them very often. But the way the food was given was a constant surprise and wonder to Johnnie. The old birds fed the nestlings through the bill, food being injected through it, as through a syringe, into the mouth of the young bird.

Johnnie became so interested in these small feathered friends, that he read all he could find about them, and learned much that was instructive. He learned that although there are about 500 kinds of humming birds, there is only one variety found in the United States, east of the Mississippi River. This is the ruby-throated humming bird. Fifteen other species live west of the Mississippi, but the greatest variety live in Central and

### Who Has Earned Money?

Isn't it queer how fast vacation time goes? It seems only the other day that you boys and girls put away your books and tablets and pencil boxes for a good long rest and now some of you are getting them out again to take to school on Monday. What did you do with that vacation time to make it slip away so fast? Did you play all the time, or did you study a little so you'd be ready for the Fourth or Fifth Reader class this fall, or did you spend part of your days helping mother or father? Maybe some of you earned some money too—real, sure enough dollars that you can put in the bank, or spend for Christmas presents this winter.

Wouldn't it be fun to know how all the boys and girls who read this page spent the summer and see how many did the same things you did? Don't you wonder who earned the most money and how he did it? Maybe some of them could give you ideas about how to earn more for yourself next year. Suppose you write a letter to the children's page and tell us all about it. We'll give a gun metal watch to the boy or girl who writes the most interesting letter before September 25 and packages of post cards for the next five. Address your letters to the Children's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Write soon now. Don't forget.

### Polly Parrot Liked Cake

My Mexican Redhead parrot is named Polly. We got her when she was 6 months old and she is now 5 years old. Polly does not talk much when strangers are near, but she talks when she is alone or with us. She does not like dogs but she will call them to her and when they get near her she will yell for mama. One night when we were all asleep Polly heard a rat in the house and got scared. She flew from her perch as fast as she could go, crying, "Mama, mama!" Polly likes to sit on the back of mama's chair and take all the hairpins and combs out of her hair. Then she says, "Poor Polly." In the summer Polly sits out in a tree, and in the winter she sits on her perch in the house. She has never bitten anyone yet, but she has often fooled us. My baby brother can carry her around on his hand. One day she ate all the top off our cake. She is the only parrot I ever saw that did not have to stay in a cage. Frances B. Hynes, age 12 years. Minerva, Ohio.

## The Very Best in Value Quality and Style

Choose your fall clothes from the new "Standard" Fall Bulletin,— it has just been printed and this latest, up-to-the-minute display shows only dependable, guaranteed garments of beautiful, entirely new materials. Cut out and mail us today coupon (below), for your FREE copies of the "Standard" Bargain Bulletins. The Fall Bulletin, just issued, will be sent you at once and every two months you will receive a new bulletin with the season's latest offerings and best money-saving bargains.

Enjoy the "Standard's" low cost for beautiful, stylish clothes of guaranteed quality. Here are typical "Standard" offers,—the biggest waist and petticoat values, and, madam, the girl's dress is also priced exceptionally low. Order them and see for yourself the satisfaction and savings the "Standard" gives you.

Your copy of the "Standard" Fall Bulletin is ready—send FREE coupon for it NOW.

**Satisfaction Guaranteed**  
or your money promptly returned



Tussah Silk Waists \$1.00



**Tussah Silk is** a dainty, stylish silk in the latest, prettiest weaves. A fine cotton warp gives this popular material its splendid, wear-resisting qualities. Launderers beautifully and has the appearance and dressiness of an All Silk fabric.

- (Note the following numbers.)
- 20W100—Beautiful Tussah Silk waist. The fullness is smartly gathered beneath hemstitched yoke-folds and the closing is effected with contrasting buttons and self cord loops. Hemstitched front and cuffs and becoming, large Robespierre collar. In white, flesh or sand-tan. (Sizes 32 to 46 bust.) Special bargain price, postpaid in the U.S. \$1.00
  - 40W100—Dressy, smartly bloused waist of soft, lustrous Tussah Silk in black, navy or white. Daintily embroidered white organdie vest and "roll" collar, prettily set-off by button-trimmed self revers; self buttons finish front closing. (Sizes 32 to 46 bust.) Special bargain price, postpaid in the U.S. \$1.00
  - 0W100—A particularly becoming waist, tastefully made of dressy, effectively brocaded Tussah Silk in navy, copenhagen, white or black. Closes beneath the button-trimmed "V-shape" vest and a dressy trimming is provided in the dainty white shadow lace chemisette. Liberally bloused. (Sizes 32 to 46 bust.) Special bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. \$1.00



**Girl's 2-piece Cotton Serge Sailor Suit**  
IHR99—Stylish 2-piece sailor suit of serviceable navy blue Cotton Serge. Full bodice prettily trimmed with red tie, red soutache and red buttons. Wide, pleated (separate) skirt sewed on a body lining; with embroidered emblem and soutache bandings. (Ages 7 to 15 years.) Special bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. 99c



**"Standard" "Perfek-Fit" Petticoats** are self adjusting and smooth fitting

The Standard "Perfek-Fit" is an entirely new device that assures absolute petticoat comfort. Made with elastic at waist in back to gather fullness. Adjusts itself instantly to the exact size required and is easily and securely fastened with flat, unbreakable clasp and riveted eyelets. Following very handsome models made with fashionable width, and priced remarkably low. Enjoy the comfort of these ideal "Perfek-Fit" petticoats:—

- Sizes:** All lengths are 38 to 42 inches. Regular sizes come up to 46 inch hip measure. Stout sizes come up to 56-inch hip measure.
- X2100—Genuine black "Heatherbloom" Perfek-Fit petticoat. With tucked double ruffled circular flounce. Regular sizes, postpaid in the U.S. \$1.00
  - X2129—Same as X2100 in stout sizes \$1.29
  - X2198—Silk Messaline "Perfek-Fit" petticoat in black, green or navy. Ruffled, tucked circular flounce. Regular sizes postpaid in the U. S. \$1.98
  - X2239—Same as X2198 in stout sizes \$2.39
  - X2248—Superb Silk Taffeta petticoat in black or Copenhagen; also changeable blue and green or cerise and green. Ruffled, tucked circular flounce. Regular sizes, postpaid in the U. S. \$2.48
  - X2300—Same as X2248 in stout sizes \$3.00
  - X2139—Dressy "Perfek-Fit" petticoat of splendid, washable Tussah Silk in black, green, Copenhagen or navy. Deep pleated flounce with stylish ruffle, charmingly employed. Regular sizes, postpaid in the U. S. \$1.39
  - X2169—Same as X2139 in stout \$1.69 sizes.....

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**Model 34** New Jackson Model "34"—112 inch wheelbase; 32 x 4" tires—fully equipped, including one-man top, electric lighting and starting system and Stewart Vacuum Fuel System. Motor 3 1/2 5" **\$985**

### A Revelation in Flexibility

**Astonishingly Free from Vibration**

The new Jackson models for 1916 offer greater values than you have ever before known—even in Jackson cars. They are selling fast. Buyers appreciate Jackson quality plus the new features.

Model "34", our New "Four" at \$985 is a truly sensational car.

It is notable for its extreme flexibility and its wonderful freedom from vibration. It speeds up to 55 miles within a few city blocks.

At 55 miles an hour the motor is vibrationless.

And this is a four-cylinder car. But it is a new type of four.

New in America but proven in Europe where for two years past it has been used in highest priced European models.

Its motor is of the small bore, long stroke, high duty balanced type.

It has light pistons, light, strong connecting rods, extra heavy crankshaft. It

is built for hard work; it has pulling power that takes you through sand, and up hills with an ease simply unbelievable until you have experienced it.

Before you buy any car get a ride in the Jackson "34."

You will find it has the strength, comfort, power and durability for which Jacksons have always been noted.

You will be surprised at the beautiful new body lines, the richness of upholstery and finish.

And you will be delighted with the wonderful Jackson "34" motor.

Arrange with the Jackson dealer at once for a ride in model "34."

#### New Light Weight Eight \$1195

Another New Jackson that we are extremely proud to announce. An "Eight," light in weight but staunchly built. Roomy five-passenger body—112 inch wheelbase. Motor 2 7/8 x 4 3/4 in. bore and stroke. It is a beauty. A quality car throughout. The Jackson idea has always been to give "sound" value—fourteen years' success proves we "deliver the goods." Model "348," \$1195 complete.

#### New Seven-passenger Eight \$1685

Model "68" is a strong, substantially built, family touring car. Power and to spare. Eight cylinders 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 in. bore and stroke. 124 inch wheel base. Beautiful big roomy body. Wonderfully complete equipment. We urge comparison with any "eight" at any price. You save at least two hundred dollars if you buy Jackson "68."

JACKSON AUTOMOBILE CO., 1501 East Main St., Jackson, Mich.

Jackson Motor Co., 1729 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo

**DEPENDABLE PORTABLE POWER**

**SAVE \$150 TO \$300.**

Designed and built for long, hard, steady service. Latest improved features. Economical, reliable, smooth running, heavy weight, big bore, long stroke, low speed. Start easy, run all day long without stopping or overheating on bigger loads than they are rated for. Illustration shows perfect design, big water pot, Hercules cylinder head, perfect system of lubrication, sure shot igniter, economical carburetor, heavy, massive fly wheels, double ball governor. Our heavy duty engines are made in three sizes—8, 12 and 16 H. P. 8 H. P., \$187.50; 12 H. P., \$225.00; 16 H. P., \$342.50. Special free catalog tells all about these Big Power Giants—Get it today.

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Stone Crushers, Small Flour Mills, Feed Mills, Big Shellers, Shredders, Irrigation Thrashers, Heavy Pumping, Silo Fillers, Cotton Gins, Grain Elevators, Saw Mills, and all other Heavy Machinery. Big catalog FREE. BOX 45, WATERLOO, IOWA

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**17 Cents a Day Buys an Elburn**

The papers are full of advertisements promising the most wonderful things and the country is full of trashed pianos which looked good when new, but in a few weeks or months they sound like a cheap picture show tin pan music. These cheap pianos are made only to sell—they are like an old plug horse that is doctored up to look like a colt.

The most important thing in buying a piano is to buy of the oldest and most reliable house you know, and from them get names of people in your own community who have bought instruments. We can give thousands upon thousands of ELBURN owners' names. We will refer to customers who live near you and some of them you will likely know. Just write us and say—please mail prices, particulars and terms on the ELBURN.

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**Fullest Guarantee. Everything this is Square, Honest, Right and Truth. The country is full of NEW houses, who promise anything to make a sale. There is no larger house, no stronger house in the U. S. than ours. Ask your banker about us.**

**J. W. JENKINS Sons' Music Co. KANSAS CITY MO.**

## More Percherons to Kansas

**Butler County Registered 54 Purebreds Last Year, and Harvey County Came Next With 34 Recorded Colts**

KANSAS is the fourth state in the value of its horses, and it also is fourth in producing Percherons. The 10 leading counties, with the number of American bred Percherons recorded last year and the number of square miles in the county to the Percheron recorded, are:

County.	Number.	Bred by	Sq. Miles.
Harvey . . . . .	34	11 Breeders	15.8
Butler . . . . .	54	11 Breeders	26.5
Johnson . . . . .	17	6 Breeders	28.5
Shawnee . . . . .	17	8 Breeders	32.0
Mitchell . . . . .	22	17 Breeders	32.4
Franklin . . . . .	16	6 Breeders	36.5
Waubesaunee . . . . .	17	3 Breeders	46.7
Osage . . . . .	15	4 Breeders	47.5
Sedgwick . . . . .	18	11 Breeders	62.1
Cowley . . . . .	18	12 Breeders	63.0

These 10 counties vary in size from 540 to 1,434 square miles. This accounts for the fact that Butler county falls to second place when area is considered. Although it is nearly three times as large as Harvey county, it recorded only a little more than twice as many colts. A fraction over 40 per cent of the total number of colts recorded from Kansas came from these 10 counties. Practically every county in the eastern half

of the state recorded some Percherons during the year, but there were a few counties in the west central and southwestern parts of the state that are not represented in this year's work. That a fairly uniform number of registrations were made from each county represented is a noticeable feature.

The majority of the animals recorded were foaled in 1913, although the figures include some produced in 1912 and 1914.

The most extraordinary conditions that have ever confronted Kansas Percheron breeders prevail. Importations have been wholly stopped since August, 1914. Export trade in horses has grown to numbers and values never before realized. Prices on horses have suffered less than on any other class of livestock. The general depression in business which has prevailed since the war began has not been sufficient to prevent an increased demand for Percherons, with rising prices on the best.

About 9,000 American bred Percherons are now annually produced and recorded. The registration of purebred draft horses of the other draft breeds—Clydesdale, Shire, Belgian, French Draft and Suffolk—amounts to approximately

**EXPORTS 1914 AND 1915.**

Month.	Number.	Value.
August . . . . .	804	\$ 96,706
September . . . . .	7,146	999,267
October . . . . .	12,091	1,918,433
November . . . . .	28,071	5,034,353
December . . . . .	30,687	7,390,845
January . . . . .	34,643	7,779,395
February . . . . .	36,960	9,253,787
March . . . . .	33,694	8,088,974
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>184,096</b>	<b>\$40,561,760</b>

The office is seeking the man in Kansas. It was desirable that the state tax commission of Kansas should have on it a public man of breadth and depth and sound judgment and experience, to represent Kansas' two most important industries—agriculture and stock raising. Governor Capper found such a man in Hays B. White, a successful stockman and farmer and public-spirited citizen and legislator of north central Kansas. Mr. White's first intimation that he was being considered was the governor's letter tendering the appointment. Since then, that part of Kansas has risen to emphasize its approval of the choice and to confirm the opinion of Mr. White's fitness. It is a good sign when the people of a district enthuse over a public appointment.

The sales, both public and private, in the last four months show a great improvement in the discrimination of buyers. Animals of approved conformation and soundness have been much sought after, and higher prices have been paid for such animals than a year ago. Percherons of faulty conformation, lacking in size, or unsound, have not been in demand, and very low prices have been paid—less than similar animals brought last year. Good Percherons are from \$75 to \$100 higher. Such keen discrimination is a favorable sign, and promises more rapid improvement than has occurred heretofore.

The keener judgment manifested by purchasers carries a warning to breeders. If profits are to be expected from future operations, good, sound sires must be used, and the colts must be liberally nourished from birth till matured or sold. Grain should be given from the time the colts are a month old, and should not be discontinued until the animals are at least three years old. The superior development of the French colts, as compared with most of those reared in this country, is directly traceable to the fact that the French feed their colts grain while they are on pasture, even where the grasses are unusually abundant and nourishing. Half a pound of grain a day for each 100 pounds weight of colt is none too much for weanlings, yearlings or 2-year-olds, even when on good pasture. Stunted colts never recover their normal conformation, and excuses are of small avail with buyers.

By co-operating with his neighbor the farmer can learn new methods of culture and the interchange of ideas will benefit both.

While a yellow-skinned fowl is no better than a white-skinned one for the table, the former usually sells the quickest and best.

Co-operation between practical farmers and proficient business men will eliminate ignorance and prejudice.



The Number of Percherons in Kansas Is Increasing Rapidly, for There Is a Very Evident Interest in Better Horses.

# 400 Try For Better Methods Hidden Factors of Service

## Lee H. Gould Has Been Very Successful With His Contests—36 Boys and Girls Will Go To Manhattan

ALMOST 400 boys and girls—395 to be exact—are entered in the contests in southwestern Kansas, in charge of Lee H. Gould of Dodge City. As a reward for this work 36 of the winners will get trips to Manhattan just after Christmas to attend the farmers' institute at the Kansas State Agricultural college. These trips will be paid for by the bankers and other business men of that section. They will be divided evenly between the boys and girls. The girls who make the trip to Manhattan will be in charge of Miss Eulalia Nevens of Dodge City, county superintendent of Ford county.

The most interest in this work has been aroused in Ford county, which has 181 boys and girls enrolled. Edwards county has 125 young farmers in the contest. The other counties have smaller delegations.

### Sorghums Are Featured.

In Ford county and east of there the contests for the boys are based on kafir and feterita, and for the girls on bread making and sewing. West of Ford county the boys grow milo, and the work of the girls is limited to bread making. All of this work has been planned with the practical end in view, to teach the principles of efficient production.

An acre of the crop is grown, so it will be a real field test. The boys are judged on a basis of 30 per cent for yield, 30 per cent for profits, 20 per cent for an exhibit of 10 heads and 20

the best success in after life. Contests are especially important in connection with this training, for they tend to impress the importance of the better methods on the minds of those who enter, and they bring out a healthful desire to win.

"In addition to satisfaction which comes in producing the best yields of a crop for one's section—which in itself is a considerable reward—the prizes are well worth while. This delegation of 36 boys and girls which this district will send to Manhattan will get an inspiration for better methods of farming and home making that will do much to increase efficiency in the future years."

The remarkable success which Mr. Gould has obtained with the boys' and girls' club work in his section has come quite largely because he has a deep personal interest in the problems of the young people, and he has entered into the work in the proper spirit. To make the best success of work of this kind the leader must enter it with a great belief in boys and girls, and a proper appreciation of the viewpoint of the younger generation. This Mr. Gould has to a very considerable extent.

### Sudan Grass at Protection

Sudan grass has done very well here this year. I am enclosing a picture of the first cutting on this farm, in July. The second crop is doing very well, and I think that it will produce a larger yield than the first cutting. This crop



A Sudan Grass Field at Protection; This Is the First Cutting, and It Is Expected That the Second Crop Will Be Even Larger.

per cent for the records which have been kept and for the story which is required telling of the season's work. In determining the profits the boy's time is charged for at the rate of 10 cents an hour, and 20 cents an hour for a team. Every hour which is used on the land must be charged, with a detailed report as to when and how the work was done.

It has been found that this system works very well. Some very good yields have been produced. The high yield last year was 36 bushels and 49 pounds of Black Hulled White kafir, grown by George Hink of Dodge City.

### For Better Crops.

The interest in these contests has been worked up by Mr. Gould mostly by school house campaigns. His plan is to arrange a day with the teacher when he can address the pupils, and to meet and personally enroll every boy and girl who desires to enter. This gives him a chance to explain the purpose of the contest, the rules, and the methods which should be used to get the best results. Every effort is made after this to encourage the boys and girls to put forth their best efforts. This is done quite largely by circular letters, for this is an easy way to reach them. In addition, a great many of the farms on which these boys live are visited personally by Mr. Gould, so he will have an opportunity to see how the crops are growing.

"I believe that work of this kind with the boys and girls of this district has a very definite value," said Mr. Gould a few days ago. "The most important thing before the farmers of this section is to make sure that the coming generation receives the proper training which is essential in enabling them to make

makes very good feed, and I believe there will be a great increase in the acreage here in the next few years.

W. E. Baldrige.

Protection, Kan.

### When Filling the Silo

To farmers who are filling silos this year for the first time, the Iowa agricultural experiment station offers these suggestions:

The corn should be cut when the kernels are dented, or when about a fourth of the husks and lower leaves are turning brown. It should be as near maturity as possible and yet contain enough moisture to insure fermentation.

Either a half inch or three-quarter inch cut is best because that length insures less waste and a larger pack of corn in the silo.

Slow filling makes it possible to pack the corn more thoroughly and get in a larger tonnage. With rapid filling the cost is less, but to fill to capacity the silage should be allowed to settle and then refill.

Corn should be uniformly packed in the silo and with good distribution of stalks and ears. If the sides are kept about 2 feet higher than the center, the silage wedges against the sides, keeps in the heat of fermentation and kills molds.

Water needs to be added when filling if the corn in the silo is not moist. Water must always be added when the corn is very ripe, when the corn is severely frozen before it is properly matured, or when filling late in the fall with shocked corn.

Keep the sides of the silo air tight by filling cracks with soft clay, if the silo is wooden, or with cement if of masonry.



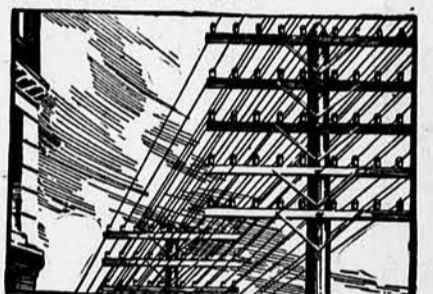
Records kept like this are practically useless for the management of a business. Efficiency is impossible and funds for improvement cannot be obtained.



Such methods result in a telephone line which can give only poor service.



Records, statistics and accounts kept like this are available for a complete knowledge of the cost and efficiency of each department of the business.



The result of such records is a telephone line like this, which gives good service.



The subscriber knows the difference! He demands a well-informed, intelligent business management.



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FREE! Ajax Brand Rubber Surface New Ready Roofing—2 and 3 pieces to roll—complete with nails and cement: 1/2-ply, 40c; 1-ply, 75c; 2-ply, 86c; 3-ply, 95c. Samples—All Kinds—FREE!

Send for our New Roofing Bargain Book—best ever written on the subject. Valuable advice—common sense talk—filled with wonderful bargains. Ask us for samples. We will send you every kind—FREE. It will pay you—BIG—to decide nothing about roofing until you hear from us. MAIL COUPON TODAY!

Mail this Coupon Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept. S 57, Chicago

Gentlemen:—Without promise or obligation to purchase, please send me your big, new illustrated catalog on roofing and coverings.  
Name.....  
Address.....

(Give building, size of roof and kind of roofing needed.)

Chicago House Wrecking Co. 35th and Iron Sts. CHICAGO



Dairy Barn of E. S. Burke, Wickliffe, Ohio

**"Why Can't All Barns Be Like That?"**

Such was the exclamation of an artist when shown this picture. You know why. Not every farmer is handy to an architect.

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and pure linseed oil are the materials specified for Mr. Burke's buildings. Instruct your painter to use Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil and your buildings will have best protection against weather, scaling and early repainting.

Would you like to see a simple test that will help make you paint wise? We will send you materials and directions for such a test, together with booklet of practical suggestions and color schemes.

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**Concrete Mixer \$11.50 up**  
 Build your own foundations, floors, sidewalks with a SHELDON BATCH MIXER at \$11.50 up. Most practical low-priced mixer yet invented. Mixes 3 1/4 cu. ft. in 3 mins. Keeps 6 men busy. Catalog free. Write: Sheldon Mfg. Co., Box 2830, Nehawks, Neb.

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**THE taste you get from the Real Tobacco Chew is the real tobacco substance—full and rich.**

**That's why one ten-cent pouch of the Real Tobacco Chew lasts longer than twice the money will buy in the old kind.**

**A little chew of pure, rich, mellow tobacco—seasoned and sweetened just enough—cuts out so much of the grinding and spitting.**

**THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW IS NOW CUT TWO WAYS!! W-B CUT IS LONG SHRED. RIGHT-CUT IS SHORT SHRED**



**Take less than one-quarter the old size chew. It will be more satisfying than a mouthful of ordinary tobacco. Just take a nibble of it until you find the strength chew that suits you, then see how easily and evenly the real tobacco taste comes, how it satisfies, how much less you have to spit, how few chews you take to be tobacco satisfied. That's why it is The Real Tobacco Chew. That's why it costs less in the end.**

**The taste of pure, rich tobacco does not need to be covered up. An excess of licorice and sweetening makes you spit too much.**

**One small chew takes the place of two big chews of the old kind.**

**"Notice how the salt brings out the rich tobacco taste."**

**WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City**

**BUY FROM DEALER OR SEND 10¢ STAMPS TO US**

**Bright Lights Cost Money**

**Specialization Is Needed For Success In the City**

BY ONE WHO FAILED

I AM an average city worker, and the realization is becoming more and more acute that I have failed. I am 31 years old, and I came to this city, which is one of the larger cities in the Middle West, nine years ago. I was born on a little farm in Kansas not far from Ottawa. My parents still live there on the old farm. And as I sit here in my back hall bedroom four stories up I can see but little hope for a brighter life in the future; unless I go back to the farm it is going to be one round of underpaid, ordinary work for the rest of my life.

My work is not so disagreeable as some of the lower paid city work, such as working on the streets or in some of the factories. I am a clerk in a grocery store, and I get \$60 a month. That may look fairly large to the man who is getting but \$25 a month and board on a farm, but it doesn't give me a chance to save anything; at least I have not saved enough to amount to anything. I have about \$250 to show for my nine years' work in the city; of course I started to work for lower wages, I got \$40 a month at first.

**Special Training Needed.**

A great deal of the lack of success I have had probably is due to the fact that I have not had any special training. I was brought up against this fact with a jolt the other day when I met an old boyhood friend by the name of Tom—Turkey-egg we used to call him in the early days because of his freckles—whom I had not seen for many years. He went to college and got some training along a line in which he was especially interested, and he has been making quite a record in recent years. He now is getting \$75 a week; just think of it, he makes \$15 more in a week than I make in a month! And yet he is young; he lacks two years of being as old as I am.

I believe that I have as near a correct viewpoint of this going to the city business for young men from the farm as one can get. I did not have any great love for the farm when I lived there; if I had it is probable I should have stayed. And then, too, I believe as a result of my experiences in the city that one can have a good time here—but he cannot have it on \$60 a month or on any ordinary wages. That was a fact which had not entered my mind when I came down here nine years ago, but I have had plenty of opportunity to find it out since.

**City Life Disappointing.**

This city life absolutely is not a place for a man who does not have some special training, for he practically cannot make a success. Of course anything can occur, but the rule is that the large success is made in the city only by the men who have money or special training to aid them. Very few country boys can bring enough money to the city to aid them much in the fight for success there, and therefore they must depend mostly on special training. If I had understood this well in those early days, I might be getting \$75 a week like my friend Tom, and believe me that would help me materially in making city life brighter. It would be goodbye to the hall bedroom then.

The way city life is organized a few specialists can take care of the specialized work in the community, but the men to do this specialized work are absolutely essential, and that means that the employers can well afford to pay more for this kind of help than they can for the ordinary workers who can be picked up any day. Specialization is the key to success in any line of city work.

If I had this going to the city business to do again, I should think a good long time before I made up my mind to go in the first place. It really does seem queer that one should leave the country where there is such little competition to go to the city where it is just a knock down and drag out for every inch in the upward climb you make. But there are some queerly constituted persons—and I was one of them—who will not stay with the farm

under any condition; these persons are just going to the city and that ends it. When this is the case the thing to do is to arrange affairs so one will have a good chance to make a success.

**Some Advantages.**

And even with the failure I have made of city life, I should not try to discourage all persons from coming. There are some fine things about it, and the bright lights of the great white way are apt to be very attractive to almost every man at least some time in his life. But the average man like myself cannot make the money it takes to make the wheels go 'round on the great pleasure way, and when you have to view these fine things from afar life mostly becomes one long tragedy. That is the case with a very large proportion of the city workers.

So the young man who has decided to go to the city should stay in school just as long as he can. If a man can get college training in some special line that is in demand, he has a fair chance of making enough money in time to live on well. If you can do something the common hands cannot do your value takes a sudden jump.

But it seems to me that if a young man has the time and ambition to become a specialist he has a much better chance of making a fine record and good financial returns in agriculture than he has in city work. The reason for this is very simple. There is not a great deal of competition in agriculture today, for the opportunities are constantly becoming greater and the supply of men is not increasing especially fast. In this city game, however, even the specialists have a fight on their hands all the time, for there generally are more trained men than are needed for the higher class city positions.

If I had stayed with the country I might now be owning a farm. As it is, I get \$60 a month for measuring out potatoes and selling breakfast food. And in the nine years I have been here I have saved an average of \$2.31 a month.

**Use Care in Storing Vegetables**

Don't place apples, potatoes and root crops in the same pit for winter storage. Better still, use the cave for storing fruits and vegetables, says D. E. Lewis, assistant in horticulture in the Kansas Agricultural college. A large percentage of the caves on farms are suitable for storing fruit if a ventilating system is installed. The best ventilating system consists of three openings made of tile in the roof and covered with A-shaped boards to keep the rain out. To perfect this manner of ventilation, there should be openings in the floor which connect with a tile running to the outer air.

Maintaining a constant temperature of about 33 degrees Fahrenheit will give the best results in such a cave. The cave should be located upon ground which is well drained and a northeast front is preferred, although an east front is better than a west or south front.

Apples, root crops, and potatoes should never be stored in the same pit. If the pit type of storage is used, the location should be carefully selected where the pit will have good drainage. In preparing the pit, it is best to dig from 4 to 18 inches into the ground, as this will give a more even temperature than if the vegetables are placed on the top of the ground. The rick style of pit is best adapted for storing large quantities. A trench should be dug around the pit which will carry off surface water.

Never put spoiled or wormy products in the pit. The fruit or vegetables should be covered with enough straw or grass to form 2 inches of insulation after the soil is in place. If the pit is filled early in the year, it is best to use slough grass or cane fodder to shed water. Part of this should be removed when the earth is put on. Enough dirt should be used to prevent freezing. A 2-inch pipe should run from the outside to the bottom of the pit, to serve as a ventilator. It is better to have this pipe in place when the fruit is placed in the pit than after the fruit has been stored for some time.

# Montgomery Must Use Care

A Soil Survey Shows That Better Crop Rotations Which Feature the Legumes Are Needed



Apple Trees With Alfalfa in the Foreground—Not Between the Trees—Both Crops Need More Attention in Montgomery County.

THE United States Department of Agriculture soon will publish the results of the soil survey of Montgomery county, Kansas, recently made by the Bureau of Soils. The report, which consists of 36 printed pages and several cuts and maps, gives in brief the history of the agriculture of the county, makes a number of suggestions for the improvement of the yields, and reports in detail on the 21 soils found in the county. In addition, the report contains a large colored map giving the location of the different soils with reference to roads, water courses, railroads and schoolhouses. The area surveyed contains 644 square miles, or 412,160 acres. Of the soils found, Oswego silt loam with 100,032 acres leads in area, Bates loam is second with 49,664 acres, and Bates very fine sandy loam is third with 46,000 acres.

### Use Limestone.

Many, if not most, of the soils, especially the upland types, according to the specialists, are somewhat sour. A cheap corrective is finely ground limestone. Lime tends to improve the tilth as well as to sweeten the soil.

On the Crawford loam the investigators found that contrary to the general impression, some of the limestone soils, especially the deeper and less well drained phases, are acid. Before alfalfa is planted they should be tested, and limed if such an unfavorable condition exists.

Commercial fertilizers are very little used, and only in exceptional cases is stable manure carefully saved. Whether it would pay to use commercial fertilizers is a problem that will have to be worked out by experiments, but there is no doubt as to the need for manure. Green manure can be supplied by plowing under leguminous crops, such as cowpeas, which also supply nitrogen to the soil. Much straw is burned which, if plowed under, would greatly benefit the soils.

So far as observed there is very little attempt at systematic crop rotation. Wheat and corn are grown for several years, and then the land is put into pasture for a year or so. As a general rule a rotation should include some leguminous crop like cowpeas or alfalfa. A rotation that has worked well on the Verdigris series is as follows: Wheat, one or two years; cowpeas, corn, oats. The crop rotation for Osage series is yet to be worked out, but cowpeas or some other leguminous crop should be included. The same principle applies to the Oswego silt loam. The following rotation has been successful on the Bates series: Kafir, cowpeas, corn, oats. The same rotation, with the addition of a year or two of wheat, works well on the Crawford and Summit series.

### Drainage Will Help.

Drainage, especially under-drainage, is a problem on some of the soils, especially of the Osage and Oswego series, and of the Verdigris flood plain. The most important drainage project so far undertaken in the county is the construction of a canal in the Advance school district in Louisburg township. It drains a large area of Oswego silt loam. The canal is being built by the

farmers, and the expense is to be met by a flat tax on the district. Interest is aroused in the problem of drainage, and in all probability other canals will be built.

Dairying undoubtedly offers the largest inducements, all things considered, of any line of agriculture in the county, since there is an excellent steady home market for dairy products. An emergency crop of rye, oats, or barley should be grown for use in dry seasons when pasturage is scanty. The problem of water for stock also must be met. Alfalfa hay and corn silage afford excellent forage for the winter. The keeping of more livestock is also desirable from the soil improvement point of view, as practically all soils need the application of barnyard manure.

Cowpeas is grown in small areas over most of the county, but this important crop is not generally appreciated. The crop is hardy, will thrive where clover will not grow, and makes excellent hay. Like all legumes, cowpeas adds nitrogen to the soil, and, when properly managed, leaves the soil in better condition than before. It is an excellent crop for green manuring, and can be grown for this purpose after the crop of wheat or oats is harvested. Good yields of cowpeas have been obtained when sown in cornfields at the last cultivation.

### Potatoes Have a Place.

Irish potatoes, both early and late crops, is a crop of which the possibilities have been overlooked. According to the 1910 census, 699 acres in 1909 produced 48,055 bushels of potatoes, an average of nearly 70 bushels an acre. The crop does especially well on the well-drained sandy lands. As a rule, not enough potatoes are grown in the county to supply the home market. This should be a profitable money crop on the Bates loam and the Bates very fine sandy loam, and probably also on the Verdigris soils. It might well take the place of wheat on these soils. Sweet potatoes do well on the warm, well-drained soils and have a ready market.

Montgomery county produces comparatively little orchard fruit, and the farmers seem discouraged and indifferent as to the outlook. Many small orchards have been set out on the Oswego silt loam and on soils of the Osage series—heavy soils with stiff, heavy subsoil. Most of the orchards on these soils are in poor condition; the root system is shallow and the roots spread out above the subsoil and are easily injured during dry periods. The Bates series is especially adapted to fruits where the soil is not too shallow, and there are some fine orchards of apples, peaches, and pears, as well as some vineyards, on these soils. The Summit clay, colluvial phase, the Summit loam, gravelly phase, and the Oswego loam, colluvial phase, are good fruit soils.

A farmer in Wyoming, co-operating with county agents, last year raised grain successfully at an elevation of 7,300 feet.

In Farmers' Bulletin 660, "Weeds and How to Control Them," there are 50 noxious weeds given. Bermuda grass is listed.



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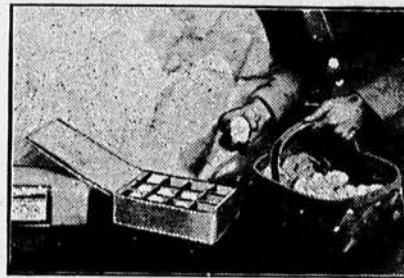
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## Parcel Post as Middleman

That Selling by Mail Is a Success Is Proved by Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze

ACCORDING to postal regulations the farmer can ship a 50-pound tub of butter or a 50-pound carton of eggs, or a 50-pound sack of potatoes or apples, or 50 pounds of anything else, by parcel post. It remains for the farmer and the farmer's wife to get the habit and add to their profits.



Eggs For High Class Trade.

usually do. Mrs. Hannah McGinnis, Uniontown, Kan.

The farm man or woman who expects to use the parcel post to build up a permanent business must become a specialist. If it is butter that is to be sold it must be prize-winning butter, the kind that for purity, cleanliness and excellence will create a demand for itself. If it is eggs, the farmer must be prepared to sell only fresh, clean eggs. Customers once disappointed in quality, or in the arrival of their goods, will look elsewhere for their supplies. But the possibilities of the parcel post need not be limited to butter, eggs or poultry. There are customers who want fresh homemade bread, canned goods and jellies, cakes, doughnuts, cottage cheese. A want ad in the town paper will bring the first customers, and one satisfied customer will bring others.

usually do. Mrs. Hannah McGinnis, Uniontown, Kan.

### Egg Boxes For Less Money

It was an accident rather than any foresight that started us to a considerable use of parcel post. We had agreed to deliver 50 eggs. When we found it impossible to do so the purchaser suggested that we send the eggs by mail. At that time we were preparing an advertisement of eggs for sale, the advertisement to be inserted in two or three papers, and we added five words: "Can deliver by parcel post."

We knew that special containers were needed. A search through the papers showed that we could get such for 17 to 30 cents when bought in small quantities. This seemed a good deal like forced profit sharing. So we secured a supply of cardboard and corrugated pasteboard, glue and twine, and using the containers ordered as patterns, proceeded to cut out some more. The country school teacher suggested that such work would be good manual exercise for some of the larger pupils. Their use of our material was the beginning of considerable box making. They learned to make some that would hold exactly a pound cube of butter. Our egg boxes when made cost less than 5 cents apiece.

### Rules For Parcel Post

The parcel post service offers convenient, quick, and efficient means of transporting mailable parcels to any post-office in the United States. So why not take advantage of it to bring producers and consumers into closer contact, thus saving the middleman's profit and reducing the high cost of living? All the packages I have sent have gone through all right with the exception of one. That was a box of pears, which should have been packed in a stronger box for a trip of 300 miles. The rules governing parcel post may be a help to some one:

Probably more country people would ship by mail if they had the proper packages or paper and other materials on hand when they desired to send something.

Parcel post mail may be enclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screw driver for examination of contents. All packages must be prepared for mailing in such a manner that the contents can be examined easily, and must bear the name and address of sender, preceded by the word "from."

Acting upon this egg experience we ordered several sheets of the corrugated cardboard, some good tough wrapping paper of light weight, some waxed paper, and some strong, light-weight twine. We now feel that we can wrap any mailable object securely and neatly, from a dressed chicken to a box of berries.

For a payment of 10 cents extra a parcel post package may be insured against loss to a value not to exceed \$50.

There probably are many who have used the mail with greater profits, but we doubt if many have had more satisfaction from the use of the parcel post. We have been glad to return some of our town friends' favors by sending fresh-cut asparagus and other vegetables, dressed chickens, and other farm "goodies." Most of these shipments have been possible because we secured the necessary materials with which to make the parcel post containers.

Perishable articles such as butter, meat, lard, dressed fowls, vegetables, fruits, berries, which decay quickly, should be marked "Perishable."

Country Woman.  
Williamstown, Kan.

When the weather is warm articles likely to spoil within the time required for transportation and delivery will not be accepted for mailing.

### Carrier Used a Second Time

Eggs are accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail.

For 28 cents I bought a corrugated cardboard carrier of a size to contain 25 eggs. In this I mail the eggs direct to my customer in Kansas City at 35 cents a dozen. The parcel post charge is about 8 cents. This carrier is returned to me for 5 cents, and may be used repeatedly. With cold storage eggs at 40 and 45 cents and sometimes three-fourths of them unfit for use the parcel post is a great boon both to producer and consumer. In filling my last order only one egg was cracked when they were received.  
Edna Thomas.  
Madison, Kan.

Eggs are accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels must be labeled "Eggs."

Packages of eggs weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing in the first and second zone when packed in strong crates, boxes, or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package; such package to be marked, "Eggs, This Side Up," and to be transported outside the mail bags.

Raw hides or pelts or any article having a bad odor cannot be admitted to the mail. Liquor of any kind, poison of any kind, pistols, revolvers, gasoline, kerosene, benzine, matches, anything of an explosive nature will not be admitted to the mail.

Rural carriers must deliver on Christ-

### On the Buying Side

I have sent meats, chicken, butter, and other articles by parcel post, and think it the quickest, cheapest, and best way of sending produce or drygoods, or anything else. I have sent lard by parcel post in the winter a distance of 100 miles and the expense was slight. I have sent sausage and butter a dis-

(Continued on Page 19.)

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# The Latest Dairy Champion

**Finderne Pride Johanna Rue Produces 1,176 Pounds of Butterfat**

BY J. M. FULLER

DO SUCH records as these hold any encouragement to the owner of cows that produce only 150 pounds of butterfat in a year? Or, rather, do they tend to discouragement? Some may hold that they do but I believe they offer encouragement. These world's records show what can be done through careful selection, breeding and management. The Holsteins, for example, have behind them 2,000 years of effort to raise cows that will produce a large amount of milk. Cows of other breeds such as the Jersey and Guernsey, have breed histories that extend back for generations.

### Buy Purebred Animals.

The man who buys a purebred animal of one of these breeds is buying the results of all the efforts towards improvement. If a purebred bull is bought, then through the bull the average of the herd can be raised. It will take time and patience and skill but results can be had. Very few men can breed cows that will give 1,000 pounds of butterfat in a year. The fact that such a thing has been done is proof that improvement is easily possible with cows that give but 150 pounds of butterfat in a year.

In 1907 Colantha's 4th Johanna, a Holstein cow, made a yearly record of 997 pounds butterfat and 27,432 pounds milk. This was, indeed, a wonderful record both for milk and butterfat. Men were not wanting to prophesy that this marked the limit in milk and butterfat production. In 1911, however, Banostine Belle De Kol, another Holstein, raised the butterfat record to 1,016 pounds. She did not equal the milk record made by the champion of 1907.

In 1914 the honors in butterfat production passed to May Rilma, a Guernsey. Her record was 1,172 pounds. Early in 1915 Murne Cowan, another Guernsey, raised the record to 1,098 pounds of butterfat. Very soon a Holstein, Finderne Holigen Fayne, gave the world's butterfat record to the Holstein breed by producing 1,116 pounds of butterfat. And now comes the latest champion with 1,176 pounds to her credit.

### Other Good Records.

The world's record for milk production is held by a California cow, Tilly Alcartra. Her record for the year is 30,452 pounds.

What is the limit of the modern dairy cow? A Holstein cow in New Jersey recently finished a year's test with a record that may well cause dairymen to ask such a question. Finderne Pride Johanna Rue is the name of the cow. Her production of butterfat for the year was 1,176 pounds. She gave 28,403 pounds of 4.14 per cent milk during the year.

The record made by this latest world's champion can better be understood when it is compared with the milk and butterfat production of the average Oklahoma cow. A liberal estimate gives her a yearly record of 4,000 pounds of milk and 150 pounds of butterfat. The comparison stands as 1,176 pounds against 150 pounds of butterfat production and 28,403 against 4,000 for milk production.

Beginning 358 days from freshening, Finderne Pride in seven days produced 28.8 pounds of butterfat from 602 pounds of milk. To put it another way, after being milked a year she was producing an average of 10 gallons of milk a day.

### Rules for Salting Butter

BY WILLIAM L. CLEVENGER.

After the wash water has been drained from the butter, salt should be added. A flaky, soluble salt should be used. The amount depends upon the method of applying and the taste desired in the finished butter, usually from 3/4 ounces to 1 1/2 ounces to the pound being used. Some apply salt dry and work it in at intervals with a ladle, allowing time for it to dissolve. This method requires less salt than partial brine salting. A good method is to sprinkle the salt evenly over the butter while it is still in small granules, then to pour water over the salted butter at the rate of a pound of water to every pound of salt used, and, in the case of a barrel churn, to revolve ten revolutions or to mass in a lump with the ladle. The butter is then removed to the butter bowl, or may be worked in the churn; if a large quantity is made, it should be worked with a butter worker. The salt is then worked through the butter and, at the same time, excessive water or buttermilk is worked out. Sometimes the butter color is mixed with the salt and added to the butter. Much less color will be needed but it is rather difficult to get it uniformly distributed in this manner. Great care should be exercised not to make the butter appear greasy and salty by too much lading, especially at a high temperature. When the butter is soft, it should be put into a cool place to firm before printing and packing. Churning should be done in a clean, cool place. Much of the country butter made is streaky or wavy. Some appears like marbled meat, which is due largely to the buttermilk curd left in the butter, unequal distribution of the salt, and making and handling of the butter at high temperatures.

### Breeding For Big Records

BY C. M. WINSLOW.

Henderson's Dairy Gem 35175, bred by Hill Top Farm, Wheeling W. Va., owned by Henderson's Dairy Farm, Hudson, O., has completed her year's test for advanced registry with the official record as a senior 2-year-old of 17,974 pounds of milk, 738.32 pounds of fat, 4.11 per cent fat, making her the senior Ayrshire 2-year-old champion of the world.

This record is an interesting study in breeding for a purpose. Whether it was done by accident or design I cannot say, but it illustrates what we have always

claimed, that when Ayrshires that have proved themselves producers are coupled we may expect phenomenal records. The sire of this heifer is Rena's Champion, a young bull with two advanced registry daughters already to his credit, his sire is Finlayston with 39 advanced registry daughters to his credit.

The dam of Rena's Champion is Rena Ross with an official record of 15,072 pounds of milk, 462.86 pounds of fat, 4.26 per cent fat.

The dam of Henderson's Dairy Gem is Dairy Gem, with a 3-year-old record of 14,425 pounds of milk, 533.55 pounds of fat, 3.7 per cent fat. She was sired by Howie's Dairy King, with 20 daughters to his credit, out of Drummond's Gem, with an official record of 10,841 pounds of milk, 388.60 pounds of fat, 3.58 per cent fat.

### Cows Respond to Proper Care

The milk cow is one of the best money makers on the farm and should have proper care and food. In summer cows should have plenty of green grass, good pure water, and shade. They should be put out in the meadows early in the morning so they can eat while it is cool and the flies will not bother them. Water should be in the pasture where they can get it when they wish it. In taking them to and from the pasture they should not be made to run, and a dog should not be chased after them as it excites them and decreases the milk production.

The cows should be kept in warm sheds in winter, and the sheds should be kept clean. Their rations in winter should be something that will give them warmth and produce plenty of rich milk. They should have a mixture of feeds such as clover hay, alfalfa hay, wheat bran and other grains. They should be fed at regular hours. The milk man should have clean hands when milking and never get the milk on his hands. The milking should be done at regular hours. It should be done rapidly and the cows should always be milked as dry as possible. The milk vessels should be of some kind of metal and should be kept free from rust. A dust must not be raised in the barn just before milking. Do not scold or beat the cows when you milk or feed them.

La Cygne, Kan. Dillon Hensley.

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# Silo-Filling Power

Silo filling requires steady and certain power, fast work all day long. Ripening crops do not wait—they must be quickly and effectively handled in their proper time. The lower the power-cost in handling, the cheaper is the cost of ensilage. You can get fast work at the lowest cost from any of the 8 sizes of

**FUEL-SAVING WITTE ENGINES** LESS THAN \$17.50 PER HORSE POWER  
Gasoline, Naphtha, Kerosene and Distillate

Sizes 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22 H-P. Styles, either Stationary, or Portable on steel trucks. All improved and up-to-date in every respect. Start easy—no cranking; require less fuel per H-P. delivered. Five-year guarantee on every engine. Easy terms of payment, if you don't care to pay all cash. Prompt shipment from Kansas City factory or Pittsburgh warehouse. Get our latest prices with our new catalog. Our specifications show bigger engine value than ever.

**Free Engine Book** Send your address today. Don't put off learning all you will need your new engine and cutter. **Ed. H. Witte, Witte Engine Works, 1545 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Office 154 Pittsburgh, Pa.**



Special advantages in Music, Art, Expression, Piano Tuning and College Course leading to A. B. degree. Only one tuition for College, Academy, Domestic Science and combined Business courses. Board, \$2.75 per week. Famous Messiah concerts every Easter. For catalog, write Prest., Ernst C. Pihlblad, Lindsborg, Kan



### The Little Devil or 8 Horses—Which?

Compare the cost of eight horses with the cost of a Little Devil oil tractor—\$850—and don't forget that the Little Devil eats only while working and feeds on common kerosene.

It enables you to plow at the proper time—and the time of plowing has greater effect on crops than any other factor over which a farmer has control—think that over.

Think of one man plowing fifty acres in four days—doesn't that open big farming possibilities for you? And he did it with common kerosene, too. Here is the story, read it yourself.

Elizabeth, Colo., Aug. 11th, 1915  
Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Ia.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your letter, I pulled a Moline plow, three bottom, fourteen inch and plowed from 2 to six inches deep in ground that had been plowed once about eight years ago, which was practically back to sod. I plowed fifty acres of such land in four days and am very much pleased with the work. I feel satisfied that the engine will continue doing as good, for it is in fine shape. Yours truly, J. H. CLARK

Mr. Clark is one of many who is pleased with the Little Devil.

This same Little Devil will harvest, run a 29-inch thresher, fill a silo and do all kinds of belt work, up to 22 H.P.

The Little Devil does such good work because it has a valveless motor—powerful and simple. The whole tractor has but seven gears, all made of steel. Ask us to describe this motor—you'll be interested—it's a wonder.

And we want you to know about our drive wheel, a skeleton type wheel built up with "Hold Fast" lugs, which do not pack the ground. They grip the ground like a horse's hoof.

We haven't the space here to tell you all about it, but if you'll send us your name and address we'll give you the whole story.

**HART-PARR CO.**  
366 Lawler St., Charles City, Ia.  
The largest builders of oil tractors exclusively in the world.

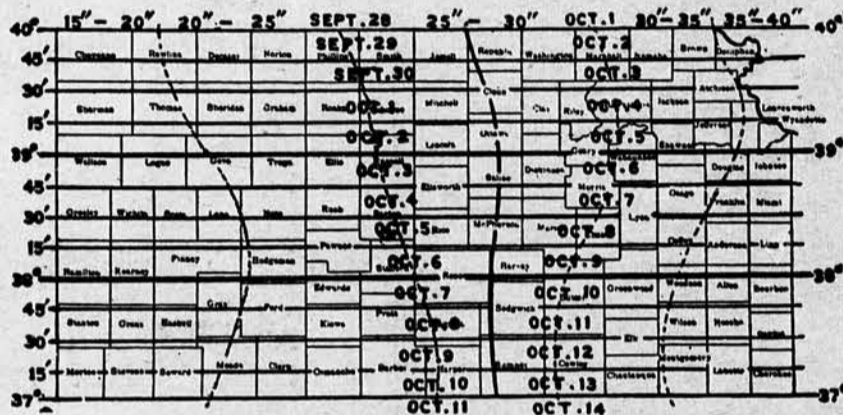


### 1c IS WORTH DOLLARS

When you invest that 1c in a postal card to us. Here are a few of the good things in it for YOU.  
1 1/2 H.P. \$24.75 | 5 H.P. \$37.50  
2 H.P. 28.75 | 8 H.P. 56.75  
3 H.P. 33.90 | 10 H.P. 135.50  
4 H.P. 69.90 | 12 H.P. 179.90  
WE GUARANTEE AGAINST REPAIRS FOREVER.  
OTTAWA MFG. CO., 2012 King St., Ottawa, Kans.

### Guard Against the Fly

Great care is required if the damage from Hessian fly is to be prevented next year. This loss can be reduced only by the co-operation of all the farmers in the community in the use of good methods. It is especially important at this time that the volunteer wheat should be killed. Get on the land with a disk and get it killed. Then if the greatest care is taken in preparing the soil, so as good a seedbed can be prepared as possible, late sowing can be the rule, which will tend to avoid this damage by making the wheat so late that the flies will not have a chance to lay their eggs. The county agents are doing good work in the fight against this pest. A.



This Map Gives the Fly Free Dates in Kansas; They Were Determined by Experimental Planting by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

D. Folker, county agent of Jewell county, in a recent circular said:

Very early plowing has been made impossible by the late, wet harvest. Extra care and labor is going to be necessary to get a well packed seedbed for wheat. Follow the plowing with disking and packing, so that decay of the trash will start immediately. Remember, October 1 is fly-free date unless we have early frost, which may permit earlier seeding. Ask your neighbor to co-operate on Hessian fly eradication. I can't believe he will refuse your request when you give him the proof of the need for the use of good methods.

Kill the volunteer wheat, get a good seedbed and delay the seeding until as near the fly-free date as possible. These are the big things now in the control of this pest.

### Here's a Barn Worth While

We have obtained very good results from our hay barn. This barn is 60 feet long, 28 feet wide and 20 feet high. The inside posts are 16 feet apart. In filling the barn we start in the center and fill a section 28 by 20 feet from



The Hay Is Stored Rapidly and Profitably on the Willis Farm, and All of Its Feeding Value Is Saved.

either end. When the center is full we fill the ends. This barn is in the center of a 60-acre alfalfa field, and is built from native lumber that grew on the farm. The posts are red cedar set 4 feet into the ground. We run 3 mowers, 2 rakes, and 3 go-devils.

Since the picture was taken the gables of this barn have been closed and we intend to hang doors at the ends to keep the rain from blowing in.

Our place contains 508 acres, is 4 miles from Manhattan, and corners on the college farm. R. A. Willis & Sons, Manhattan, Kan.

### Can You Second the Motion?

Robert's Rules of Order was published in 1876, in the belief that such a book was needed to aid in organizing and con-

ducting meetings, defining the duties of officers, and the methods of dealing with motions in great detail. The book steadily increased in sale, and during the 30 years since it was published a half million copies have been sold. There has come from all sections of the country to the author of the book an earnest demand for a revision and enlargement of the manual. The present book, published under the title of Robert's Rules of Order Revised is issued to meet this demand.

Every form of organization, from the school debating society in the country to the state or national legislature, has found Robert's Rules a helpful handbook. This new, enlarged edition will, therefore, be welcomed everywhere. The supplement to the book, as a plan

for the study of parliamentary law, will add greatly to the usefulness of the manual in clubs and organizations where there is time for, and interest in the study and practice of parliamentary procedure. The new book contains nearly twice as much material as the last previous edition and on all parliamentary points is strictly up to date.

### Getting a Pleasing Flavor

The characteristics of butter most difficult to obtain, and yet most desired, are pleasing flavor and aroma. In order to get the best butter, it is essential that great care be exercised in the handling of the milk from the time it is taken from the cow until it is churned. Care should be exercised to have the air in the barn free from dust. The feeding of dusty hay or fodder just before or at the time of milking stirs up dust. The cow's teats, udder and flanks should be free from filth at the time of milking. The milk pails and the hands and clothes of the milker should



### How We Protect the Porcelain

Champions have an asbestos cushioned copper gasket (A in illustration) at the exact point where the porcelain insulator must take the terrific force of the hammer-like explosions in the cylinders.

This is why Champion Spark Plugs endure these heavy trip-hammer blows without breaking or even cracking.

It is one of the fundamental exclusive features back of Champion Reliability.



We make a special Champion plug for every make of motor—Ford, Overland, Studebaker, Buick, Maxwell and over 60 others. All new Ford cars since 1911 are equipped with Champion "X" Plugs. When you replace the plugs in your Ford car specify Champion "X". 75% of all American-made automobile, marine, stationary and tractor gasoline motors are equipped at the factory with Champion Spark Plugs.

Champion Spark Plug Co., 511. Avondale Ave., Toledo, Ohio

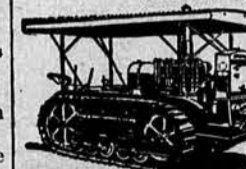


### Let'er Rain

Summer showers or fall rains don't interrupt the work if you have a Caterpillar Tractor. Its long, wide, endless track doesn't pack moist ground as round wheels do. Get a Caterpillar now and plow next winter when horses and round-wheel tractors are idle. Use it 200 days a year instead of 75.



Don't say Caterpillar unless you mean Holt! For stationary work you don't have to block the Caterpillar—its track holds it firm as a rock. Its smooth-running motor will make easy work of your grinding, threshing, shelling, silo filling, etc. One owner farmed 1500 acres and earned \$10,000 outside in 15 months—only \$200 repairs. Send for Catalog A. G. 266, on the new "45" for middle-sized farms.



The Holt Mfg. Co. (Incorporated) Peoria, Ill. 50 Church St., N.Y. Stockton, Cal.



### Butler Metal GRAIN BIN

CORRUGATED RAT-PROOF FIRE-PROOF

Safe, profitable place to store grain until favorable time to sell. Keeps grain perfectly. Large door, removable shoveling board, 2-foot sliding door for easy scooping. Ask for booklet showing letters from satisfied users.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO., 1338 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas Fairs in 1915

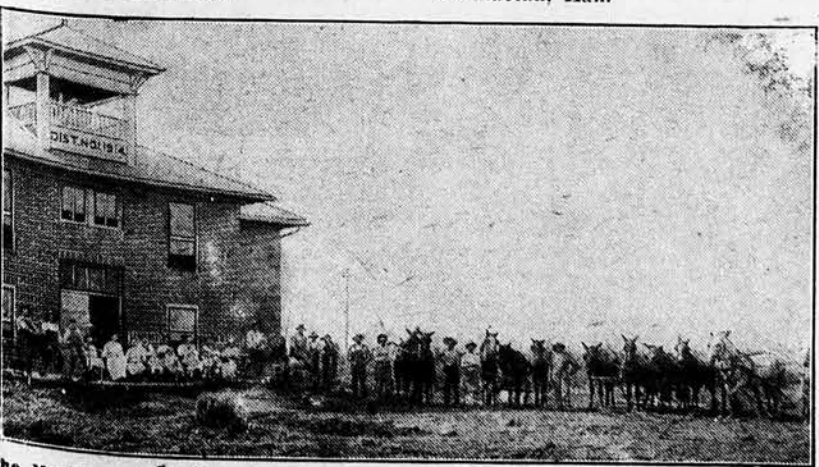
Here is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1915, their dates (where they have been decided on), locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary J. C. Mohler:

- Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 18-25.
Kansas State Fair Association: S. E. Lux, president, Topeka; September 13-17.
Allen County—Moran Agricultural Fair Association: E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran; September.
Barton County Fair Association: Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; October 5-7.
Butler County: Douglass Agricultural Society; J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglass; Sept. 15-18.
Clay County: Wakefield Agricultural association; Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; Oct. 8-9.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; Sept. 21-25.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley Fair and Agricultural Society; Howard Collins secretary, Burden; Sept. 22-24.
Decatur County Fair Association: J. R. Correll, secretary, Oberlin; Sept. 22-24.
Dickinson County Fair Association: C. R. Baer, secretary, Abilene; Sept. 21-24.
Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society: C. W. Murphy, secretary, Lawrence; Sept. 21-24.
Elsworth County: Wilson Inter-County Co-operative Fair Association; W. E. Schermerhorn, secretary, Wilson; Oct. 5-8.
Franklin County Agricultural Society: J. R. Finley, secretary, Ottawa; Sept. 7-10.
Gray County Agricultural Association: E. T. Peterson, secretary, Cimarron; Oct. 6-8.
Labette County Fair: Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; Sept. 15-18.
Lincoln County: Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association: R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove; Sept. 22-24.
Linn County Fair Association: C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City; Sept. 21-24.
Phillips County: Four-County Fair Association: Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; Sept. 21-24.
Logan County: Inter-County Fair Association: C. A. Spencer, secretary, Oakley; Oct. 13-15.
Meade County Fair: R. W. Campbell, secretary, Meade; September 21-24.
Mitchell County Fair Association: Fred W. Knapp, secretary, Beloit; Sept. 28-Oct. 2.
Montgomery County Fair Association: C. D. Lockard, secretary, Coffeyville; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Nemaha Fair Association: M. R. Connet, secretary, Seneca; Sept. 7-10.
Neosho County: The Four-County District Agricultural Society: Geo. K. Bideau, secretary, Chanute; Oct. 4-9.
Ottawa County Fair Association: J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis; Sept. 7-10.
Pawnee County Agricultural Association: Harry H. Wolcott, secretary, Larned; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
Rawlins County Fair and Agricultural Association: M. H. Bird, secretary, Atwood; Sept. 8-10.
Rice County Fair Association: L. C. Needham, assistant secretary, Lyons; Sept. 7-10.
Rooks County Fair Association: J. C. Foster, secretary, Stockton; Sept. 7-10.
Russell County Fair Association: J. B. Fank, secretary, Russell; Oct. 5-8.
Russell County: Mid-County Fair: H. U. Brookhart, secretary, Bunkerhill; Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association: C. R. Cravens, secretary, Salina; Sept. 13-18.
Smith County Fair Association: C. A. Garrison, secretary, Smith Center; Aug. 31-Sept. 3.
Stafford County Fair Association: R. B. McKay, secretary, St. John; Sept. 7-10.
Trego County Fair Association: S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; Sept. 8-10.
Johnson County—Spring Hill Grange Fair Association: W. F. Wilkerson, secretary, Spring Hill; Sept. 7-10.
Ellsworth County Agricultural & Fair Association: G. C. Gebhardt, secretary, Ellsworth; Sept. 28-Oct. 1.
A three-day fair will be held at Overbrook, beginning Thursday, September 30.

For a Better Farm Plan

(Continued from Page 3.)

be irrigated, and the rest continued under the dry land conditions. "Fruit and truck crops for home use can be grown in western Kansas extensively, especially if one can give them some water," said Mr. Clark. "By a little effort along this line, in connection with the use of water on a good lawn around the home, it is possible to make rural life in this section a great deal more satisfactory. Farmers are appreciating this to a very encouraging degree, too, and this is responsible for much of the better rural life which is being developed here."



The Members of the Blue Bottoms Welfare Club Believe in Their School, and They Are Willing to Work to Help It Along.

The United States Department of Agriculture also is co-operating at this station on the dry land work. The government tests are in connection with the state work, and they are in charge of J. B. Kuska. A special effort is being made with the grains on the government plats.

The central idea on which the work of this station is based is to make it of the greatest practical value to the farmers of northwestern Kansas. It is believed that a much more profitable and satisfactory type of farming is within reach, and the purpose of the station is to help in obtaining this.

Parcel Post as Middleman

(Continued from Page 16.)

tance of more than 300 miles when the parcel post cost was more than it is now. But the expense was not great, and the returns came as soon as mail could get back.

Parcel post is a great help to the farmer in the winter when the weather is bad and the roads frozen or drifted full of snow. He can send produce to town and get what is needed. The parcel post costs only a fraction of what it would cost to hitch up and go to town in bad weather, and the mail has to go anyway. I never have sent any vegetables by parcel post, but it seems as though it would be a success, as they could be sent fresh each day.

It was a great help to me in fruit canning time last year. I ran out of jar rubbers and telephoned at night. The next morning at 9 o'clock they were in my hands, sent out by parcel post.

Mrs. Fred Hamblin.

New Murdock, Kan.

Goods Better Than Advertised

The parcel post system should be classed with such farmers' helps as the telephone and rural free delivery. We should always be sure the goods we send out are as good or better than we advertise; then it will be easy to have a demand for all we can produce. Also, we should be sure that our packages are strongly and neatly done up.

We have made use of the parcel post from the first, and it has been very helpful to us in delivering our cheese and other produce. There is scarcely a day that we do not get orders through the mail for cheese. We have sent cheese to almost every state in the union, in weather hot and cold; and it has failed only once to go through safely.

I am planning to market all my produce by parcel post this spring and summer, as it will save the long drives. I give cheaper prices in large quantities, as the rate is much less. I think the rate is still too high on parcels, but believe it will be less when people become better acquainted with the plan.

Mrs. J. R. Wiley.

R. 1, Enid, Okla.

Public Spirit That Wins

This picture was taken August 13 to show the spirit of the Blue Bottom Welfare club. Men with teams, plows, scrapers, hoes, scythes, and mowing machines put the school house grounds in order. The women served a dinner and cleaned out the school rooms. This community is proud of the new \$5,000 two-roomed school house carrying the grades and a 2-year high school course. It was built last year.

Manhattan, Kan.

Advertisement for a Rayo Lamp. Features an image of the lamp and text: 'You Owe the Folks A Rayo Lamp'. Text describes its benefits for winter evenings and its economy.

Advertisement for Grain Bin Prices SLASHED!! by the Firm L. Carswell Company. Includes an image of a grain bin and a list of prices for different types of steel bins.

Advertisement for a Telegraph School. Text: 'MOST COMPLETE Telegraph School U.S.'. Promotes telegraph training with railroad and station work.

Advertisement for Kansas City College. Text: 'Big City Opportunities—Mean Best Paid Positions—Best Chance For Promotion'. Promotes business education in Kansas City.

Advertisement for Kansas Wesleyan Business College. Text: 'EARN FROM \$55 to \$175 A MONTH'. Promotes telegraph training and business education.

Advertisement for Spalding's Commercial College. Text: '10th & Oak Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.'. Promotes business education with a focus on practical skills.

Advertisement for Ottawa Business College. Text: 'LEARN TELEGRAPHY'. Promotes telegraph training in Ottawa, Kansas.

Advertisement for Emporia Business College. Text: 'The School That Gets Results.'. Promotes business education in Emporia, Kansas.

Advertisement for Bird Manna. Text: 'BIRD MANNA Makes Canaries Sing—restores their health and feathers.'. Promotes a product for bird care.

Advertisement for Strickler's Young Men and Women. Text: 'Needs Young Men and Women'. Promotes business education for young people in Topeka, Kansas.

Advertisement for Victor Two-Row Kaffir Corn Header. Text: 'VICTOR TWO-ROW KAFFIR CORN HEADER'. Promotes agricultural machinery.

Advertisement for Finlay Engineering College. Text: 'Finlay Engineering College'. Promotes engineering education in Kansas City, Missouri.



# I AM A CANDIDATE FOR THE Republican Nomination of PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

To enforce the People's Will, they have voted three times with increasing majorities against the Trusts.

To establish and preserve Independent Industries; to uphold and strengthen the Farmer; to prosper and encourage the Workingman and his family.



A Business Man, Farmer, Manufacturer and Inventor, a Friend and Employer of Labor. The Trusts and Big Business have forced me to take a stand in starting a Campaign:

1—That our Government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth, That our Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of Freedom and of Justice to our Weaker Brother.

2—The strength of a Nation is not in her Army nor in her Navy, but in the Loyalty and Strength of her common Citizenship.

3—Good is ours by Divine Right, Wrong that we can correct is never necessary.

4—Our Government has the Power to enforce the People's Will. Execute this Power.

5—A return to the open Competition of our Fathers is necessary for the proper Protection of the Public and to overcome the Robber-cost-of-Living to the Workingman.

6—Proper limits for private fortunes will discourage Dishonesty, Injustice, Avarice and Monopoly. Some 200 Americans have each a yearly income of about One Million Dollars or more while many children hunger for bread in our land of plenty.

7—Too much Lawyer Legislation, too little Lawyer Regulation.

8—Stop wasting the People's (Nation's) money.

9—Give the Farmer reliable sources for cheaper money to enable him to safely enlarge his Farming Operations. Every Country in history that has protected and encouraged Agriculture has become great and prosperous.

10—Encourage always honest American Industry and Invention.

It is entirely of secondary importance, if indeed it may be important at all, whether I may ever be nominated or elected to the highest position of National Importance; but, it is of the greatest importance and necessity that we now set aside forever Special Privileges, Class Advantages and Selfish Laws for Individual gain and greed.

Having started West a boy of 16 years with nothing but the prayers

of a Christian home and a Railway Ticket, I have since built up an Independent Factory, making Improved and Modern Machinery for the Farmer.

Having given to the Farmers of America more and greater inventions in Agricultural Machinery Improvements during the last 20 years than all of the Millionaire Trusts and Big Business combined, and having these inventions which have cost my life's earnings stolen one after the other by these interests and finding it very difficult to secure Patent Protection from our Court Systems

against such Monopoly Injustices, I feel qualified to understand the conditions of our Day.

Fetzer was the author of Nebraska's Emergency Law (Seed Grain Note Law) enacted after the Hot Winds of 1894.

Will expect to take an important part in a series of Mass Meetings and will make the opening Campaign Address in Kansas City, Omaha, or other prominent Western City soon for the purpose of electing men to Public Office who will support the People and oppose Monopoly.

WILLIAM FETZER.

## European Wheat

**FREE 80 acres or as much more land**  
as you use now for Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, and it is just as good land as you are farming to-day and you do not even have to pay taxes on it.

It will be easily found between your present Wheat or Oat rows, 7 inches or 8 inches apart, by our Modern 3 1/2 inch Drill.

European Farmers raise 60 to 80 bushels of Wheat per acre. American Farmers raise an average of less than half this much per acre.

This great difference is caused by the difference in seeding.

European Drill rows are only 3 1/2 inches apart. American Drill rows are 6 to 8 inches apart. See the waste of American land.

**Double your Wheat and Oats yield with Fetzer's Modern 3-inch Drill**

making a furrow three times wider than other Drills, broadcasting the seed under the surface, producing deeper roots, sturdy growth; utilizes the space between the rows and saves the waste land.

Fetzer multiplies your Crop yields and makes a good stand of clover with wheat in the driest years.

Write for our 25 per cent guarantee. You cannot afford to waste half your land. Write for literature and Guarantee to-day.

**FETZER & COMPANY**  
Box H-4, Springfield, Ill.

(Advertisement.)

## Fat Utah Lambs Bring \$9.25

Decline of 10 Cents in Price of Hard Wheat in Last Week—  
Expected to Go Still Lower

**CATTLE** receipts last week were moderate for the season, especially in view of the liberal number of cattle believed to be maturing on grass in Kansas and the West and Southwest at this time. Feeders are 10 to 25 cents lower for the week, but stock grades are holding up strong, except a few common cattle. Quarantine cattle are a quarter lower for the week, and quality of the offerings has been more common, making prices range considerably below the preceding week. Prime native steers sold up to \$9.85, yearlings \$9.75, a good many cattle at \$9.25 and upwards.

Kansas pasture cattle sold up to \$9, but most sales were at \$7.40 to \$8.50. Western range cattle were lacking last week, but Idaho-Oregon hay fed steers were worth \$7.25 to \$8, grain fed steers up to \$8.75, and western cows at \$6.25 to \$7.75. Straight feeders bring \$7.25 to \$7.75, unless fancy, and a few fleshy feeders last week brought up to \$8.50, stock steers largely \$7 to \$7.50. A few wintered quarantine steers sold last week at \$6.90 to \$7.50, Oklahoma grass steers \$5.85 to \$6.75, quarantine cows \$5.25 to \$6. A moderate run is expected next week, as market conditions will have to be strong before Kansas will ship freely.

Hogs have been selling much higher. Heavy hogs and packing grades gained 25 to 50 cents in the week. Continued light receipts at the markets, especially at Kansas City, are causing some anxiety among packers. Prices here continue at a good margin above other western markets.

Lambs had a runaway market last week, prices 50 to 75 cents higher. Sorts have been very light here, arousing some complaint from feeder buyers, who have had slim picking. Feeders sell up to \$8.35, fat ewes \$5.50 to \$6.25, feeding ewes \$5 to \$6, breeding ewes \$6.50 and upwards. The supply last week of around 38,000 has been far below requirements.

Fair to good.....	7.50@8.25
Common to fair killers.....	6.90@7.45
Prime yearlings.....	8.75@9.65
<b>COWS AND HEIFERS.</b>	
Prime.....	\$6.75@7.50
Good to choice.....	6.10@6.70
Fair to good.....	5.40@6.20
Cutter cows.....	4.85@5.40
Canners.....	3.50@4.50
Prime heifers.....	8.50@9.50
Fair to choice.....	7.85@8.45
Common to fair.....	6.90@7.60
<b>QUARANTINE CATTLE</b>	
Steers, grain fed.....	\$8.00@8.90
Steers, meal and cake fed.....	7.50@8.60
Steers, grass fat.....	5.50@7.85
Cows and heifers.....	4.50@7.46
<b>FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.</b>	
Selected feeders.....	\$8.00@9.00
Good to choice feeders.....	7.65@8.00
Medium to good feeders.....	7.00@7.60
Common to fair feeders.....	6.50@7.00
Selected stockers.....	8.00@8.50
Medium to good stockers.....	7.25@7.90
Common to fair stockers.....	6.70@7.20
Stock cows.....	5.50@6.85
Stock heifers.....	6.00@8.00
Stock calves.....	7.00@8.60
Veal calves.....	7.00@10.50
Killing bulls.....	4.75@6.50
<b>HOGS.</b>	
Choice hogs, over 200 pounds.....	\$7.05@7.55
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds.....	6.90@7.35
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds.....	7.40@7.60
Rough to common.....	6.25@6.85
Bulk of sales.....	6.90@7.55
<b>SHEEP.</b>	
Spring lambs.....	\$8.50@9.25
Yearlings.....	6.75@7.50
Wethers.....	6.00@6.75
Ewes.....	5.60@6.50
Goats.....	4.25@5.00

**Big Spring Wheat Crop to Market.**  
In the Northwest, however, the big spring wheat crop is expected to move rapidly to market if weather permits. There has been little interference with harvest up there and if the weather continues clear threshing will be rushed.

The same situation exists in the Northwest as in Kansas City—a shortage of wheat for immediate use, with carlots selling 10 to 25 cents above the September delivery price, yet there is a confident expectation that receipts soon will be large enough to establish

a normal relation between the cash and the future prices.

Stocks of wheat are insignificant at all markets—288,000 bushels in Kansas City, compared with 4 1/2 million bushels a year ago; 324,000 bushels in Minneapolis, compared with 982,000 bushels a year ago; 900,000 bushels in Chicago, compared with 6 million bushels a year ago. Chicago's shipments last week were 660,000 bushels in excess of receipts.

Exports of wheat and flour last week from the United States and Canada were 5,165,000 bushels, compared with 5,589,000 bushels in the preceding week and 9,387,000 bushels a year ago.

### September Frost Would Injure Corn.

Corn prices moved narrowly. The market is sustained by the lateness of the crop and the fear that much of it may be caught by early frost. Abnormally low temperatures prevailed last week, and frost occurred in northern Iowa and the Dakotas and Minnesota, though apparently without any damage. Corn on a large area could be ruined by a September frost, and even some damage could be done up to the middle of October if there is not some hot, forcing weather to bring the crop to maturity.

Advises from the country, generally, indicate that very large yields are promised on much of the area and there is a chance, if no frost damage occurs, that the crop may almost equal the previous high record, despite the difficulties encountered in getting it started. In the South, and as far north as Oklahoma, a big crop has practically reached maturity. Receipts at the three western markets last week were 882 cars, less than one-third as large as a year ago.

Argentina continues to ship freely, and still has liberal reserves, according to reports, so that foreigners are complacent over supplies. Argentina shipments last week were 4,200,000 bushels, compared with 578,000 bushels a year ago.

Chicago had liberal receipts of oats last week, but they were moderate elsewhere. Kansas City receipts continue small and the Kansas reports indicate that the crop was greatly damaged by rains after harvest. Nevertheless, car lots here were 2 to 7 cents lower than a week ago.

Hard wheat—No. 2, \$1.04@1.22; No. 3, 98c@1.21; No. 4, \$1.12.  
Soft wheat—No. 2, \$1.11@1.13; No. 3, \$1@1.07; No. 4, 97c.  
Mixed wheat—No. 3, \$1.  
Corn—No. 2 white, 71c; No. 3, 70 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 74c; No. 3, 73 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 70 1/2c; No. 4, 69c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 38@39c; No. 3, 37@38c; No. 4, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 38@39c; No. 3, 34@37c; No. 4, 31c.  
Kafir—Sample white, 85c.

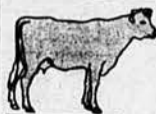
### Kansas City Hay Market.

Total receipts this week were 662 cars, compared with 736 cars last week and 686 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$9@9.50; No. 1, \$8@8.50; No. 2, \$6@7.50; No. 3, \$4.50@5.50. Lowland prairie, \$4@5. Timothy, No. 1, \$12@13; No. 2, \$9.50@11.50; No. 3, \$6.50@9. Light clover mixed, \$10@11; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$6.50@8. Clover, No. 1, \$9@10; No. 2, \$7@8.50. New alfalfa, choice, \$13@13.50; No. 1, \$11@12.50; standard, \$8.50@10.50; No. 2, \$7@8. No. 3, \$5@6.50. Straw, \$4.50@5. Packing hay, \$3@4.

### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 22 1/2c a dozen; firsts, 20 1/2c; seconds, 15 1/2c.  
Butter—Creamery, extra, 24c a pound; firsts, 22c; seconds, 21c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 18 1/2c.  
Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 15c; 2 pounds or over, 15c; hens, No. 1, 12c; roosters, 8 1/2c; turkeys, 14c; ducks, young 9@10c, old 8c; geese, 6c.



### Write Us About Stock That You Want to Ship to Market

or about stock you want to purchase to feed. Our twenty years experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent you free upon request. Send your address to

**Ryan-Robinson Commission Co.**  
421-5 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

### WHOLESALE HAY

The Key See Hay Company gets top prices for your consignments and gives better grades for your money. You get the best possible results by dealing with us.

**THE KANSAS CITY HAY COMPANY**  
706-A Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

**FAT STEERS.**

Prime heavy, corn fat.....	\$9.30@9.75
Prime medium weight.....	8.85@9.55
Good to choice.....	8.25@8.90
Fair to good.....	7.30@8.20
Western steers, choice.....	8.30@8.85











DAIRY CATTLE.

**HOLSTEINS** A few choice registered young bulls for sale at prices that are right. Higginbotham Bros., Roseville, Kansas.

**HOLSTEINS** Bull calves better than the common run. Two ready to use. H. B. COWLES, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**HOLSTEINS** Choice pedigreed young bulls from high producing cows. One ready for use. E. J. Castillo, Independence, Kans.

**JERSEYS** Car load of heifers fresh and heavy springers. CHAS. H. REDFIELD, Bucklin, Kan.

**Holsteins For Sale** high bred registered bulls ready for service. H. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANS.

**Holstein Heifers For Sale** One to two carloads of high bred two-year-olds, fresh this fall. O. E. Torrey, Towanda, Kan.

**QUIVERA PLACE JERSEY CATTLE** Duroc-Jerseys. 3 young bulls of choice breeding for sale. Address E. G. MUNSELL, Herington, Kansas.

**MAPLEWOOD HOLSTEINS** Herd headed by Canary Butter Boy King. You are invited to visit our herd of Holsteins. Write for general information, as to what we have for sale. Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kansas

**Bonnie Brae Holsteins!** A few registered cows and heifers; high grade heifers and cows, also registered bulls. IRA ROMIG, Sta. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**JERSEY COWS AND HEIFERS** One car load for sale; fawn colored. Owner wants to close out dairy stock. I also have two bulls 14 months old. R. F. HODGINS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**Sunflower Herd of Holsteins** Limited number bred cows and heifers safe in calf to our two great herd sires. A few bull calves. Cattle of quality, no culls. Address F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KAN.

**Holstein Cattle** Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Komdyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 29.4 pounds, 30 days 117.3 pounds. Bull calves for sale from extra good producing dams. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

**Maplehurst Guernseys!** Choice registered and grade cows and heifers for sale. A registered herd bull for sale or trade. A. P. BURDICK, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

**LINSCOTT JERSEYS** Premier Register of Merit Herd, Est. 1878. For sale at farmers prices noted Golden Fern, herd bull of proven quality. Greatest official butter tests. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Some of the best Holstein breeding stock can be purchased at the **TREDICO FARM, KINGMAN, KAN.** PRODUCTION, BREEDING, Tuberculin Tested Herd

**PURE BRED HOLSTEINS** Bull calves all sold. We have 10 or 12 high grade cows and heifers that we will sell. These are all first class. Selling to make room for purebreds.

**SHULTHIS, ROBINSON & SHULTZ** Independence, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED BULLS

January and February calves, by Paul 24116 out of Tip 26706 and June 36834. Big, lusty, heavy boned, dark red fellows, of best milking strains and good enough to head any herd. J. A. HAMILTON, GREELEY, KAN.

**RED POLLED CATTLE** BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows, heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KAN.

**Riley County Breeding Farm**  
75 Red Polls, 45 Percherons

A choice lot of young bulls for sale. 12 of them by a son of Cremo, the 18 times champion. Visitors welcome. Farm near town. Address Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kansas

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

**AberdeenAngus Cattle** Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 18924, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8464. Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

Neb. Mr. Boyd has for the season's trade 40 March boars, all immune and mostly sired by his good herd boars Crimson Col. and Big Gim, by Goldust Gim. He is a boar of great length and size and is rich in the blood of Crimson Wonder and Jumbo Critic. One litter of 12, sired by Grand Master Again, contains at least one boar of outstanding merit. His dam is an unusually big fine sow, sired by Golden Model 5th. This pig should go to head some good herd. Another one just as good was sired by Big Model, a son of Grand Model. He is out of Model Girl, by Golden Col., he by Chief's Col. Her dam was Crimson Girl, by Crimson Model. Other boars offered are from big mature sows, daughters of Good Enuff Model, Critic Jr. and other boars that have made Duroc history. Mr. Boyd advertises to ship on approval and will make low prices considering the high quality of the boars being sold.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Rule Brothers of Ottawa, Kan., start their ad in the auctioneer columns of this issue. The Rule Brothers have had six years' selling experience which has been very successful. In 1914 they had about 150 sales. They have had considerable experience in breeding, both hogs and cattle, and are good judges. They can make good in your sale. Write them for dates and please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Young Holstein Bulls.

Shultz, Robinson & Shultz report all their serviceable bulls sold. They now have a few calves by the great young bull Sir Julianna Grace DeKol that are sure dandies and they are certainly a great credit to their sire. Sir Julianna Grace DeKol wins the admiration of all who see him. He is credited with being one of the greatest bulls of his breed that ever came west of the Mississippi. He is a beautiful color and weighed 1975 pounds the day he was 2 years old. For further information see their card, or address Shulthis, Robinson & Shultz of Independence, Kan.—Advertisement.

What His Customers Think.

F. J. Greiner, Billings, Mo. Dear Sir—The pig arrived on January 8, in good shape, and he is a dandy.—J. P. Manley, Clarendon, Tex., Jan. 13. F. J. Greiner, Dear Sir—Your letter and pedigree at hand, received boar O. K. Will say am well pleased with him. I expect 20 or more men saw him as I was taking him out and everyone thought he was fine.—Fred Killough, Quinlan, Okla., Nov. 8. Maple Grove Farm. Dear Sir—I received my O. I. C. pigs all O. K. and am well pleased with them and they are doing fine. Yours truly.—Lewis A. Gnat, Rockport, W. Va. F. J. Greiner, Dear Sir—I received the male pig Monday all O. K. and am well pleased with him.—G. W. Keefover, Keswick, Ia., May 6. The above is only a sample of the many letters received by Mr. Greiner from his many satisfied customers. You will notice that he ships from coast to coast. Those who are looking for good O. I. C.'s should write Mr. Greiner. His ad is in this paper and we will consider it a favor if you mention this paper when you write him.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Joliet Oil Tractor Co.

William Jennings Bryan, who used to be secretary of state, drove the "Bates Steel Mule" a few minutes on the opening day of the demonstration. There were those who insisted that this had political significance in that Mr. Bryan was still able to handle the Democratic mule, made of steel though it was. The great apostle of peace and grape-juice had gone to Fremont to do his turn at the Chautauque. He took the opportunity of attending the tractor demonstration. Some enterprising tractor man "saw him first," executed a quick flank movement that would have made General von Hindenburg green-eyed, and before Mr. Bryan knew just what had happened, he was seated at the controlling end of a "Bates Steel Mule" which was as docile in his hands as a cosset lamb. Of course the crowd cheered. There were two of these "Mules" on the grounds. They are manufactured by the Joliet Oil Tractor Co., Joliet, Ill. The traction of the "Bates Steel Mule" is derived from a spring-mounted oscillating crawler. The tractor has a compound lever hitch which forces the crawler into the ground, increasing the traction. It has a one-man control on the end of a steering boom which extends to the seat of any implement which the tractor may be pulling. An air-filler renders the carburetor dust-proof. The Bates is a three-ply machine. It weighs 4,800 pounds and is priced at \$865.—Advertisement.

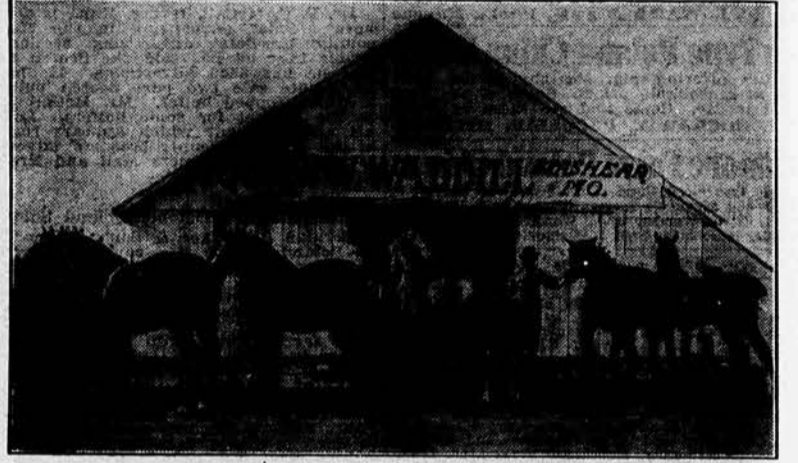
Why Some Crops "Run Out"

Mr. Editor—When a crop is uneven in length or bears different colors and shapes of grains, it has been customary to say that such a crop has run out, and the soil and climate is blamed for it. It would be better to say the crop has been "crossed out." The best plants have been fertilized by plants of different types. The seed is to a plant what an egg is to a hen. A Plymouth Rock hen may produce a half Leghorn chicken and a head of white Kafir may be crossed out with the 20 or more kinds of cane and broomcorn in a field. Unless a man cuts out the inferior plants in his crop before they have blossomed he cannot guarantee the purity of his seed any more than a man who has 10 roosters of different breeds running with a few purebred hens can guarantee the purity of the eggs. "Pollen selection" will do more to increase yields than seed selection. Athol, Kan. Edward Lind.

Pioneer Stock Farm  
Percheron Dispersion

Brashear, Missouri

Monday, September 13, 1915



A Group of the Waddill Kind.

We will sell at auction our entire herd of imported and American bred Percheron Society of America Percherons. We are selling our stud stallions, stud colts, mares and fillies. All are well bred and superb individuals. We think our Percherons will please you. The mares are regular producers. One outstanding good Shire stallion is included. We will gladly send you a catalogue and further information on receipt of your request. Address

John W. Waddill & Son, Brashear, Mo.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS  
300 HEAD FROM WHICH TO SELECT

BULLS, a single herd header or car load, cows and heifers, foundation stock from the very best families and strong in the blood of the most noted sires. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or wire today when you will come. H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA



200—Holsteins—200

I am offering two hundred head of bred and unbred Holstein heifers for sale. They are bred up until practically full bloods. They are from the very best milking strains of these famous dairy cattle. If you want HOLSTEINS seemy herd before buying. I can supply you at the right price. Write for prices and descriptions. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas

Kansas State Fair

By the State Board of Agriculture

Hutchinson, Sept. 18-25

The great agricultural and livestock event of the year—the natural meeting place of the breeder and buyer—The Exposition of our diversified industries—Free attractions of the highest class—Something doing all the time—Fine music day and night—Horse show 4 nights—Great racing—good time.

Educational, Inspirational, Recreational

Special trains and extra equipment on all railroads. One freight rate for round trip on all exhibits. 17 general departments—\$40,000 in prizes. Everybody is interested, invited to exhibit and welcomed.

Send for prize catalogue.

H. S. THOMPSON,  
President.

A. L. SPONSLER,  
Secretary.

# Girod's Holstein Cattle

## 200 Head From Which to Select

If You Want Registered or High-Grade Holsteins **We Can Please You**

Cows and heifers safe in calf to bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains.

3 High Grade Holstein heifers and a registered bull for \$375; others cheaper.

2 Registered cows in milk and fresh this fall with registered bull, \$600.



Registered bulls from calves to 24 months old. The grade females of this herd are most all crossed and re-crossed with pure-bred bulls until practically pure in the great strains of milking Holsteins.

Special and very attractive prices on young heifer calves.

If you want dairy cattle come and let us show you the kind you have been looking for and at prices you can well afford. Tuberculin tested and health certificate with each animal.

Bring your neighbor along, or two or three neighbors and let us fit you out with a carload at carlot prices. Bring your dairy cattle expert. The better judge you are of Holsteins the easier we can deal. These cattle must sell, they are priced to sell; come and get first choice.

**Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.**

# Bowman & Co.'s HEREFORDS

100 HEAD At Auction Oct. 25 - 26

Ness City, Kan.

750 Head Purebred

Send Your Name Early For Catalog



Two of the Kind to be Seen on the W. I. Bowman & Co.'s Ranch, Ness City, Kan.

The foundation of this herd came from the best of the breed and were selected for their quality, size, bone and scale. Most all trace to Anxiety 4th, through such great sires as Don Carlos and Bean Brummel or through the best breeding sons of these two great sires. Just because we are located at Ness City instead of farther East, please do not get the idea these cattle are not good enough.

If you are interested we want to tell you more about our Herefords. Mark "X" in the square that interests you so we may give you further information.

- |                                                  |                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good Bred Cows          | <input type="checkbox"/> Good Bred Heifers        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Extra Bred Cows         | <input type="checkbox"/> Extra Good Bred Heifers  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good Young Cows         | <input type="checkbox"/> Young Bulls—Herd Headers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car Load or More Wanted |                                                   |

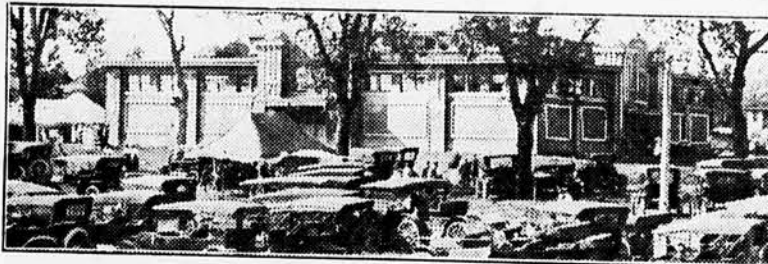
TEAR OFF AND MAIL TODAY

**W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.**

# KANSAS STATE FAIR

ASSOCIATION  
SAM'L E. LUX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER

TOPEKA, SEPT. 13-14-15-16-17



## THE BIG FAIR AT TOPEKA IS FREE

The gates of the Kansas State Fair Association at Topeka will stand open September 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1915, for the first Big Free Fair held in the United States.

THE BIG FREE FAIR



THE BIG FREE FAIR

The citizens of Topeka and Shawnee county voted a special tax to pay the premiums of the Big Free Fair. The Kansas Legislature made a direct appropriation.

The beautiful eighty-six acre fair ground, all of the twenty-four permanent buildings, and every exhibit will be open free to the public day and night.

Information bureaus, rest rooms, nurseries and play grounds provided.

PREMIUMS PAID BY THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE



\$45,000 IN PREMIUMS, PURSES AND PRIZES

Barns and pens for 2,100 head of show stock. Entire building devoted to auto show. Forty thousand square feet of displays in Agricultural Hall. Individual, Grange and County agricultural exhibits. Beautiful art and textile displays. Big culinary section. Model Kitchen. Domestic Science, Child Hygiene and Home Handicraft demonstrations daily. Model nursery and play ground. Sunday School exhibit.

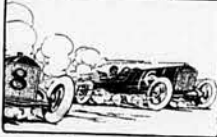
400 Entries in Trotting and Pacing—Running Races Daily



Four days' racing, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, on the fastest half-mile track in the West. Twelfth Kansas Derby Tuesday. Thousand dollar trotting and pacing stakes. Largest number of entries of any race meet in the West.



Thrilling Automobile Races — Daring Monoplane Flights



Professional speed kings and their famous world record breaking racing cars will compete for \$3,000 purses at the Big Free Fair Friday afternoon. Military monoplane flights over fair grounds in full view of the crowds daily. Demonstration of aerial scouting.



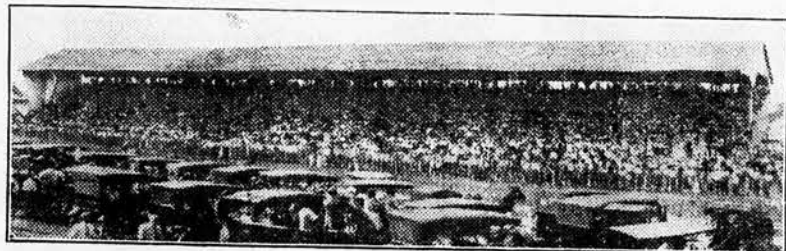
Exciting Polo Played on Ponies — Beautiful Horse Show



Harness and high school horses, fancy hitched, elaborate turnout, coaches, four-in-hands from the finest private stables that win at Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit. One thousand dollar saddle horse championship.



Mammoth Live Stock Exhibits—Fifteen Acres of Machinery Tractor Demonstrations — Actual Plowing of 100 Acres  
BIG DAIRY SHOW—BUTTER FAT CONTEST—THE 100 PER CENT DAIRY HERD



THE GREAT LIVE STOCK, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION  
FAIR GROUNDS 7 BLOCKS FROM STATE CAPITOL

Every day a big day. Three Concert Bands. Big Wild West Show. Original Georgia Minstrels. Motordrome. Special Shetland Pony Show. Giant Carousel. High-class Vaudeville and Big Feature Acts. Grounds and buildings brilliantly illuminated by electricity.

SPECIAL SERVICE ON ALL RAILROADS  
The First Big Free Fair To Be Held in the United States

# A Whole House or Any Part of a House at WHOLESALE!

"Quality Home"  
Plan No. 170



## Buy Your New Home Wholesale Direct from Gordon-Van Tine!

Send for our "Quality Home" Plan Book. The most practical plan book ever published. No theory. Every plan built hundreds of times. Many in every State; some near you. Houses full of home comfort and convenience ideas. Shows at least one plan which will exactly meet your needs. All at wholesale prices! Illustrates and gives exact cost of this and 150 other desirable homes. All the materials for

**This Comfortable Home Only \$886**

No waste space. Compact, particularly well arranged and very convenient. An ideal farm residence. Three large cheery rooms and spacious entrance hall downstairs. Four big, comfortable bedrooms. Ample closet room. Bath. This home is shown in color in Plan Book. Get this great book of photos, floor plans, color schemes and exact prices—not mere estimates but actual figures. Send for it now. Use the coupon. Yours for 10c to cover mailing and packing.

**Book of 150 Plans FREE** For the Postage

## Shipped to You Wherever You Live—Safe, Prompt Delivery and Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

Cut out waste! Save money when you build your new house or remodel the old one. Investigate Gordon-Van Tine "direct-to-consumer" methods. Get our catalog of 5000 Bargains in Building Materials. Everything for building. All at wholesale. We pay no salesmen—sell entirely through catalog and have no big selling expense. Thus, our prices are rock-bottom. Quality highest! Three strong banks vouch for us. Over 100,000 enthusiastic home-owners and 10,000 contractors, builders and carpenters buy regularly from us. Customers everywhere—many near you. Local references if desired. Save 25% to 50% on your material. Freight costs very little. Prompt shipment on large or small orders. It makes no difference where you live.

## Order These Specimen Bargains Right From This Advertisement!

**Builders' Hardware**  
Cylinder front door lock set, illustrated, dull brass or antique copper finish on genuine bronze \$5.50. Other similar styles at \$1.55 and \$2.10. Everything you need: Hinges, Locks, Door Sets, Window Sets, etc.—and all at about the cost prices at which dealers themselves buy. See pages 113 to 144 of Catalog. Profusely illustrated. Shows everything.

**Jap-A-Top Shingles and Roll Roofing**  
One of the most popular and fastest-selling brands of roofing and shingles on the market. Beautiful, durable. Surfaced with genuine slate. Guaranteed for 15 years. Two colors—Red and Grayish Green. Diamond Point Edge (looks like shingles) per roll of 108 sq. ft., \$3.00. Straight Edge per roll of 108 sq. ft., \$2.25. SHINGLES—Price per sq. of 424 Shingles, \$4.75. See Catalog, pages 117 to 125.

**Front Doors**  
Craftsman A (in front) 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., \$19.95. Majestic (door behind) 2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., \$19.95. Each 1 1/2 in. thick. Polished beveled plate glass. Best oak with built-up core. Architecturally correct designs. We carry enormous front door stock. See catalog pages 80 to 81.

**Wall Board**  
Comes in sheets ready to lay. Goes on dry. Cold-proof. Beats plaster; costs less to lay. "Quality" Wall Board, 1,000 sq. ft. \$21.00. For special offers see Catalog pages 104 to 107.

**Barns and Silos**  
These buildings are 90% lumber. It is reasonable that America's largest lumber house can give you lowest prices. Complete barns \$200 up. See pages 70 of Plan Book. Also write for our new Silo circular. All hoops adjusted from ground. No guy wires. Holds more. Wholesale prices.

**Storm Doors**  
As illustrated, from 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. x 7 ft. at \$2.05 to \$2.50, glazed and painted, 1 1/2 in. thick; other styles \$1.48 to \$3.40. Extra sizes to order. See catalog page 80.

**Quality Varnishes**  
"Quality" Brand Floor Varnish won't scratch or mar white, qts. 60c; gals. \$1.75; 5 gals. \$8.50. Outside Spar Varnish for surfaces exposed to weather, qts. 60c; gals. \$2.50. Flat Varnishes giving the appearance of a rubbed surface, qts. 60c; gals. \$2.25. For full list see catalog pages 94 to 103.

**Stair Work**  
A complete flight of stairs as low as \$23.93. Materials for all kinds of stair work in stock. Prompt delivery. Catalog exposes secrets of stair building; explains how to build your own. Services of our stair expert at your disposal free. See catalog pages 70 to 73.

**Thin Oak Flooring**  
Put down a beautiful hardwood floor—you can lay it yourself, in double-quick time. Costs less than carpet. We recommend our special Thin Oak Flooring. See catalog pages 72-73. Price per 100 Lineal Feet 80c.

## Send For This Book of 5,000 Building Bargains—FREE

This book is a price-maker for over 14,000 contractors and carpenters! A money-saver for over 100,000 regular, satisfied customers throughout America! Packed from cover to cover with bargains. Everything you need for building or remodeling. Lumber, Millwork, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Paints, Roofing, Wall Board, Doors, Windows, Screens, Porches, Mouldings, Storm Sash, Stair Work, Flooring, Shingles, Nails, Enamels, Varnishes and over 5000 other tremendous money savers. Costs you nothing to get this great book. Yours free for the asking.

Now is the Cheapest Time in Ten Years to Remodel. Fix up The Old Home



These are drawn from actual photographs. They show how an old farm-house was remodeled into a fine colonial residence through the assistance of our Plan Department. A new porch was added. A new front door with side lights was set in. New dormer windows in the roof converted the attic into a fine big room. And the entire house was given two coats of "Quality" Paint. That was all that was done to make this wonderful change in appearance.

## To Do Over This Old House Cost Only \$124.35. Do Yours Over

The total material cost was only \$124.35! Gordon-Van Tine supplied everything at "mill-direct-to user" prices. That's why the figure was so small. Let us help you to remodel your house and show you how little it costs. "Guaranteed Right Estimates" Free! It is astonishing how much you

can do for a moderate sum when you can buy at our wholesale prices. Send today for a free copy of our big 156 page illustrated catalog. Don't think of remodeling until you have seen our prices in this great money saving book. A regular Builders' Encyclopedia. It saves for thousands. Make it save for you.

**GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY**  
5787 Case Street Davenport, Iowa  
In Business Half a Century! Everything Direct to you at Wholesale Prices. The Biggest Catalog Building Material concern in the World. Experienced in Prompt Service, Expert Buying and Square Dealing.

Send the MATERIAL CATALOG Coupon! with your name and address and we will send your copy to you at once.

GORDON-VAN TINE CO. 5787 Case St., Davenport, Iowa. In sending for Plan Book, enclose 10 cents for postage and handling.

Gentlemen:—Please send the books checked below.

BUILDING MATERIAL { Lumber, Millwork, Hardware, Paint, etc. }  "QUALITY HOME" PLAN BOOK

Name.....  
Address.....  
Occupation.....