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| Farmer and Town Man..... | Charles Dillon |
| Silos Will Save Feed..... | F. B. Mumford |
| To Grow More Alfalfa..... | F. B. Nichols |
| Dry Weather and Listed Corn..... | Harley Hatch |
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

As a reader of The Farmers Mail and Breeze I am much interested in your column. I believe it is one of the most important features and always read it first. Our club which meets every other Wednesday at the schoolhouse would like to discuss some of these health problems and I shall be much obliged if you will suggest some that are especially important.

MRS. S. C.

I have just the thing for you, and in fact for all the women of Kansas, whether members of clubs or not. When Doctor Crumline, of the Kansas State Board of Health, was president of the Conference of State Boards of Health he set on foot a movement to supply just such a popular course of study about health. The result is a booklet entitled "An Outline for a Study Course on Public Health," which may be obtained free by addressing Doctor S. J. Crumline, secretary state board of health, Topeka, Kan., or by writing to the Secretary of Council on Health and Public Instruction, American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A few words about the best way to use this study outline. It is in 18 divisions so that it will give a fortnightly club work for a whole year. It is suggestive only. You must do the work yourself, but it tells you how to go at it. Just as a sample here is the outline for section 5:

SUBJECT: RURAL SANITATION.

- A. The Farm as a Source of Food Supply. 1. Milk, butter and cheese. 2. Meat. 3. Vegetables.
- B. How May These Foods Act as Disease Carriers? 1. How is typhoid carried? 2. How can flies spread disease? 3. Should wells, toilets and barnyards be located as a matter of convenience rather than sanitation? 4. What are ideal conditions?
- C. The Relation of County and City Health. 1. Does the isolation of the farm tend to concealment of disease? 2. Does promiscuous visiting of the sick spread disease? 3. Would it not be wise to learn the nature of the disease before exposing our children?
- D. What are the Best Methods of Spreading Information on these Subjects in Our Community?
- E. The Visiting Nurse in Rural Districts.

There are 12 subdivisions of this subject each one of which may be assigned to a different member of the club. You are not left entirely to your own devices in working out your subject, for a list follows giving reference to books and pamphlets dealing with it. Some of these books are expensive but now and then you will find one so important that you will be glad to buy it. At other times you may find that your nearest library can supply you, or perhaps your doctor will be able to lend you a book from his library.

Many of the works of reference given, however, are the bulletins issued from time to time by the United States Department of Agriculture which are free for the asking. In this section, for instance, you are referred to Farmers' Bulletin 270, "Modern Conveniences for the Farm Home." Entirely apart from any club discussion the title of this bulletin is so attractive that any farmer's wife should be glad to go to the trouble of sending for it.

Reference also is made to that very important Farmers' Bulletin 463 on the subject of "The Sanitary Privy" and to Agricultural Department Bulletin 57 "Water Supply, Plumbing and Sewage Disposal for Country Homes."

I am constantly impressed with the great wealth of material for making country life easier and happier that is at our disposal, and equally impressed with the little use we make of it. This booklet for health study is another opportunity. It deals not only with sanitation of the home but with School Sanitation; The Care of Food; The Cost of Food; The Home-Maker's Responsibility; Saving the Eyes; Child Hygiene; and other equally attractive and important subjects.

Doctor Crumline has assured me that he will be glad to supply a copy of the booklet to every applicant.

Some of our boys who enlisted and went down to the border have been made rather sick by having this typhoid vaccine shot into their skins. Does it do any real good? A SOLDIER'S FATHER.

One of the best arguments in favor of vaccination against typhoid fever is the universal adoption of the practice by the armies of the world. If it were just a fad it might have been experimented with by one or two governments, but its universal use is good evidence

that it is practical and efficacious. It is a self-evident fact that it would find little favor with military authorities if really disabling. Soldiers are enlisted for the severest kind of hard work; anything likely to disable them for service would be promptly rejected no matter what its value. Medical authorities have been amazed at the small amount of typhoid fever developed in the European war and give the credit to anti-typhoid vaccination. I have heard of several men being made rather ill for a few hours after vaccination and believe it is not uncommon, but I know personally of no case where real damage to health has occurred. If you know of any such I shall be glad to be informed.

I am advised to mix barley water with my baby's milk. Please tell me how to prepare it. MRS. C. M. S.

Barley water may be made by adding to one quart of cold water a tablespoonful of pearl barley. It should be cooked slowly. Boil for about 2 hours adding from time to time enough water to maintain the quart. Strain before serving. It happens frequently in hot weather that it is almost impossible to get pearl barley that is not wormy. In this case a convenient substitute is Robinson's Prepared Barley which may be bought at any drug store at 25 cents a package.

I should be glad to know something about infantile paralysis. It is raging so in New York; is there anything a person can do to prevent it; would spraying the nose with a disinfectant do any good? If so how often and what? Is it any worse in the rest of the United States than common? What is the cause? Would be glad for any information you can give in regard to this disease. MRS. C. L.

We gave a great deal of space to infantile paralysis in the issues of July 15 and 22, but since the New York epidemic is still unchecked it continues to be a matter of great importance and anxiety and we are glad to give it more room. Anyone brought into active contact with the disease should certainly use a disinfectant spray in the nose and throat. Peroxide of hydrogen is safe and efficient and may be used three times daily. The cause is a specific virus of microbic origin. Aside from the New York epidemic it is no worse in the rest of the United States than it has been in several preceding years.

The United States Department of Agriculture has taken the trouble to issue a special circular warning the public against "Fraudulent Infantile Paralysis Cures." It is a terrible fact that such a time of dread is sure to be seized upon by certain unscrupulous persons as an opportunity to draw money from panic-stricken parents for fake cures or preventives. Already they are at their cheating schemes, and this or that cure or preventive is offered under some fanciful name. Do not be deceived. There is as yet no specific preventive medicine or serum. As soon as one is discovered the announcement will be given to the press. Meantime keep your children in good health in the usual commonsense fashion and if medicine is needed consult your family doctor.

When children are teething in hot weather and have convulsions is that any sign they will ever have epileptic fits? My baby had a spasm last week and a neighbor is afraid she will grow up to be epileptic. GRACE A.

Nothing to it. I have attended dozens of babies who have been unfortunate enough to have one or more infantile convulsions, and never yet have I personally known one to develop epilepsy as a result.

My little boy, 2 years old, has just had an attack of German measles which is all around our neighborhood. He wasn't very sick and is all right now. What I want to know is if this will protect him against other measles. MRS. H. W. P.

No. German measles is an entirely different disease from true measles and is no protection whatever against it. It is a pity to call it measles. Its medical name is Rotheln or Rubella.

I have an ingrowing toe nail that gives me no rest day or night. I can't sleep for the pain of it. I have been told to scrape the top thin and cut a v-shaped notch in the middle, but the toe is so sore that I can't bear to give it the least touch. M. S.

The advice is good, tho. Better quit work for a day or two and get the toe in shape. Soak the foot for an hour in very hot water, then press a little powdered burnt alum over the proud flesh. Repeat treatment night and morning for two or three days. This will usually relieve the soreness enough so that you can scrape the surface of the nail and clip the end. Raise the ingrowing corner and insert a pledget of cotton. If the burnt alum fails to kill the proud flesh use Monsell's solution.

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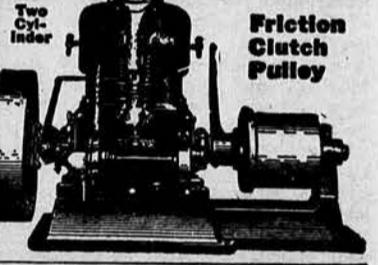
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46
Number 33

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Farmer and Town Man The Wages They Get

BY CHARLES DILLON

I USED to know an old man in Arizona who had a philosophy of life which many a farmer might find it profitable to adopt. He was a fine example of common sense. "I ain't got no time to grumble," was his customary greeting for neighborhood busybodies who went about trying to stir up discontent. "I ain't got no time to grumble," he would say, "and I ain't got no time to growl about other folks. I like my home; I love my family; I have enough to eat and good enough clothes to wear. My farm provides most of what we need, and if there's any occasion to get more I hope to get it without hurting any man or woman. I'm going right ahead accumulating all the Lord intends me to have, and I hope to get enough so that I can retire some day. But I'm not a-worrying none. I'm getting what's coming to me."

I used to like to meet this man. He was welcome everywhere. It won't do to say he was too self-satisfied, because he wasn't. He was just as determined as any of us to gather all the gold and bills he could get honestly, but he didn't intend to work his head off getting them—or it. He never growled when the "per capita reports" came out showing that every man, woman and child in the state had this or that. Bill Watkins never drew attention to the fact that he didn't have his per capita share. He just made up his mind that he was doing the best he could and getting all he needed, and he lost no sleep about the other shares.

We hear a lot about farmers' incomes. We see them compared with wages paid in the cities, usually to the disadvantage of the rural pay roll, but what we forget, usually, is the totally different living conditions of the two families, town and country. There's a mighty big difference, and I have found no better discussion of the subject than that contained in the circular by E. A. Goldenweiser, a statistician in the United States Department of Agriculture. Ordinarily I have no use for statistics. They can be twisted to show almost anything, but Mr. Goldenweiser's figures are so interesting that I'm going to ask you to read the whole story. You'll enjoy it. It's good reading for this time of year, too, when the money is coming in for the year's work.

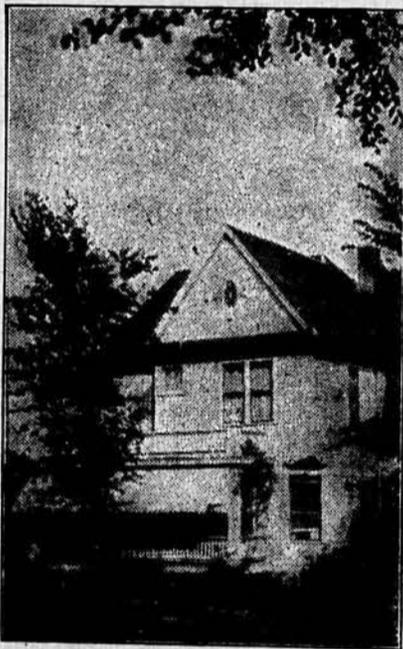
The business of the farm, Mr. Goldenweiser says, is so complex and so different in many particulars from that of other enterprises that it is a difficult task to measure the income earned by farmers in terms comparable to incomes of persons in other pursuits. The farmer lives at his place of business and pays no cash rent for the use of his house, while his fields and groves are nearly as much a part of his residence as the rooms in the farm dwelling. The farmer derives 3/4 of his food and fuel from the farm and pays no cash for them. When a value is placed on these items it is a wholesale farm value, which is much less than the

price paid for the same articles by the city dweller, who has to pay in addition a series of transportation charges, commissions, and profits of middlemen. Furthermore, the products supplied by the farm are generally superior in quality to those obtained at groceries by the average city dweller. It is impossible, however, to place a correct money valuation on this difference.

The farm owner's capital is his farm. This includes not only his real estate investment but also his entire working capital. The farm generally represents all of his savings and the inherited savings of his ancestors. The income derived from the farm is composed, from this point of view, of four different elements—the cash earnings of the farm family during the year under consideration, the living supplied by the farm, the annual return on the accumulated savings of the farmer's own life, and the annual returns on the inherited savings of his forebears.

In comparing the farmer with the city man who draws a weekly wage for his labor and spends it in providing the necessities of life for his family, the outstanding difficulty involved is the fact that the farm business has as yet not been reduced altogether to a money basis. The city man sells his labor for money and buys all he consumes at the cost of money. He invests whatever savings he may have or whatever capital he may have inherited in enterprises that often have no connection whatever with his own activities.

It is estimated on the basis of the census figures that the total value of crops produced in 1909 by the 6,362,000 farmers in the United States and not fed to livestock amounted to about 3 billion 250 million dollars. The value of the livestock products of the farms was 1 billion 125 million dollars, and the value of animals sold and animals slaughtered on farms, 1 billion 833 million. The total gross income derived by farmers from all these sources was about 6 billion 208 million dollars or \$976 a farm. In this item are included such portions



of the farm products consumed at the home farms as the census enumerator was able to estimate, but the total falls short of the full amount of the farmer's income by the omission of the milk and cream consumed on the home farm and of a large proportion of the vegetables, fruit, and poultry. Furthermore, the figure includes no allowance for the fuel and use of the house. The aggregate of these additional items has been estimated at 1 billion 654 million, or \$260 a farm, making a total gross income of \$1,236 a farm.

Out of this gross income the average farmer pays \$512 in farm expenses, including labor, fertilizers, feed, animals purchased, and the cost of repairs and depreciation charges, leaving a net earning of \$724 available for family expenses, payments on mortgage, and savings. After deducting interest on the investment at 5 per cent (\$322), there is left \$402, the income produced by the labor of the farm family.

In arriving at this average all the farms of the United States were included, and the figure is affected by the financial losses sustained by the estates of wealthy persons who farm for amusement, by the small farm incomes from suburban farms whose owners earn their living by occupations other than farming, and by the low wages of small tenant farmers in the South, where tenantry in many cases is simply a method of hiring labor. Furthermore, the \$402 includes no earnings derived from pursuits other than farming, an item that is important in certain regions in which even genuine farmers often engage in lumbering or other outside work in addition to their work on the farms. There is no doubt, therefore, that this figure is lower than the true average income of typical farmers throughout the country. The Office of Farm Management has made intensive studies of 4,018 farms in widely scattered sections of the United States.

In each region

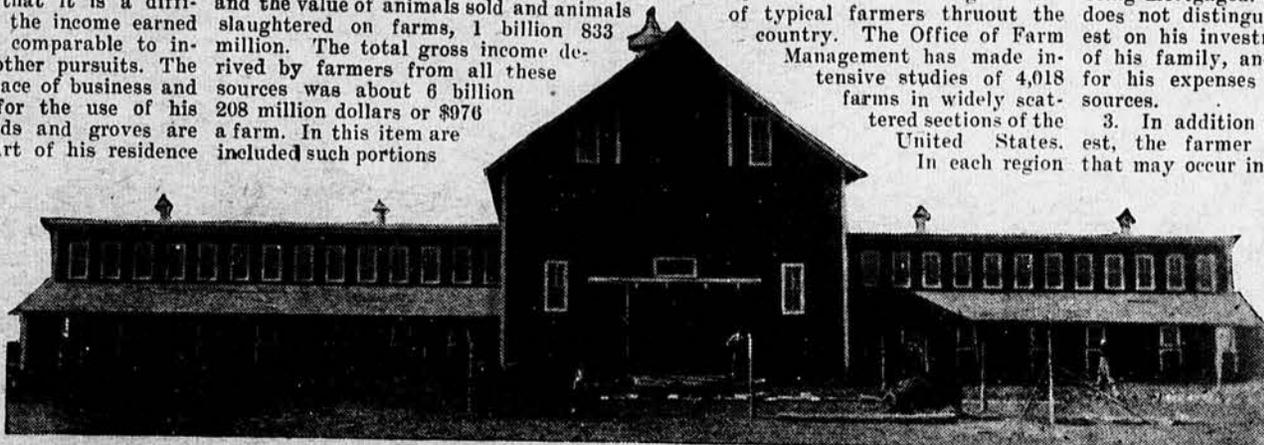
selected all the farms were investigated, but the regions themselves generally represent better than average conditions. The average earnings of these farm families were \$952, of which about \$400 represented the value of the house rent and of food and fuel supplied by the farm, and about \$550 the cash income of the farm family. The two figures, \$402 and \$952, the one derived from a census of all farms, including many that are not bona fide farm enterprises, the other from a survey of sections in which the average farm ranks higher than the general average, may be considered as the extremes between which the true average lies. It is significant that the averages obtained by actual investigations of industrial families fall approximately halfway between these two extremes. Thus, a study of 25,000 families of wage earners made by the Bureau of Labor in 1902 shows an average income of \$750 a family, and a study of 16,000 industrial families made by the Immigration Commission in 1909 shows an average of \$721 a family. These figures are about what students of social conditions have determined upon as being the minimum necessary for the support of an average family. While the farm families of the United States thus seem to be making about the same amount as the industrial families, there are three factors resulting from the nature of the farm business that make the conditions of farm families more advantageous.

1. Owing to the fact that the values allowed for the items supplied by the farm are wholesale farm values, the cost of living on the farm is much less than in the cities, and if the figures were based on retail city prices, the average would have been not less than \$200 more than that given. In other words, the average farm family saves at least \$200 on its annual bill for rent, food, and fuel, as compared with a city family of the same size.

2. In addition to the income earned by the labor of the farm family, farm owners have the interest on their farm investment, which amounts to about \$322 a family. About 3/4 of the farmers are owners and have the use of that money. It is true that out of their income they are obliged to make payments on their indebtedness, but this does not average more than \$100 a year for the farms that have mortgages, and only about 1/2 of the farms are reported as being mortgaged. In practice the farmer does not distinguish between the interest on his investment and the earnings of his family, and the income available for his expenses is derived from both sources.

3. In addition to earnings and interest, the farmer benefits by increases that may occur in the value of his property. During the decade preceding 1910 the increase was enormous, amounting to more than 20 billion dollars, or 2 billion dollars annually, so that, assuming that the increase was evenly distributed thru the de-

(Cont'd on Page 16.)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 10, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

The Great Strike

Perhaps by the time this reaches the readers the great railroad strike will be on. Somehow or other I am hoping even yet that the calamity will be averted, for it certainly will be a calamity no matter who is in the right, but it may be that my hopes will be blasted and that the commerce of the country will be tied up, paralyzed for an indefinite period, while the differences between the trainmen and the railroad managers are being settled. And when the strike is actually on, if it comes, I can hardly see how it can be settled except by one side or the other backing down, for certainly all the phases of this controversy have been discussed fully and considered by both the trainmen and the railroad managers.

As I understand the matter just at present and in fact for many weeks past, the apparently irreconcilable difference between the railroad managers and the trainmen is on the question of what constitutes or shall constitute a working day. The trainmen contend that the working day should be 8 hours and that if they work overtime they should be allowed extra pay for the hours so put in. Now this has been the rule so far as I am aware in nearly all other lines of business where a large number of men and women are employed. Eight hours has now very generally come to be the measure of a day's work. However, it does frequently become necessary to employ the men and women or a part of them overtime and in such case they are paid extra, generally at the rate of 50 per cent higher than during the regular working hours. If this is a fair rule in other lines I can see no reason why it would not be fair in the case of railroad employes. No man should in my judgment work more than 8 hours a day in a line of employment which calls for as much responsibility and nerve strain as the work of a railroad engineer for instance, but I realize that there may be times when it would be impossible for him to quit his engine at the end of 8 hours and in such cases I can see no reason why he should not be treated the same way in which other employes in other lines are treated; that is he should be given extra pay for the extra hours.

However, the real object to be attained should be to so change operating conditions if possible that the train men will not have to work more than 8 hours a day except in exceptional cases, as for instance when a train on account of circumstances which could not be foreseen or avoided, gets tied up in the middle of a run we will say. In that case, of course, the trainmen would have to stay with the train until it could be brought to the end of the run.

A great railroad strike is a public calamity. The operating of the railroads is very far from being on a par with other lines of ordinary private business. The railroad is necessarily a public concern. The general public is as much concerned in the operation of the roads as the managers or the employes and therefore the general public ought to have a right to some say in the matter of how the roads should be operated.

Sir Roger Casement

I had hoped that the British government had learned tolerance in modern times.

It seems that I was mistaken. I had hoped also that it might be credited with even handed justice and if it did punish all offenders would fare alike.

Again I was mistaken. Sir Edward Carson boldly expressed his intentions of defying a law passed by the British parliament. He organized his forces to resist the putting into operation of that law and did not attempt to conceal his intention to openly rebel against the British government. He was not tried for treason but on the contrary was honored with a very important place in the British cabinet.

A half crazed fanatic, who in the past has rendered important service to his country, conceived the idea that he could organize a successful rebellion and free Ireland from British rule. There never was a chance that his wild project would succeed but that he believed he was a real patriot with a holy mission there is little doubt. In what way he was more of a traitor to his country than Sir Edward Carson was, or intended to be, is hard to un-

derstand; but Casement and his foolish followers were promptly arrested, swiftly tried and executed without mercy or delay. Well would it have been for the reputation of the British government if it had tempered law with mercy. If it had simply restrained Casement and his followers they would have done no great amount of harm and their foolish project would soon have been forgotten. As it is they are held to be noble heroes by a large number of Irishmen both in Ireland and in foreign countries. The hate of these people toward the British government has been intensified and the sympathy of a vast number of people who have no particular interests in Ireland and who believe Ireland would be worse off as an independent government than it is a part of the British empire, has been weakened if not destroyed.

My sympathies are with the allies in the great European war, but I regard the execution of Casement and his followers as a national blunder, and a national crime.

Giving of Tips

The other day I sat at luncheon with a well known public man in one of the best hotels in Kansas. The price of the meal was \$1. I am not complaining at that. I knew the meal was \$1 when I went in and it was a good meal well served. True I have eaten other meals which cost only 50 cents which were equal to this meal, but they were not served in as good style. When he had finished his meal the public man laid down some money as a tip for the waitress.

Now that was his business and I have no occasion to tear my undergarments on account of it, but the very common custom started a train of reflections in my mind.

The reason this man paid \$1 for that meal or at least the excuse the hotel would urge for charging him that amount was the superior service he received. In other words when he plunked down his dollar he was supposed to be paying the hotel for its extra and high-priced service. When he gave the tip, however, he was virtually saying that the hotel did not pay its waiters and waitresses a fair wage for their services and that it was incumbent on him to come to the front and make up to the waitress what the hotel had defrauded her out of in the way of wages.

But if he really believed the hotel proprietors were meanly holding out on their servants after requiring their guests to dig up an extra price for meals on the pretense that the hotel was furnishing high-priced and especially competent service, then in justice he should not patronize that hotel at all, because it was obtaining his coin in the first place under false pretenses.

Now the truth of the matter is that the average tip giver does not give the tip because he feels that the party waiting on him has not been properly paid for his or her service, neither as a rule does he pay it for extra and special services because he does not give it as a rule until after the service has been performed and without having received any special service. He gives it because of a custom which has become established in the places where the prices are already high supposedly on account of high priced service. He is afraid in other words that if he does not dig up this extra money he will be regarded as a tenderfoot who is not accustomed to the ways of high priced hotels.

That man would go every day into an ordinary restaurant and fill up on ham and eggs or other truck and the waiter who brought him the food would work twice as hard and probably for half the wages received by the waiters in the high priced hotels, and yet it would never occur to him that he ought after paying for his ham and eggs, to give that perspiring waiter a dime or a quarter.

Tips I have observed are only given in those places where the prices charged for food are at least twice as high as in ordinary places.

The tipping custom is a relic of the custom of ancient kings who scattered "largess" among the crowding and poverty stricken "hoi polloi." The king liked to see the scramble and hear the yelling plaudits of the populace and so he rode forth scattering handfuls of small coins right and left, and in return the populace struggled with each other and groveled before the ruler dressed in royal purple and riding on his steed caparisoned with its orna-

ments of gold and silver and shouted, "Long live the king."

That made the king swell up with a sense of his authority and power.

The giving of tips in America was started no doubt by those who had been accustomed to the tipping customs of the old world, derived as I have said from the old royal custom of bestowing "largesses," or it may have been started by American imitators of European customs. At any rate it fastened itself on this country first among the rich, then spreading among those who do things because those whom they suppose are the top-liners do them.

Tipping is really a foolish custom. It is an inconsistent custom in that it bestows money on those who are supposed to be the best paid, or if they are not the best paid it is because of the greed and injustice and I might say dishonesty of their employers who charge the public exorbitant rates on the theory that such rates are necessary in order to pay for the high priced service.

In some cases I have no doubt that the employers take advantage of this custom to fleece the public on the one hand and their employes on the other. In many of the European hotels, especially those frequented by Americans, who have less sense about giving tips than any other people in the world, the head waiters and some other employes actually pay for the privilege of holding their positions because of the opportunity they give for getting tips.

The Pullman company pays the porters on its palace cars wages hardly sufficient to pay for their meals on the road. This rich and greedy corporation relies on the traveling public to pay these porters the wages they ought to be paid by the company. It always has been noticed that the Pullman company does not reduce its rates to the travelers on account of the fact that these travelers pay the wages of the porters.

A rich corporation like the Pullman company, ought to be compelled to pay its employes living wages and then in turn the traveling public ought to be protected against the tipping graft. Most of the money spent on tips is money wasted so far as the giver is concerned. The traveler on the dining car, that is the average traveler, will get just as good service if he gives no tip as if he does, because the average diner on a dining car never gives his tip until after the meal has been served and eaten. The waiter does not know whether he is to be given a tip or not until the traveler is ready to pay his bill.

Violations of Law

It is a current report that during the recent primary campaign some of the candidates gave beer parties to curry favor with a certain class of voters. They were candidates for offices in which if elected it would be their special duty to enforce the prohibitory law. When they gave beer parties or together with other candidates helped to pay the expenses of such parties they understood perfectly well that they were contributing to the violation of the law.

I say unhesitatingly that no candidate on either ticket who did this is entitled to the support of any conscientious and law abiding citizen. He was not only a party to the violation of the prohibitory law but he also was violating the law which forbids a candidate to either give away or to pay for liquors to be given to any voter for the purpose of influencing his vote.

There is no consistency in an officer prosecuting other persons for violating laws when he himself is a law breaker. The people of the United States, not all of them, but a large proportion of them are guilty of disrespect for and direct violation of law.

Two of the chronic evils of our citizenship are hypocrisy and disrespect for law.

A citizen of Topeka who admits that he drinks more or less beer and other liquor, but who also admits that he is rather ashamed of the fact that he does, and who always insists that laws should be obeyed not only by the citizens generally, but by the officials especially, says that it has been his experience among the men he has come in contact with, a good many of them professed prohibitionists, that most of them will take a drink, especially of beer when offered it. I believe that there are a great many people who would not take a drink of intoxicating liquor under any circumstances, but it is no doubt true that there are a great many inconsistent

people and a large sprinkling of hypocrites. I might say here that the men who profess to be prohibitionists and who nevertheless take a drink on the sly, are not the only hypocrites by any means. Some of the meanest, most dishonest and most contemptible hypocrites never take a drink of any sort of intoxicating liquors.

Hypocrisy is an evil which will perhaps never be eradicated; certainly not at any rate until men and women are a good deal different from what they are at present. However that may be, the decent people, the people who believe in law and respect for law, should punish any candidate who himself is a law violator.

Just to make this matter a little more specific I will say that if I am convinced that any candidate either for a state or county office has knowingly contributed to what is known as a beer or keg party I will not vote for that candidate in November.

Government Ownership

Senator Norris of Nebraska is one of the most progressive members of the upper house of Congress. A more or less careful reading of the Congressional Record discloses the fact that Norris is always standing for advanced ideas. He was one of the few senators who was opposed to the extreme military program which will be worked out with the aid of the munition factory owners, the big interests that wish the nation to be in shape to push trade with warships, and the President of the United States, who talks about peace but uses his tremendous power to put thru the most infamous military program ever proposed in this nation.

Senator Norris has become converted to the belief in government ownership of railroads and will introduce a bill calling for the purchase or construction of a nation-wide railroad system including primarily a thru line from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean and another from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Senator Norris believes the great railroad strike, which will perhaps be in operation soon, is the most powerful argument in favor of government ownership.

Watered stock he regards as the great evil of railroads. Many roads must earn interest and dividends on from two to five times their actual value. The strike he regards as inevitable. It may be patched up for a time but so long as the railroad managers must devote their time and all their energy and ability to earning dividends and interest on values which do not exist there is hanging over the traffic of this country a sword of fire.

It is my opinion that a great many intelligent railroad managers fully realize the truth of this and that at heart they are not averse to government ownership.

But right here is where there is certain to be an effort to shoulder these fake values Senator Norris speaks about on the shoulders of the people of the United States. The capitalists who hold the watered stock and bonds of these waterlogged railroads would be mighty well pleased if they could exchange their uncertain railroad bonds and stocks, which they know may have no selling value a year or two from now, for good United States bonds which are regarded as the safest investments in the world. I shall not be at all surprised to hear of a railroad lobby working in Congress for government ownership, but their real object will not be the benefit of the people who pay the freight, but the unloading of securities of doubtful value on the government.

I am and have been for a good many years in favor of government ownership of railroads. I believe that public utilities ought to be owned and operated by the public thru the general government or in case of local utilities thru the state and municipal government but I am decidedly opposed to the government paying for a lot of worthless wind and water.

Here ought to be the basis on which the purchase price shall be fixed: A careful and honest estimate should be made of the cost of building a new line of road we will say from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in making that estimate the government should exercise the same power that has been exercised by several of the European powers during this war in regulating the prices of supplies. It was discovered early in the war that selfish speculators and selfish manufacturers intended to enrich themselves out of the distress of their countries by getting control of the most needed supplies and then charging high prices. Germany, France and Great Britain checked this greedy and heartless design by fixing a maximum scale of prices.

If the government should decide to construct a line of railroad the interests controlling the things necessary to the building of a railroad would immediately lay their plans for holding up the government and making great profits out of contracts for material. The government could and should use its sovereign power to prevent that kind of a hold-up. Having learned approximately what it would cost to construct a transcontinental line equal to the best lines now crossing the country, the government should then offer to owners, of the lines already constructed an amount equal to what it would cost to construct with efficiency and honesty a new line equal in every respect to the one already constructed. If the owners of the already constructed line refuse to accept that offer then go ahead with the construction of the government line. In paying for the purchase of an old line or in the construction of a new line the government should not borrow the money from

interest collecting capitalists. Government notes, non-taxable and legal tender for the payment of government revenues, debts public and private and all obligation of the government should be issued in payment for labor and material necessary for the construction of the line.

It would perhaps be well to permit the exchange of these government notes into non-taxable 2 per cent bonds, the interest on said bonds to be paid out of the revenues of the road. The bonds would not be legal tender but might at any time when desired be exchanged for their face value in government notes. In fixing freight rates heretofore the policy of the railroads has been to charge all the traffic will bear, in other words load the heaviest burdens comparatively on the weak and the lightest burdens on the strong. This policy has brought vast riches to a few and great hardship to the many. It has built vast cities at certain places and strangled the commercial life out of places less favored.

The government which is supposed to deal in even-handed justice, altho it must be admitted that this is often a presumption unwarranted by facts, should reverse this rule and favor the weak as against the strong. In other words the small cities and towns should be given at least equal rates with the great centers of population and I think should be favored by giving them even better rates. The inevitable result of such a policy would be to greatly retard the growth of the large cities and greatly stimulate the growth of small cities and towns. Manufacturing enterprises of all kinds would spring up all over the country. Instead of the most enterprising and able young men continually drifting from the country and small towns to the great cities, because they can find better opportunities there, the tendency would be to drift from the big cities to the smaller towns for the same reason; because the opportunities for business would be better in the smaller towns than in the large cities.

Not only would the population of the country be much more evenly distributed and the dangerous congestion of the great cities be relieved, but there also would be a more even distribution of wealth and comfort. The producer living near the small city or town would find himself as near to the best market as the dweller near the great city.

The government of the United States should own and operate the railroads of the country but they should be acquired in a way that will not further enrich the speculators and despoil the masses.

In this connection attention should be called to the utterances of noted railroad presidents. President Ripley and others have for several years been declaring that we are rushing toward government ownership. There is reason to believe that the prospect is no longer unwelcome to those who control a number of the great railroad lines, provided, as I have said, that an arrangement can be made to exchange railroad stocks of doubtful value for government obligations of certain value.

A few years ago Rock Island stock, both preferred and common, sold well up to par, but even that excellent road could not assimilate the water that was poured into it and it was forced into the hands of receivers. Of course the value of the stock went down to practically nothing. The same thing has happened to the stocks of other roads which once were good property. Enormous fortunes have been built out of the manipulation of the stock and bonds of these roads. Now it would be a fine thing for the men who have bought up the stock of these wrecked corporations for almost nothing to induce the government to make that stock worth par, and that is exactly what will be attempted when it begins to be certain that government ownership is inevitable. If that scheme can be put over it will mean a new crop of multi-millionaires and a vast increase in the wealth of the multimillionaires we have already.

More About Mexico

I am in receipt of a printed circular containing an article written by Charles William Dabney, president of the University of Cincinnati. President Dabney writes of Mexico and our duty toward that unhappy country. A week or two ago Collier's Weekly reprinted an editorial of mine in which I advocated the appropriation of a large sum of money by our government to be used in educating and training in industrial pursuits as many as 50,000 Mexican boys and girls a year and keeping that up until these educated boys and girls would themselves regenerate Mexico.

The editor of Collier's scoffed at my proposition as utterly impracticable.

Now President Dabney I presume never saw my editorial, in fact I presume his editorial was written before mine, but I am pleased to see that he agrees with my idea. He proposes to establish in Mexico a great training college of the type of the Robert college of Constantinople, which was established by American missionaries but which has broadened out until it is practically non-sectarian and which has done a great work among the people not only of Turkey but of the Balkan states. There are those who insist that it is useless to try to enlighten the Mexican peons. Here is what President Dabney finds in regard to the capacities of those people:

"A missionary teacher, who spent 30 years in Mexico at the head of schools and who is now connected with one of our universities, testifies that the Mexican peon has all the qualities necessary to make a citizen of a republic if he were only educated and given a place on the land. The superintendent

of one of the large oil companies of Mexico who has used the peon men for 10 years tells me that they are as teachable, industrious, faithful, and loyal mechanics and laborers as he has ever employed.

"In the wretched situation in which we find Mexico there is one encouraging element. In their dark night there is one bright star. It is the star which thru the long and weary night of the last hundred years has ever beckoned them forward. This star is their desire for liberty and for education. Despite their ignorance, stupidity and brutality, this is the one thing for which we must admire the common people of Mexico. Thru a century of struggle they have nurtured this desire for education and have been true to this ideal of self government. However miserable their present plight, and however outrageous their recent conduct, we must believe that, holding stronger than ever to this desire and this ideal, the people of Mexico are today nearer the realization of their aspirations than ever before."

Correct, Mr. Dabney. And if correct, then what is the duty of this republic? Not to send an army into Mexico to shoot these peons and cause them to hate and distrust us. Let us hold out the hand of practical, helpful brotherhood. Let us out of our strength and wealth help to lift those miserable people to their feet and then teach them how to stand, to walk, and to build for themselves the free government of their ideals.

A German's Complaint

In the last week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, an article "Efficiency of Democracy" written by W. F. Ramsay, is certainly a misstatement of facts. As American citizens we believe in fair play, and give credit to whom credit is due. Had Mr. Ramsay cranked up his encyclopedia of knowledge and learned the truth; had he taken a trip to Germany and studied the system of government and conditions properly before the war he could not have written that article conscientiously. He would have found the Germans a God-fearing people, second to none in their form of government, and in the arts of war and peace. They have proved to the world that thoroughness which is the dominant characteristic of the German mind, and efficiency in every detail are the essential factors by which they hope to win the struggle against three-fourths of the world. HENRY C. JACOBS.

Ashland, Kan.

Really all that Mr. Ramsay tried to argue was that democracy was more efficient and a better form of government than autocracy, a view with which I fully agree, at least so far as its being a better form of government is concerned. Mr. Jacobs, who I assume is of Prussian birth or at least of Prussian ancestry, takes exception to this and argues for the Prussian military form of government. Mr. Jacobs has an entire right to his opinion, but what I am wondering is this: If Mr. Jacobs is so enamored with the Prussian form of government why did he leave there and why doesn't he go back there now? Just now Prussia, which dominates Germany, is needing all the help it can get.

Prohibition Has Paid

An extract from Governor Capper's address at the Nebraska Chautauqua Assembly, Lincoln, August 4, 1916, on "Results of Thirty-Four Years of Prohibition in Kansas."

On a dollar basis, merely, prohibition has paid. We are not paying dearly for this decency. The state tax in Kansas is only \$1.25 per thousand, the lowest, with two exceptions, in the United States. Compared with like cities Topeka's taxes are no higher and certainly are not sufficiently burdensome to bring a protest from the people.

Any student of such facts knows that no saloon ever contributed enough taxes to pay for the trouble it caused—no one ever heard of liquor interests producing enough revenue to pay for the police and the jails and the courts needed to hold the criminals the saloons create.

It is still the custom of wet communities, in wet or semi wet states, to pave the streets and roads with fines from vice resorts, while these resorts pave the way to perdition for the young people, but the cities of Kansas that have received no revenue whatever from vice have a lower tax rate than those cities which in the old days stuck to the last to the license-fining system.

More than 5 million dollars was spent by the cities of Kansas in the year ending June 30, 1916, for paving, electric lights, parks, waterworks and other municipal improvements, but not a dollar was contributed by the liquor traffic or commercialized vice.

Today there is no such thing as a slum or licensed red-light district in any city in Kansas. Nowhere in all the civilized world are moral conditions cleaner and better than in prohibition Kansas.

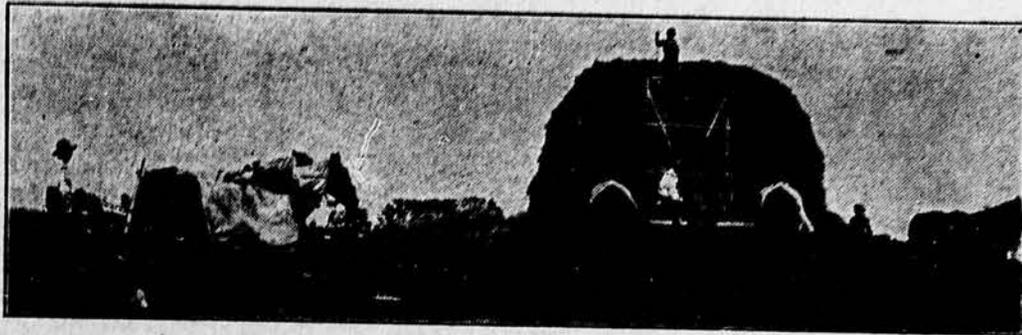
The last defense of the saloon is the plea that its revenue helps to pay the taxes. The saloon, wherever it exists, is our greatest public debt-maker, our greatest public burden.

To Grow More Alfalfa

The Acreage of This Legume in Kansas is Being Increased Rapidly

By F.B. Nichols, Associate Editor

AN ABNORMAL increase in the acreage of alfalfa is coming this year in Kansas. About 100,000 acres a year has been the usual rate of increase but if the conditions for the fall seeding are favorable it is probable that this rate will be increased materially, perhaps doubled. There are several reasons for this; one of these is that there is a greater appreciation of the value of this crop than ever among the average farmers. In addition there is a decided movement toward more diversified farming, especially in the main wheat districts, and of course, this is aiding greatly in increasing the acreage of this legume.



Big Yields are Produced from the Alfalfa on Most of the Fields in Kansas; This is the Most Profitable General Field Crop for the Conditions Here.

Kansas now has about 1 1/2 million acres of alfalfa, which is much larger than the acreage in any other state. This can quite profitably be increased until it is 3 or 4 million acres, if there is a proper increase in the livestock kept to eat it—and this seems to be the tendency. The interest in livestock is increasing rapidly in Kansas, and this is being accompanied by a proper increase in the numbers, too, especially with cattle. This means that there must be a great increase in the amount of protein-supplying crops used in this state, and alfalfa is the most valuable crop of this kind for Kansas.

A greater effort is needed in Kansas to get away from alfalfa hay farming. This business will not return so large a profit over a series of years as can be obtained if the hay is fed to stock on the place. It is true that abnormally high prices are paid for alfalfa some years—that was the rule two and three years ago—but it has not been true recently. The low prices have served to call attention forcefully to the fact that alfalfa hay farming is not a desirable business in which to engage, and that livestock will give much better returns as a permanent business.

One of the large factors that is encouraging the increase in the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas is the growing interest in dairying. The dairy business in this state has been very profitable in the last five years on farms where it is handled properly, and there has been a rapid development. Alfalfa has taken a vital part in this, which has brought forth a still greater need for an increase in the acreage.

Still another factor that is aiding in the abnormal increase this year is the effort that is being made to get away from exclusive wheat farming. Hessian fly injury and other troubles have been obvious in many wheat growing communities in the last two years. These things, in addition to the fact that many men look for much lower prices before the wheat crop of 1917 is harvested is tending to reduce the acreage. If the war ends and the vast quantities of wheat stored in Russia are thus made available prices are certain to decline, for the demand will be reduced and the

supply will be increased very materially. Back of the whole movement for a larger acreage of alfalfa and less grain, and of more fundamental importance than all the other factors is the help which the alfalfa gives in conserving the soil fertility. The importance of fertility conservation is better appreciated in Kansas than ever, and a real effort is being made in many communities to use better cropping methods. Alfalfa supplies a huge amount of nitrogen and humus to the soil. It should be used more as a rotation crop; that is, the aim should be to sow additional fields to the crop, and then to plow it up in five or six years. The stored fertility thus is made available to increase the yields of the following grain crops.

There has been a great increase in the percentage of success encountered in getting a stand of alfalfa in the last few years in Kansas. Many farmers have got to the point where they are just as certain of getting a stand of this crop as they are of getting a stand of other ordinary field crops. This is because the technique of preparing a field for this crop now is well understood. There is a very general appreciation of the importance of working the seedbed just as early as possible. Fields that are in a spring grain crop should be plowed about 4 inches deep, on an average, just as soon as the grain is removed. It is important then to work the field after every rain until seeding time, which in Kansas usually comes in August.

Many variations are found from this method of preparing the seedbed. Any system is good that will give a firm soil at seeding time, with a shallow blanket of loose dirt on top. It is necessary that there should be an abundance of moisture and plant food in the soil, and if this is not there the seeding should be delayed until it can be obtained, even if one must wait a year. There should always be enough moisture in the soil to start the seeds and to enable young plants to develop some roots—don't sow the seed if the soil is absolutely dry.

There is a need for good judgment in deciding on the legume to grow, for in some cases better results can be obtained from some of the clovers. There is a great deal of land where Sweet or Red clover will give the larger crops, but on land that is well adapted to alfalfa the best profits may be obtained from this crop. For example, on low sandy soil along a river, Sweet clover frequently will do much better than al-

fa, and this sometimes is true on land formed from shale and sandstone. Red clover frequently will outyield alfalfa on clay soils, and on similar heavy land. Both Sweet clover and Red clover are grown extensively in Allen county, on many fields that absolutely will not produce alfalfa. There are fields of alfalfa in that county, too, on bottom soil well adapted to the crop, where the yields and profits are much higher than they can possibly be from the clovers.

But over the larger part of Kansas alfalfa is the best legume. The increase in knowledge concerning the preparing of the seedbed has increased greatly the range of soil over which a good stand can be produced. This is true not only in this state; the acreage of this legume is increasing rapidly farther east, in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois, where its value is being appreciated to a greater extent every day. As a rule the counties which are high in the acreage of alfalfa also are noted as rich counties—if you do not believe this just consider such counties as Jewell, with 51,293 acres; Butler, 45,629 acres; Washington, 32,149 acres; and Cowley, 41,334 acres. While all the prosperity of these excellent counties is not due to alfalfa, it has helped greatly. The fact is very obvious that there is a close relation between the prosperity of a community and the acreage of alfalfa and the other legumes. For one thing, in addition to the profits which are obtained from the crop, a large alfalfa acreage also is a good indication that considerable attention is being paid to soil fertility in that section, and also that it is probable that there is a great deal of livestock.

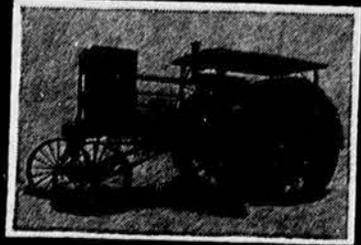
However, there has been a decrease with the alfalfa acreage in some places where a much larger planting would be desirable. Norton county is a good example of this. The acreage of alfalfa has been decreasing in that county for several years, until it was down to 8,608 acres in 1914, which is a bad showing, when the excellent adaptation of the soil of this county to alfalfa is considered. Of course, it is true that a part of the decrease in the alfalfa acreage in that county was on the upland soil that is not adapted to the crop, but it is just as true that there are many thousands of acres of bottom land in that county that should be growing alfalfa which are used for grain crops. Northwestern Kansas is not paying nearly so much attention to alfalfa on the bottom lands as it should.

In the opposite corner of the state there also is a remarkably small acreage of alfalfa; Cherokee county grew 942 acres of alfalfa in 1914, while Crawford county had but 1,272 acres. Of course it is true that the soils in that section are not all well adapted to the crop, but it is just as true that the alfalfa would grow much better if some attention were paid to getting the fields in good condition.

The increase in the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas is a mighty encouraging thing. It indicates that a more profitable agriculture is to be established, and that soil fertility conservation is to receive more attention. It is to be hoped that the conditions will be favorable for the big seeding this fall, and if this is the case the alfalfa acreage in Kansas in 1917 will be by far the largest ever known.



Red Clover in Woodson County; This Legume is Adapted Better than Alfalfa to Some of the Heavy Clay Soils in Southeastern Kansas.

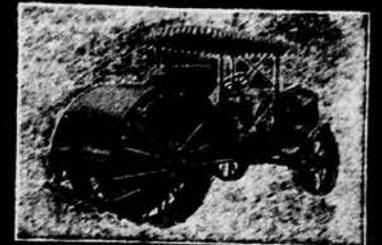


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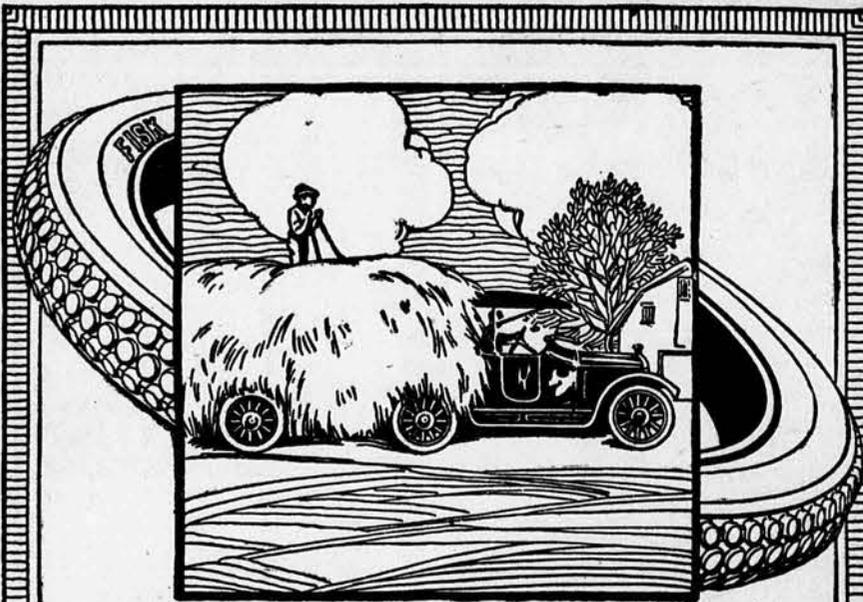
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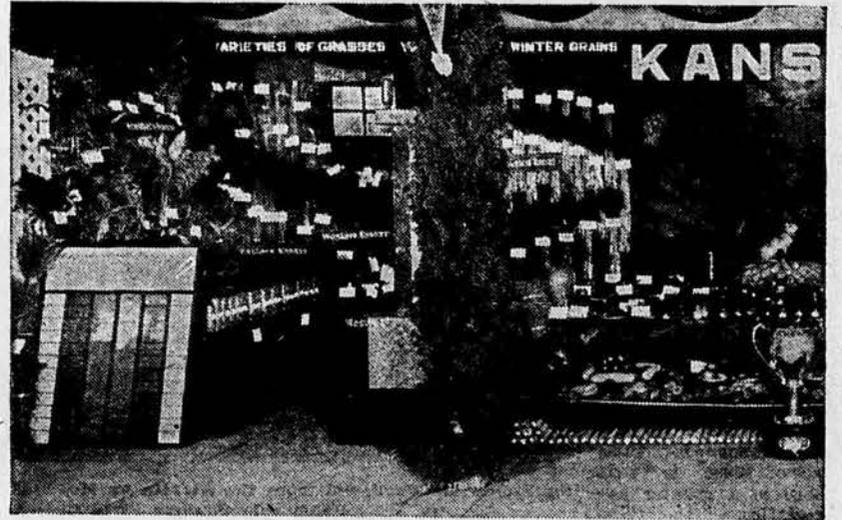
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To Decide Top Notch Farmers

Soil-Products Exposition Will be Down on the Border

BY TOM BLACKBURN



At the Denver Exposition Last Year the Kansas State Agricultural College Won the Cup. This is a View of Part of the Exhibit.

HUMAN beings always have had a desire to know what is the best in the world; what athlete has run 100 yards in the fastest time or what was the best show steer ever grown. We have carried on this search for the perfect in nearly every phase of human existence. Breakfast cocoas and tractors are graded and gold medals given them by expositions today, and the winners advertise that impartial judges have crowned their efforts with the ivy leaf.

The man who grew the best wheat this summer in all the world will have his light taken from under the bushel at the International Soil-products exposition next October. The farmer exhibiting the best half-bushel of wheat will receive \$100 in gold, in addition to the regular class prize of \$15, while the best collective exhibit by an individual farmer will win cash and trophies to the amount of nearly \$200.

The exposition is to be held in conjunction with the International Farm congress and will meet at El Paso, Texas, October 17 to 26.

Any farmer, county, commercial club, province, or state may exhibit. Kansas will have its show prepared by the Kansas State Agricultural college. The legislature made no appropriation and, as the board of agriculture never exhibits, all credit will be due to the agricultural college. B. S. Wilson of the division of agriculture has been assigned to getting up the exhibit. He had charge of the show at Denver, the last meeting place of the exposition, and won the cup. The legislature appropriated money to help with this show.

If this cup is won three times in succession by the state it may be retained.

Some idea as to how carefully exhibits are prepared may be gathered from the instructions as to finishing show wheat: "With soft cloth polish each straw in the sheaf. . . . do not use string in tying bundles of grain. The string is liable to cut."

El Paso will be an entertaining town to visit this fall. In addition to the interest accruing to the soils-products exhibition there is the Mexican city of Juarez lying across the Rio Grande, and the troop camps on the border—which may be there in October. The city has good hotels and accommodation for the thousands of visitors that will stream in from all over the world.

The value of winning places is not in the cash value of the premium; the advertising value is a thousand fold as precious and brings competitors across several seas and continents. Consequently there is a scramble for entry.

An idea may be gained of the premium list by taking grass and sorghum seeds: first for alfalfa and Sudan grass is \$3; second place brings \$2; Brome grass seed, Sweet clover, Sweet sorghum, timothy, and flax will draw prizes of \$2 apiece for first and \$1 for next place. Class 17—vegetables—have a uniform scale of \$2 for first and \$1 for alternative position. There is nearly everything on the list—rutabagas, green peppers, onions, peachblow potatoes, wurtzel beets—all mingle freely with the usual varieties.

A number of special premiums and sweepstakes will be given by commercial companies.

There are premiums hung up for collective exhibits by states, counties, districts, and experimental or demonstration stations which should call forth a most lively effort in this line, and result in the staging of a line of exhibits, especially of the Southwestern states, counties and districts, which will demonstrate the advantages and illustrate the resources of this region most convincingly.

Dry-farmed products grown west of the 100th meridian, or in sections having less than 25 inches annual rainfall, will have the privilege of entering in two separate classifications. There is a special list of premiums for this class of products, not open to other competition, but the products of the dry-farmer can enter the general classes.

The best state exhibit will be awarded a silver trophy cup valued at \$500, \$200 and an engraved certificate. The second best state exhibit will draw \$150, a \$200 trophy cup and an engraved certificate. The third prize in this class is a certificate and \$100.

Nearly \$1,000 in cash and trophies is offered in the county collective classes. The 1916 catalog and premium list is a most interesting little book. Copies may be had free by addressing the secretary at El Paso.

An association of sugar manufacturers in Germany offers a price of 10,000 marks (\$2,380) for the best process and apparatus for drying leaves and tops of sugar beets.

STRENGTH AND FOOD

The First Comes From the Last.

When proper food is used in sickness the recovery is much more rapid and sure; and a food that is good, and easy of digestion, is right for anyone.

A Pa. woman was taken down with nervous prostration and heart trouble and for weeks she could not find proper food.

She writes: "The medicine I took for my nerves and heart seemed to injure my stomach, and I grew steadily worse until I could retain nothing. For weeks I was kept alive on beef tea and lime water and after a while I could not even continue that."

"I grew weaker and weaker until one day my daughter suggested that I try Grape-Nuts dry, as I could not retain anything moistened. After the third day I began to steadily mend and for weeks and months I ate them three times a day."

"When I began eating Grape-Nuts I weighed only 75 pounds; now I weigh 110 and am doing my housework and eating nearly any and everything. I tell everyone I hear complain of poor stomach to try Grape-Nuts, and many have on the strength of what the food has done for me." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

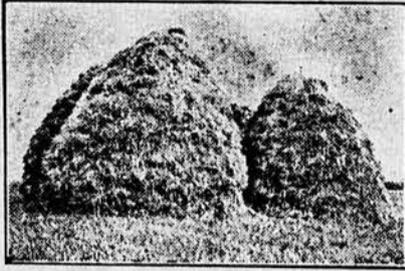
Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Listed Corn is Doing Well

There Will be Less Top Planting in Coffey County

BY HARLEY HATCH

TODAY completes the fifth week without rain. As all of these five weeks have been hot you may know that we are getting too dry for comfort. The corn is suffering severely. On the first of this week I heard a good judge of conditions give it as his opinion that the corn crop had already been cut in two; since then conditions have been growing worse rapidly.



Oats Made a Fair Crop.

Could we have rain at once this county would still raise considerable corn. Some fields are already a total loss while others are yet in fair shape. Listed corn is standing the dry weather by far the best and to judge from what I hear farmers say about the matter I do not expect to see much corn top planted in this county next year. Many are favorably considering the plan of double listing, listing deep the first time and shallower at the time of planting. That plan strikes me as a good one.

This dry spell is like that of 1901 over again. It is not like that of 1913, at least so far as it has gone, for we have as yet had no hot winds. The prevailing winds for some time have been light but have nearly all come from the southeastern quarter, for which we are thankful. The breeze falls at night to rise a little during the day. This makes working conditions very good; I have been working in the hay or threshing all of this week and have not on any day suffered from the heat and those two jobs, especially that of threshing, are about as hot as any that could be done in the open.

When it is mentioned that this summer is like that of 1901 many farmers who were not here at that time ask "What did you raise that year?" We will be far ahead of that year so far as crops are concerned. In 1901 the dry weather set in early and the prairie grass was a very short crop, even less than that of 1913. Chinch bugs were present that year and in this locality no oats was raised. This year we have a very fair crop of oats and hay is a good crop both in quality and tonnage. Potatoes were a failure in 1901 while this year we have a fair crop.

As to corn it seems to me that conditions are just about the same as in 1901. In that year we had some corn in the more favored places. We cut up all the corn that year and by husking out the best managed to get enough grain for our horses without buying. We made no effort to feed hogs that year and shall not this time. Our present aim is to dispose of all our hogs except enough sows for breeding stock. We shall sell the old sows and keep the best of the pigs of the 1916 crop, not aiming to have them farrow before May 1. In this way we can get thru the winter on a small amount of corn. I think there will be corn enough this year on part of our fodder to make fair feed for the cattle. All this is going on the supposition that it will not rain inside of the next week.

Practically all of the prairie hay will be in bale or stack today. Both the qual-



Cutting Weeds in the Orchard.

ity and quantity of this crop are very satisfactory. As for the price, the less said the better. During the last week there has been a drop of \$1 a ton in price which would leave \$5 a ton as about the top price that could be paid here for the best baled hay delivered on track. The best feature of the hay situation is that the quality is fine and that it will go far toward helping out any grain shortage so far as young horses and cattle are concerned. They will winter well if they can have plenty of good hay and fodder even if they get but little grain. If the hay had been of poor quality and the grain lacking too they would not do so well.

We have been helping a brother hay this week. His barn is located near his hay ground and so he fills it with loose hay instead of having it baled. This is a good way where the hay is close for loose hay feeds out better than that which is baled and one saves the baling cost beside. His barn is not equipped with slings but instead a horse fork is used. Slings work better in prairie hay but the fork this year does very well because the hay grew to a fair size. It is some bother to carry and place slings when loading especially with a hay loader but slings are ahead when unloading time comes. We are using our loader for the twelfth season and it works just as well as it did the year it was bought—1905. Our only expense on it in that time has been for 100 feet of 1/4 inch rope which we bought this year to replace the old rope on the elevator. This loader will put more hay on the wagon than four men and put it on in better shape too. We seldom tip over or lose any hay off a load put on with the loader; it delivers the hay on the rear end of the load evenly and it is seldom that a load is heavier on one side.

Threshing is over in this locality. The yield of oats was not so good as was expected but most of us were looking for this. Red rust was present during the last 10 days of ripening and I never knew this condition to have anything but a bad effect on the yield. The average yield in this locality was from 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. On this farm the yield was 25 bushels of very good quality. The weight is fair and as the grain was never wet from the time it was cut until it was put in the bin the color is of the best. There was more or less oats raised on nearly all the farms of this locality which helps out the situation greatly so far as horse feed is concerned. One neighbor, who raised about 1,500 bushels, has been selling out his surplus this week for 45 cents a bushel and I understand he has sold all he had to spare at that figure right on the farm.

Most of the oats raised this year were from seed imported last spring from Texas. Most of this imported seed contained Johnson grass and because of this many farmers did not sow their oats even after they had brought them home. Others sowed after giving the seed a thoro cleaning while others did not clean the seed at all but sowed Johnson grass and all. I have yet to hear of any of the grass being found in any field and I suspect that perhaps it may never have come up, being rotted by the cold, wet weather of March and April. I have been told that the imported oats gave better results this year than home grown seed. It is said that the oats from the imported seed made a better yield and are better in weight and quality.

(Continued on Page 16.)

Better Cut Silage Helps To Increase Stock Profits

THESE animals were fed on silage cut by Silver's "Ohio." Note their records. "Ohio" cut silage makes better feed than ordinary silage. Better because it's cut more uniform—picks air-tight in the silo—free from air pockets—mold-proof—ferments properly—gives the animal all of the good food value of the corn or silage material.

Silver's "Ohio" The Logical Silo Filler

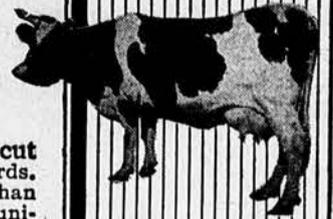
The secret of cutting Silverized silage is all in the construction of the "Ohio"—the pioneer silo filler. The strength of the machine, the giant grip feed rollers, and double-bearing, non-springing knife cylinder all combine to give you a fine, evenly-cut silage no matter how hard you crowd the machine. You can get the knives at half inch cut and you get half inch. With heavy bearings at both ends, they cannot spring away from the cutter bar. Silage is all mold-proof—no shreds—nor leaves can work through.

But there are many other big features in the "OHIO." The beater feed, friction reverse, direct drive, single lever control, non-explosive blower, etc. Write and let us tell you about them—and why more "Ohios" are used by Experiment Stations and Colleges than all other fillers. Backed by 62 years' manufacturing experience.

Two Books—FREE

One is our catalog. The other is our booklet on "Silverized Silage." Write for them today.

The Silver Mfg. Co., 348 Broadway, Salem, O.



High Lawn H. Dekol
25592.5 lbs. milk;
1247.92 lbs. butter
in 365 days



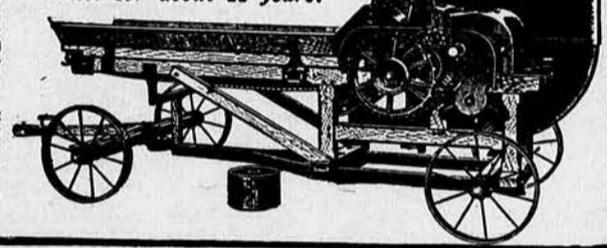
Banostine Belle Dekol
27404.4 lbs. milk;
1322.94 lbs. butter
in 365 days



Maplecrest Pontiac Flora Hartog
25106.3 lbs. milk;
1232.84 lbs. butter
in 365 days

Animals illustrated here are owned by the Maplecrest Stock Farm Co., Kalamazoo, Mich. They have had an "Ohio" Cutter for about 12 years.

Silver's "Ohio" is made in seven sizes—fit any farmer's needs. 40 to 300 tons a day. Four horsepower up to big tractor power. Special Light Draft Model—adapted for home silo filling. For four to eight horsepower gas engine. Write for three-color folder on these.



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SANDWICH (ETERNAL) CYPRESS FARM ELEVATOR

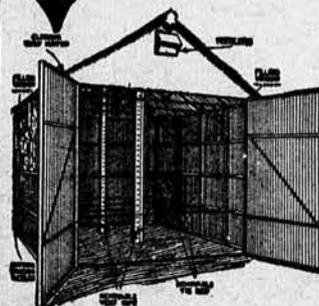
means three cents to four cents a bushel extra profits; it means faster work, less labor and money saved. The body of the Sandwich Elevator is built of Cypress—the wood that outlasts and outwears steel. Made in rigid non-sagging sections. Has corn cleaning grate and screen which screens out shelled corn, husks and silk. A boy can run this elevator and crib the husked corn as fast as seven men. Our free Elevator Book tells the answer to all crib and granary questions. Write for a copy now.

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Studebaker Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Write House Nearest You.



Get 10c to 30c More Per Bushel

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Steel Grain House

The extra profit on one year's crop will more than pay for StefcO. When not in use as a grain house it can be used as a garage, implement house, wagon shed and for other purposes. Heavy steel frame rigidly braced, corrugated, galvanized sheet steel sides. Easily erected in half day—bolts together, no riveting. Standard size—10 feet wide, 15 feet long, 8 feet to eaves, capacity 1000 bushels. Additional 5-foot sections may be had to make any length house desired. Fire-proof, vermin-proof, wind-proof, water-proof.

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Steel Fabricating Company Chicago Heights, Illinois

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These gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile Tops and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are

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These gloves are just the thing for automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable.

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Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. G, Topeka, Kan.

A College Girl's Clothes

What to Pack in Your Trunk for School this Winter

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS



SOMEWHERE in Kansas is a girl who is going away to college for the first time this September. Of course there are dozens and dozens, yes, hundreds of girls here in Kansas who are going to do the very same thing, but it is this one particular girl you are especially interested in because this girl is you. You've been planning and working for college almost as long as you can remember, maybe, and now that the time is nearly here you feel like a fairy tale princess whose three magic wishes have come true.

Of course you are wondering what clothes you will need, for the very first thought that pops into a woman's mind when she decides to go anywhere is "What shall I wear?" Don't make the mistake of having your wardrobe too elaborate. The best dressed girls always wear the plainest clothes, but they choose colors that are becoming and styles that suit their type of figure.

A coat suit of serge or broadcloth or some other woolen material is the foundation of every college girl's wardrobe. This should be bought ready made as ordinary home dressmakers cannot give the proper tailored effect. It will cost between \$20 and \$30. Remember that the plainer the lines of this suit the more service you will get out of it and the more stylish you will look in it. This suit will do for traveling, going shopping or to church, and for classroom wear. With it you will need three or four waists of crepe de chine in white or colors that match the suit. They should be made with long sleeves and collars that may be worn high or low and should be in plain shirtwaist style.

The Sailor Style is Good.

A woolen dress will be needed for school wear when the weather is very cold. This should be dark in color, navy blue or brown or green, and may be brightened with washable white collar and cuffs. The sailor dress never goes out of style for school girls and is always becoming. The Sunday best dress should be a silk. A soft tan or a medium blue or green are good colors for this dress as it must be neither too light nor too somber. You will like it better if it is made with long sleeves and does not have elaborate trimming. You will need a long coat to wear with these dresses. Select one of a color that will look well with both.

There are always parties and receptions for new students given by the churches of the college town, the Young Woman's Christian association and various college organizations. The best white dress you had this summer will be the proper thing to wear to them, or a pretty white blouse with a white skirt of pique or gabardine. If you expect to go to dances and other parties during the year you will need a simple evening dress with short sleeves and a slightly low neck. It may be made of white net or of crepe de chine in pale pink, blue or yellow. Take with you the wash dresses and waists you had this summer as you will wear them until late in October.

Now about your hat. Fall hats begin to appear on the streets as early as August these days so if your summer hat looks shabby, do not take it with you. Girls who can afford only one hat must choose a very plain one with no ostrich plumes or fussy trimming. Elaborate hats are out of place for traveling or shopping or school wear. Select a color that will harmonize with the suit and the coat and the two dresses. It is far safer and better taste to stick to shades of one color for everything than to have a green hat and a blue suit and a brown coat, and feel as if you were attired in

Joseph's coat every time you go out.

Put a middy blouse or two into your trunk and a sweater and an old skirt for "hiking" and picnics. A raincoat, rubbers and an umbrella are necessities also. Then you will need a kimono of flowered lawn or cotten crepe and a big, warm woolly blanket bathrobe to cuddle up in when there are hard lessons to study on cold winter nights, and some bedroom slippers. Get a pair of sensible, low heeled shoes for school wear and a pair of dressier ones for best. Don't try to wear low shoes and thin silk stockings in December and January. It not only is foolish but it looks foolish, too, and no girl wishes to look ridiculous. White kid gloves that will wash like cotton may be bought now and are the correct kind to wear for best. You will need a pair of dark kid gloves to match your suit also.

Take plenty of underwear durable enough to withstand the attacks of the washwomen who can demolish a delicate lace-trimmed garment in a single scrubbing. Underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs and all garments that are sent to the laundry must be marked plainly with your full name written in indelible ink. You will have to keep track of your clothes yourself at school, you know. There will be no mother to do it for you. You'll have to do your own mending, too; and be sure that you do it. No girl, no matter how pretty and expensive her wardrobe was in the first place, can hope to look pretty and neat if she goes around with buttons missing and seams ripped and coats and skirts that need pressing.

An Outfit for the Baby

This set of patterns includes everything a baby needs. It consists of a coat, cap, dress, petticoat in princess style, flannel petticoat, kimono, sacque, shirt and nightgown or slip. Every gar-



ment is designed so that there will be no twisting or turning of the infant while it is being dressed. The patterns, No. 7815, are cut in one size only. They may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. The price of the set is 10 cents.

There's a Right Way to Can Corn

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON.

When we first started to can corn, we tried to follow the directions given in the canner books. These suggested that the corn be gathered the day it was to be canned, cut from the cob and put into the cans, leaving about an inch space at the top for expansion. We were then advised to pour on a weak brine solution and to seal the cans without tipping. After the cans of corn had been boiled about 20 minutes, they were to be taken from the canner and the

sealing completed. We were unable to seal while the steam was shooting out of the small vent hole. If we waited until the cans were cool, undesirable bacteria had entered and the corn often came out of the can unfit to use. We marvel that any canner firm should advise such a laborious and unsafe method.

Our next efforts were to follow the suggestions given for factory use. We were using Mexican June corn—the South's substitute for sweet corn. It was only half the task to husk this corn, that is prepared for dry weather by the thickness of its husk, when one person chopped the butt ends off the ears. We have found this true in husking all corn. After the corn was husked we cut it from the cobs, taking care to cut only half the kernel and to scrape out the rest so no cob would be cut. We boiled this cut corn in a large boiler for a few minutes and then completely sealed it in the cans and cooked at 230 degrees for 50 minutes. Using this method we have had very few cans that were failures. The only difficult part of the work has been the cooking of the corn. It must be stirred constantly or it will stick to the bottom of the boiler. If any corn is burned onto the bottom, the whole batch is ruined in so far as flavor is concerned.

We are going to try the directions given in the bulletin for Girls' canning clubs this year. The writer of the bulletin suggests that the corn be cooked on the cob and then cut and placed in the cans ready to seal. We wonder why we have never thought of that method.

We have three varieties of sweet corn this summer: the Golden Bantam, extra early and of small ears as the name implies; Country Gentleman, of irregular kernels and said to be the sweetest sweet corn; and the Early Evergreen. The size of the Evergreen ear makes it the best variety to can.

We have had some of the best beans for canning purposes this summer that we have ever tried. "The Bountiful" was the name given by the seed catalog and we have found the name most appropriate. This bean is absolutely stringless. We canned as many quarts as we desired and have picked and shelled the remainder of the crop. Such beans are larger than the navy bean but otherwise there is little difference in their value for use in winter.

The mother who expects to provide busy-work and entertainment for little children this winter may now secure much valuable material. Rye straw, especially good for braiding, may be tied in bundles. If these bundles are rolled up in paper wrapping and put away, the straw will not break and make a litter. A little soaking in warm water makes it ready to use. Leaves of the cat-tail plant make an excellent substitute for raffia in basket weaving. Hollow stems of the honeysuckle vine furnish much amusement as do milkweed pods, and thistle heads. Kindergartens use colored autumn leaves for patterns in cutting out paper leaves and for models by which the child may, with crayon or brush, color his paper leaf. Maple leaves are especially good if pressed but they will do very well if collected when dry and placed in a box. Feathers are scattered everywhere when turkeys are moulting. If the large quills are saved, an Indian's headdress is easily made.

The women of a rural club near here have had Professor Sherwood of the Kansas State Agricultural college to demonstrate and explain to them the art of caponizing. By paying 50 cents apiece the ladies and any of their family that wished could attend lectures on two successive days. Some of the members furnished the chickens used in the demonstration. Inquiries were answered, much was learned, and all report an enjoyable "get together."

Mixed Pickles

Shred 1 large head of cabbage and 1 quart of onions. Cut into inch bits 1 quart of string beans and 1 bunch of celery and cut into 1/2 inch rounds 3 dozen small cucumbers. Mix together and boil for an hour in 1 gallon of cider vinegar, 1 pound of sugar and 2 table-spoons of salt. Can while hot. Mustard seed may be added for the flavor if desired.

Mrs. O. G. Republic Co., Kansas.

When baking potatoes, prick them deeply with a fork before putting them in the oven. They will cook better and quicker for the pricking.

A Summer Travel Story

Uncle Robert Tells the Children How Mountains are Built

BY W. CLEMENT MOORE

THE DAY had finally come when Uncle Robert, papa, mamma and the children were to take their mountain trip and they were all up early prepared for a busy day. A luncheon sufficient for all was a part of the preparation; a guide was procured and the party started merrily on their way.

Down a quaint old country road they were led. Herds of well fed cattle grazed quietly in the fields by the roadside, while the sheep, ducks and geese in field and pond afforded amusement to the children. Once a gentle little colt edged its way up to the fence and, to Frank's delight, stood quite still while he ran up and patted its nose. New scenes were in store for them tho for they had now reached the first up-slope of the nearest mountain base. The road, which had now become little more than a broad footpath, led them around the base of the first peak and then ascended the side of one of a long chain of rather high mountains. Just as they had al-



"-the Water's Fine."

most reached the point where the toilsome tramp up the mountain side was to begin, Frank suddenly darted into a side path, pointing as he ran to a spot a few yards away where a natural excavation had laid bare the folds of the mountain layers just above a little lake, and exclaiming:

"Tell me, Uncle Robert! does not this represent the strata of the mountain?"

"Upon my soul, boy, you have found a good object lesson," said uncle, who had puffed his way to the place.

"This shows us even more than rock strata tho, for it clearly shows the manner of the stretching and pulling of the earth which has thrown up these mountain chains. Now, if we could divide these mountains across their entire lengths it would show us the rocks of which the mountains are built or formed, arching beautifully upward to form the mountains and downwards to form the valleys, thus bringing out clearly the layers of soil, shale, clay, peat, sandstone, slate, coal, and the like of which the strata may be composed."

"Are there any terms for upward and downward folds?" asked mamma.

"Yes," answered uncle, "I believe if my memory serves me correctly, that upward arches are called anticlines while the descending ones are termed synclines. This one then is a syncline and has been uncovered evidently by either coal miners or clay diggers."

The party now passed on up the mountain side, pausing now and then to admire the mountain flowers that grew along the way, to knock off a specimen of rock with the little hammer they had brought, or to scent the freshness of the mountain air. At noon they had reached a point on the mountain side where there was not only a shady nook, but a rippling stream, and a beautiful view of the valley and town.

"This is delightful," cried papa, throwing himself on the grass while mamma spread the lunch.

The opinion was heartily echoed by the children, who however, we must admit, had the better eye on the lunch instead of the scenery just at this time.

Lunch over and the party rested, the return trip was begun, for Uncle Robert suggested that they reach home in time to label their specimens before they forgot just where they had found them. It was a delightful outing and the collections made on that day are still highly prized by Frank and May.

For the benefit of our boy and girl readers we give a list of some of their specimens and we trust you will look them up to find just what they mean;

there were specimens of shale, gneiss, conglomerate, mica, hornblende, chist, iron ore, coal, slate, peat, quartz, and coalspar. The children mounted each specimen carefully on a wooden base and labeled them under the direction of Uncle Robert, and they are now to be found in their mineral case at their home in the city.

Do You Like Pets?

Perhaps all boys and girls who are fond of pets will not grow into famous men and women, but it is an interesting fact that most persons of genius have loved animals. The poet Byron had a tame bear for a pet, when he was a young man in college. Later he preferred more gentle pets and in his travels during the latter years of his life he always was accompanied by a small menagerie of horses, dogs, monkeys and birds.

Another English poet, Cowper, was very fond of his dumb companions and preached kindness to animals in many of his poems. A much quoted line of his says,

"I number not in my list of friends One who would needlessly step on a worm."

His favorite pets were a cat, a Spaniel and a tame hare.

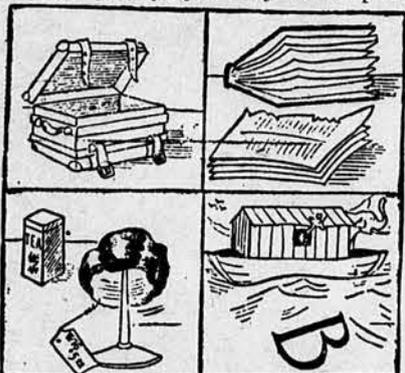
Leonardo da Vinci, a great Italian artist, was noted for his fondness for birds and it is said that as he walked thru the streets of Milan he would buy caged birds on sale in the shops and set the tiny prisoners free. His habit of freeing birds won for him the name of the Bird Man, and he is said to have valued this name more than any of the honors he ever won by his great genius with the brush.

A large St. Bernard dog named Ponto was the constant companion of General

Grant during the last eight years of the great soldier's life. Ponto accompanied the general on all his walks and when Grant became too weak and wasted by disease to leave the porch of his Mount McGregor home the faithful dog passed whole days dozing and watching at his side. After General Grant's death Ponto moped sadly and Mrs. Grant sent the dog to the country place of a friend. Here Ponto lived for 10 or 12 years.

Parts of a Tree

Each square in this puzzle represents a part of a tree. If you guess them correctly perhaps you may win a prize.



A package of postcards for the five boys and girls sending in the best answers by August 22. Address your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

That the world is growing better means that the ruling thoughts are those seeking brighter, better things, higher levels of vision.—Max.



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When you look at cars priced \$100 to \$200 more than the Allen, ask yourself this:—

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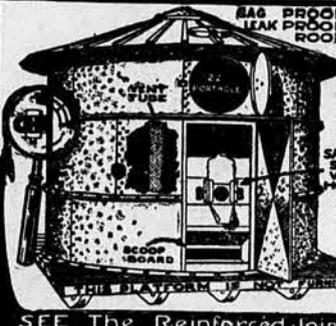
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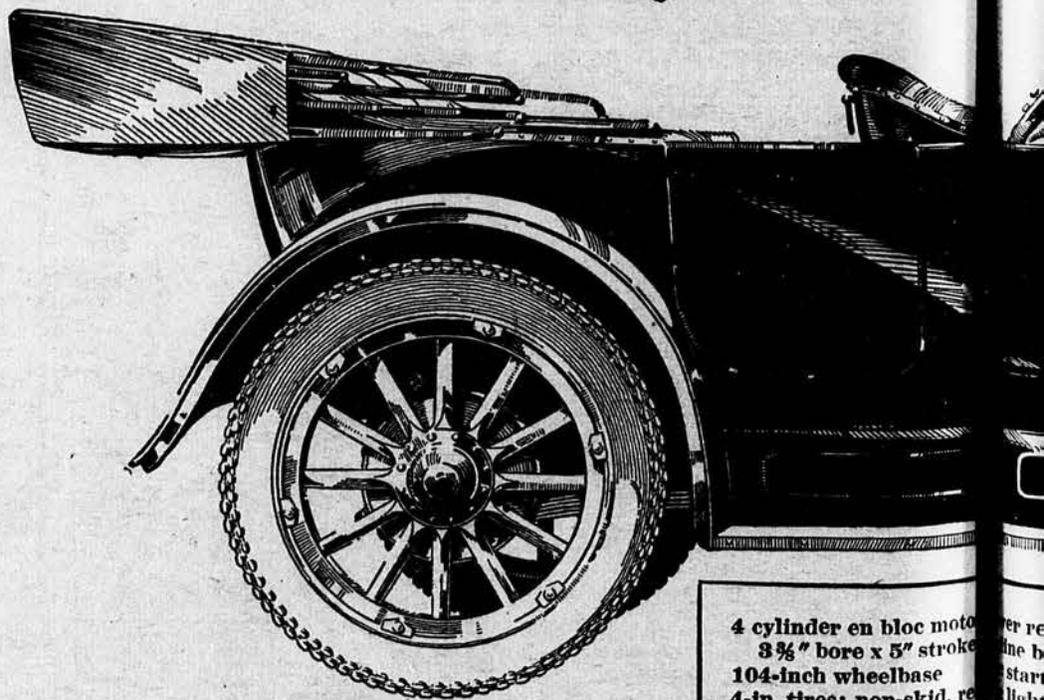
it has been getting fifty miles an hour and with ease.

We have scores of telegrams showing that eighteen to twenty-five miles per gallon of gasoline is not unusual.

The performance of this car is almost beyond belief.

Take any other low-priced car on the market. Pit it against this new Overland. Compare them for sheer speed, for abundance of power, for riding comfort and economy, and you'll find this car will back anything else clean off the boards.

That's a strong statement, but a fact nevertheless.



4 cylinder en bloc motor
3⅜" bore x 5" stroke
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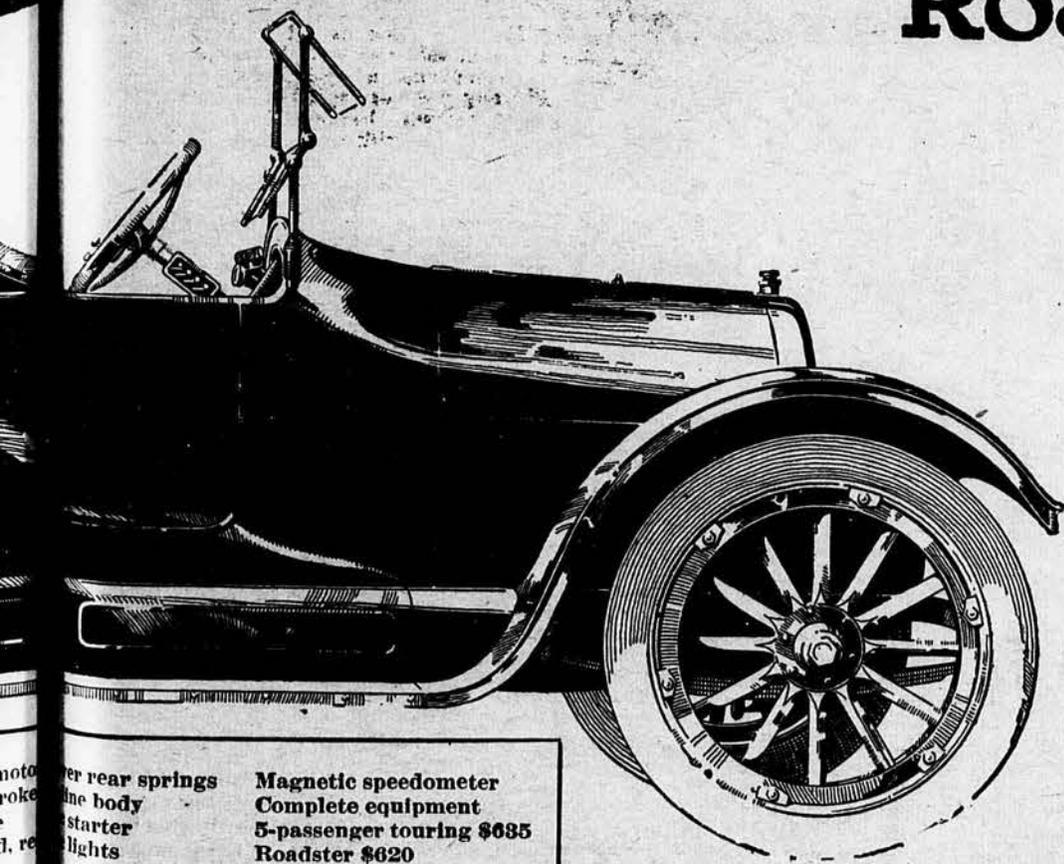
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able rims and practically every accessory found on the highest priced cars.

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If you wish to become a member of the Household Dish Club, send us your name and address and we will then send you illustration of the dishes in colors and full information about how to secure these beautiful dishes free.

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Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

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A Letter to Pig Club Friends

My dear Jack: It's 8 o'clock in the morning and for two hours I've been mowing weeds. The rhythmic swing of the scythe brought back forgotten memories. Again I was a boy back on the old home farm cleaning up the fence corners at dad's request. And again there was the temptation to "play hookey." I could hear the splash of fish as they leaped in the nearby river; there was the lure of the old swimming hole; a saucy squirrel invited chase, all outdoors called "come and play," but altho perspiration ran in little rivulets down my neck I finished the task. I've no use for a quitter. Have you?

That was an unnecessary question, Jack. You are no quitter or you'd have chucked up the pig club work long ago. Keeping records isn't an easy task for a boy. And there have been times when it seemed as if everything was going wrong. Many a night you've come

who goes to sleep on the bases never ties up the score. I'm the captain of the pig club team, Jack. You are at third base in your work. Heads up! Look alive! Let's make a clean steal of home.

We've got some cripples on the team, Jack, and that means that every breed club booster must play harder to win. A few boys have met with mishaps and are out of the game, but not a boy quit. And you who've had luck must put over a win for your breed. Red, black, belted, snubnosed or white, which will win in the race? It's not so much in the breed as the boy. Line up with your mates; play the game.

I've enjoyed your letters to the manager, Jack, for at heart I, too, am a boy, I'm sure that we've formed friendships that will last all thru life and I know we will have a great time when we get together next month. You must come without fail.

Why shouldn't I be interested in boys when I've a boy of my own? He's not



"Inspecting" Milk at Friendly Home Farm. Guaranteed Fresh and With No Lack of Cream.

in from the field, tired, sleepy and with only one desire—bedtime as soon as it could come. But there were chores to do and the pigs must be fed. Did you quit? I think not.

Life, Jack, after all is a game of baseball. Every day of your life you go to bat in a pinch. Sometimes the bases are full and your hit will mean a tied score. The count stands two and three. I can see you now, keen-eyed, watching the pitcher as he winds up for the throw. In comes the ball and you don't pull away. There's the crash of wood against leather and your mates tear around the baselines. And there's a warm glow at your heart when I clasp your hand at the plate. It's a home run! Your hit won the game. Our boys never quit. Then, too, Jack, there's the thought

so old as you, Jack, but he's a real farmer boy. So here's Wilfred and dad at a real farmer's job. John F. Case. Friendly Home Farm.

Does Thunder Sour Your Milk?

It is no trick at all to keep milk sweet in cold weather. It may stay in the sun for half a day in December without any great damage, but in June and July it must be handled carefully. Whether the milk or cream is intended for the table, the creamery, or the milk market, it must be sweet if it is to bring the best price.

To keep milk sweet just two simple things must be very carefully looked after. It must be cooled completely, and as quickly after milking as possible; and absolute cleanliness of pails, cans and cows must be observed. If this is done, thunder storms no longer will sour the milk. The warm, damp weather which we have just before thunder storms really does cause milk to sour if it has not been cared for properly.

This souring takes place because little invisible plants called bacteria get into it in dirt, or by lurking in the corners and seams of poorly cleaned pails and cans. The remedy is plain. Keep the bacteria out by using seamless pails and cans and seeing that absolutely no dirt or dust gets into the milk in the stable or anywhere else.

Percy Werner, Jr.

Lobdell on Loan Board

Charles E. Lobdell of Great Bend, Kan., is a member of the new federal farm loan board, which will have general charge of the 12 federal land bank districts that are to be established under the new rural credits law.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

Readers of the Farmers' Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly during the Campaign of 1916 for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special campaign offer—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kan.

A few minutes' work brought Thomas T. Fauntleroy, special master appointed to sell the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad, a \$50,000 fee. The price of the property had been fixed by the court, the bidder was the road's organization committee. The sale was simply a form, a perfunctory ceremony. Besides this big fee for simply reading aloud a few sheets of typewritten paper, Mr. Fauntleroy had been paid \$10,000 a year for three years for certain routine duties, and a horde of pet lawyers and private attorneys also had got theirs as in such cases made and provided. For easy money what can beat the snitch receivership and the snitch fee system?

that a boy must play fair. The chap who plays "dirty ball" never gets far. He may fool the crowd and the players but the Great Umpire always finds out. Our boys are on honor—the true-blue kind. Fine, clean fellows all, the sort I'm proud to call "friend."

We never lack rooters at the game either, Jack. All the family were pulling with me for that home run you hit. Dad doesn't say much but he's as proud as can be. And mother again feels that life is worth while. Tom and Susie are proud of their big brother, Jack. Did it pay to put your heart into the game? It takes pep, too, to win. The boy

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 DES MOINES IOWA

Saline Has Lots of Wheat

Farmers are Wise Enough to Hold for an Advance in Price, Too

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

SALINE county wheat is making a much higher average yield than grain dealers had believed that it would, and preliminary reports show that the average yield will be between 20 and 25 bushels to the acre. As a general rule the hard wheat is running a lower average yield than the soft wheat and suffered a great deal more from ravages of the Hessian fly. Most of the farmers are holding their wheat until the price advances.

KANSAS.

Stafford County—There has been no rain for over five weeks. Corn is suffering. Threshing is about all done. No ground is being prepared for wheat. It is too dry and hard. Wheat \$1.20.—S. E. Veatch, Aug. 5.

Graham County—The weather is dry and hot, and rain is needed badly. Corn is hurt materially. The wheat crop is the best we ever have had; a big yield of high quality. Pastures are pretty good yet, and stock is doing well.—C. C. Kohler, Aug. 5.

Marshall County—From 1 to 2 1/2 inches of rain fell July 31 in the northwest part of the county, which helped the corn. Shock threshing is about finished. Flies are bad on stock. No cool weather like last year. Wheat \$1.17; eggs 17c; butterfat 29c.—L. Stettinich, Aug. 5.

Scott County—Hot, dry weather continues. Threshing is about all done. Wheat is of good quality. No corn was raised this year. Grasshoppers are leaving. Stock in burned district will have to be moved. There is no grass where the fire burned last spring.—J. M. Helfrick, Aug. 5.

Republic County—There has been no rain to speak of since July 1. Dry weather and hot winds have reduced the corn prospect at least 50 per cent. Some fall plowing is being done. Pastures are drying up. Wheat \$1.15; corn 70c; oats 35c; hogs \$9; butterfat 28c.—E. L. Shepard, Aug. 4.

Finney County—Weather continues hot and dry. No rain since July 1. Feed is burning. Later plantings resisting drought better than could be expected. Grass is cured. Cattle and all stock are in good condition. Many engines are in use to supply water.—F. S. Coen, Aug. 3.

Haskell County—We have had no rain yet and everything is very dry. We must have rain soon or there will not be any feed this season. Feed is holding out well. Threshing is almost done. Pastures are dry but stock is doing well. Wheat \$1.05; butter 25c; eggs 16c.—C. W. Durnil, Aug. 5.

Butler County—It is very dry and hot. Corn is badly damaged. Some fields are a total failure. Garden stuff is burned up. There is plenty of water yet. Threshing is about all done. Hogs are going to market on account of the scarcity of corn. Corn 75c; wheat \$1.10; oats 45c.—M. A. Harper, Aug. 4.

Beno County—We do not hear threshing machines any more so it must all be done. This hot weather is hard on corn but we still are in hopes of rain. It is too hot for farmers to work. Broomcorn is a poor crop; it was lost in weeds. Wheat is being hauled to town at \$1 a bushel.—D. Englehart, Aug. 7.

Montgomery County—Light local showers fell July 16, 19 and August 1, but summer growing crops are in bad condition to mature. Threshing is nearly finished. Average for wheat an acre 8 to 10 bushels, oats are very poor. Wheat \$1.16; corn 80c; oats 50c; eggs 20c; hens 13c; hay \$6.—J. W. Eikenberry, Aug. 5.

Harvey County—It is 104 in the shade and still is getting hotter. There will not be very much corn that will produce ears. Shock threshing is all done. Plowing pretty well along. Haying is almost done. Stock is doing well. Wheat \$1.10; corn 80c; oats 40c; apples 75c; butter 25c; eggs 18c.—H. W. Prouty, Aug. 4.

Pratt County—Threshing is nearly over and wheat made 50 per cent of a crop. Oats are not very good. No rain has fallen since before harvest, to amount to anything. Corn is damaged 60 per cent or more. It is too dry to plow. Some are disking. Stock is doing well but grass is beginning to dry up.—J. L. Phelps, Aug. 5.

Ford County—The weather is dry and hot. It is too dry to work wheat ground. Corn and all other crops are suffering from the heat and dry weather. This is fine weather for threshing, which is progressing nicely. Pastures are drying up. The third crop of alfalfa is being put up. Grain elevators are full. Wheat \$1.20.—John Zurbuchen, Aug. 5.

Osborne County—It still is hot and dry. There has been no rain for six weeks. Corn on upland will not make good fodder. Roughness is going to be scarce if it does not rain soon. No plowing to speak of has been done. A good deal of disking is being done. Threshing is half done. Some wheat is going to market. Wheat \$1.18.—W. F. Arnold, Aug. 5.

Kearny County—We have had no rain for nearly four weeks. High, hot winds all the time. Everything is suffering for moisture. The grass is as dry as it is in the fall of the year. Stock is holding up in flesh very well. Feed of all kinds will be scarce. Wheat and barley have been threshed. The crop was poor. Eggs 16c; butterfat 24c.—A. M. Long, Aug. 5.

Morton County—It is dry and windy. Grass is turning brown. Milo, cane and broomcorn are doing well considering the dry weather, but need rain. Some wheat has been threshed, which averaged 10 bushels. Some has smut. Stock is in fine condition. Feed will not be as scarce as in former years. Farmers are putting up Russian thistles.—E. E. Newlin, Aug. 4.

Roos County—Wheat threshing is half done. Cars for shipping cannot be obtained. Many are piling the wheat on the ground. There has been no rain since harvest. Feed and corn are drying up, also pastures. No plowing has been done. Indications point

to a short crop next year owing to poor seeded preparation this fall. Wheat \$1.10; butter 25c.—C. O. Thomas, Aug. 4.

Miami County—We have had no rain for the last five weeks except a few local showers. Everything is drying up. The corn crop is badly damaged. Pastures are burning badly, but stock is holding up well. Threshing is in progress. Oats are a fair crop—10 to 40 bushels an acre. Wheat is turning out poorly. Stock not as high in price as two months ago.—L. T. Spellman, Aug. 4.

Stevens County—Wheat threshing is about over with some fields yielding very low and some going as high as 20 bushels an acre. It depended upon the condition the ground was put in last fall. The average for the county will probably be 10 bushels. The ground is quite dry, and not much ground is ready for wheat. Corn is suffering for rain. Crops generally are clean.—Monroe Traver, Aug. 4.

Jewell County—It still continues dry. Corn cannot be helped very much by rain now. Temperature is over 100 degrees every day. The third crop of alfalfa is no good only in low places. Threshing is in progress and wheat average is good and quality is good. There will be lots of wheat sown this fall. It is too dry to plow. Wheat \$1.10; corn 70c; hogs 9c; eggs 17c; butterfat 23c.—L. S. Behymer, Aug. 4.

Edwards County—There has been no rain since June. Corn is needing rain badly. No plowing or listing is being done. Much of the threshing is done and farmers all are eager to get their wheat threshed while it is dry. Some small fields near Nettleton made as much as 40 bushels an acre. On the uplands wheat is averaging from 18 to 30 bushels an acre, and all is of the best quality.—G. A. King, Aug. 3.

Gray County—Wheat threshing is 60 per cent completed. Yield is from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. The quality is excellent and tests from 63 to 64 pounds to the bushel. Corn and kafir need rain badly but still remain green and growing. No plowing is being done but lots of disking for wheat. Stock is doing well but grass is turning brown in pastures. I had 3,400 bushels wheat on 280 acres.—A. E. Alexander, Aug. 5.

Geary County—We have had six weeks of dry weather with the temperature at 104 to 114 in the shade. No rain in sight. There will be very little corn and it will have to be cut soon if we do not get rain in the next few days. Threshing is being pushed. Wheat is making from 6 to 15 bushels. A few fields made 20 bushels. Wheat is of good quality. Farmers are putting up hay; the crop is light. Wheat \$1.20; hogs \$9.10.—O. R. Strauss, Aug. 5.

Harper County—It is hot and dry. We need rain very badly as we have had nothing but local showers for six weeks. Corn and feed are about all burned up. Some farmers are selling cattle on account of lack of pasture. Threshing is all done. Hogs are very scarce and high. If we do not get rain soon this county will have a corn failure. There are some public sales; stock is high and farm machinery cheap. Not much plowing is being done; it is too dry. There will not be as much wheat sown this fall as usual on account of dry weather.—H. E. Henderson, Aug. 5.

Douglas County—This has been the driest July on record. Corn on upland is gone and is burning up rapidly in the Kaw valley. Some alfalfa looks green but some is very yellow. Shock threshing is about done with a poor yield—about 15 bushels in the bottoms and less on upland. Oats were a good crop and of good quality. Almost all of the wheat was of a good grade; some testing as high as 64 pounds to the bushel. No disease among stock except a few cases of barn or shippers fever with the horses. Farmers are thinking of filling silos soon. Wheat \$1.27.—O. L. Cox, Aug. 5.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne County—Weather is dry and hot. There has been no rain to speak of since June. Everything is drying up. Cattle are in good condition. Threshing has all been done. Wheat 98c; oats 50c; corn 67c; kafir 50c.—F. F. Leith, Aug. 5.

Custer County—It is very dry and hot. Upland corn has been badly damaged. Kafir and milo are doing very well. We had a good rain July 15. Pastures are falling and causing cattlemen much concern. Wheat \$1.08; eggs 14c; cream 26c.—H. L. Tripp, Aug. 4.

Kay County—Weather is very warm and dry. Corn is burning on uplands. Not much plowing has been done, pastures are drying up. Kafir looks pretty good. Hay is about all cut. Threshing about half done. Wheat \$1.15; butter 25c; eggs 14c.—I. E. Deadmond, Aug. 5.

Canadian County—It is getting dry again. We have had no rain for 13 days. Early corn is standing the dry weather well. The fourth crop of alfalfa is almost ready to cut. The webworms are working on the alfalfa. Corn 70c; wheat \$1.15; oats 40c; potatoes \$1.60; eggs 15c; butter 20c; fat hogs \$9.40.—H. J. Earl, Aug. 5.

McClain County—We are having fine growing weather. Rain is needed for late corn and feed stuff. Early corn made; will yield from 15 to 40 bushels an acre. There is a small acreage of cotton. Pastures are good; stock is in good condition. Butter 25c; eggs 18c; Irish potatoes \$1.—Floyd Harmon, Aug. 5.

Washington County—Drothy conditions continue. Corn is nearly all ruined. Feed crops still have a chance if rain comes shortly. Wheat yield was poor—2 to 10 bushels an acre. Oats crop also is short. No plowing is being done for wheat on account of being too dry. Pastures are about burned up. Stock water is getting scarce. Heat thruout the month has been intense. Few stock going to market. Considerable hay is going into the bale. Hay market is very low.—J. M. Brubaker, Aug. 5.

Maryland has passed a law standardizing the grading, packing, shipping and marketing of apples.



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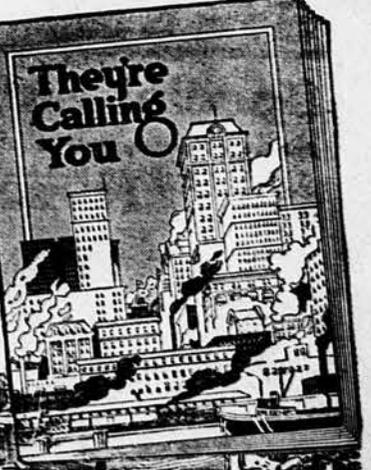


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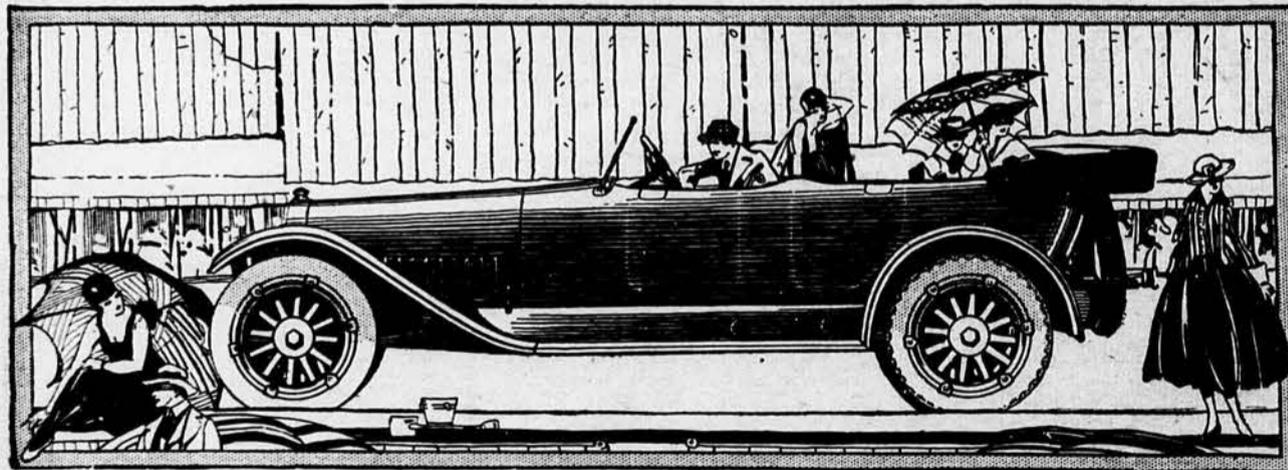
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Farmer and Town Man

(Continued from Page 3.)

cade, the average farm family had property valued at about \$300 more in 1910 than in 1909. While this item does not directly increase the farmer's financial resources, for unless he sells his farm the money is not available, but his taxes increase; and while it is a question whether this increase in value is likely to continue long (and it seems probable that it will at least not continue at the same rate), nevertheless, in so far as the increase represents genuine value and not inflation, it is an increase in the farm capital, or in the earning power of the farm. It also has the advantage of strengthening the borrowing ability of the farmer, and thus increasing the amount of cash upon which he may draw.

In order to compare the wages earned by the farmer himself with those earned by the worker in other industries, the value of the unpaid labor of the farmer's family should be subtracted from the figures discussed in the preceding section. This item amounts to approximately 1-10 of the net earnings of the whole farm family. The farmer's wages, based on an average for the entire country, are approximately \$360 a year, including food, fuel, and lodging furnished by the farm, while based on the farms included in farm management surveys they are \$852 a year. If the real wages earned by the representative farmer of the United States were midway between these two extremes, his earnings would be about \$600. This figure is below the average obtained by a study of 4,400 farms in the United States made by the demonstration service of this department. This average was \$387 in cash, to which should be added about \$400 in home supplies and rent, bringing the total up to about \$800. Thus, \$600 is a conservative figure for the farmer's wages and may be compared with the \$518 earned by the average wage workers on full time in factories.

Listed Corn is Doing Well

(Continued from Page 9.)

The hedge that I trimmed and the weeds that I mowed some three weeks ago have not started again and I do not expect to have that job fall to me again in 1916. A big growth of weeds had started up in our peach orchard and they were cut down the hard but sure way—with a hand scythe. The stubs left are now dead and will not sprout again even should rain come. As there is no great loss without some gain we can expect to have fairly clean fields to farm next year for so far very few weeds have shown signs of making seed. The grass has not yet seeded but it does not take long for crab grass and foxtail to make a seed crop after rain comes. It would have to stay dry until September 1 to head off the grass seed. We may get ahead of the weeds but crab grass and foxtail we will always have with us.

As to cutting the corn for fodder if rain does not come soon will say that our experience has been that the cutting should be put off as long as possible. Should showers come later they will hold the fodder until September. I greatly dislike to cut fodder as early as August but if it must be cut in that month I should try to get it in the stack just as soon as it dries enough. In 1913 we had to cut our fodder in August and a wet fall spoiled badly all that which we did not get stacked. Such fodder has no fibre and the shocks melt down quickly if heavy fall rains come. What we got in the stack in 1913 kept in a bright condition and made very good feed. Personally I would just as soon stack this kind of fodder as to put it in the silo; it may not be worth quite so much for feed but the expense will not be so great.

Engine "WHY?" Book.

One of the cleverest little books on engines that has ever been published, has just been printed by Mr. Ed. H. Witte, a Kansas City engine expert. He says that while the supply of books lasts, he will be glad to send anyone who is interested a copy of this book, which is called "Why?" Just write "Why" with your name and address on a postal or scrap of paper and address Mr. Witte, 154-S Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for August 20: The Riot At Ephesus. Acts 19:23-41.

Golden Text: The love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. 1 Tim. 6:10.

Our last lesson in Acts left Paul in Antioch at the end of his second missionary journey. How long he remained there after he had told his wondrous we do not know, but he started on his story of the Gospel among the Gentiles, third missionary journey in A. D. 56.

He went thru Asia Minor and revisited all the churches he had founded on his first journey in Galatia and Phrygia and came to Ephesus, the ancient capital of the Roman province Asia, near the Aegean Sea. The Greek in its origin, Ephesus was half oriental in the prevalent worship and character of its inhabitants. Being constantly visited by ships from all parts of the Mediterranean and united by the great roads with the markets of the interior, it was the common meeting place of all classes. The city was favorably situated for prosperity and growth.

It is difficult to imagine or reconstruct from its ruins the splendor and magnificence of Ephesus in the time of St. Paul. Its great open theater seated nearly 25,000 persons, and its seats were of native marble.

The Temple of Diana was built from this same marble. It was one of the seven wonders of the world, and surpassed all other buildings in Ephesus for magnificence and fame. The honor of the goddess dates from remote antiquity. The temple was 425 feet long, 220 feet wide, and its columns, of which there were 127, each the gift of a king, were 60 feet high. The folding doors were of cypress and the roof where it was not open to the sky was covered with cedar. The staircase was made from the wood of one single vine from the island of Cyprus. The colonnades were erected as decorations around the cell which contained the idol.

One would expect the image enshrined in such a splendid temple to be wonderfully beautiful, but such was not so with the goddess Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians.

The idol, made of wood, was primitive and crude. It represented the religions of the East in which the life of all animated beings was fed and supported by the many breasts of nature. The image which had this emblematic figure above, ended below in a shapeless block. The dress was covered with mystic designs and in each hand a bar of metal was held. Rude as this image was it was the object of the utmost veneration, and was worshiped world wide as having fallen from the sky.

One of the customs of the ancient idolatrous world was the use of portable images or shrines, which were models of the celebrated objects of devotion.

There was a band or guild of silversmiths in Ephesus, working under Demetrius, which had an extensive and lucrative trade in the making of little silver idols. Few persons would leave the city without a memorial of the goddess and a model of her temple.

Paul had taught for the first three months after his arrival in Ephesus, at the Jewish synagogue, but their idea of the Messiah was so different from Paul's that they hardened their hearts, and two parties arose that bitterly opposed each other. Paul left the synagogue and took a lecture room which belonged to a philosopher named Tyrannus. Here as in Corinth he founded the Christian church, and worked for two years.

The result was a decline in the worship of the goddess and the mystery of Oriental magic. Many of the magicians were burning their books of magic and believing in Christ. The idol makers were losing their trade. The heathen did not care whether their neighbors worshiped 20 gods or 21, but when their purses were touched thru Paul's teaching of the living God, they said Diana was being insulted, and Demetrius called the guild of idol makers together to form plans to excite the populace to drive Paul from Ephesus.

The riot began in A. D. 56. Its failure was due to the fact that Paul had committed no wrong with which he was charged. He had preached and set Christ before the people, but both he and his converts had been careful about blaspheming the goddess of the Ephesians.



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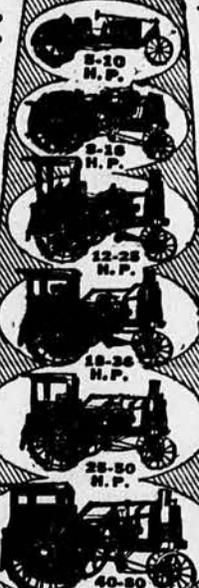
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Boys! It's Yours. Illustration of a boy with a rifle.

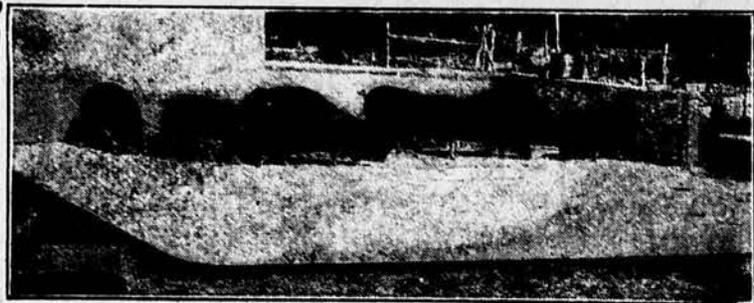
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Wheat Prices are Climbing

Northwest Crop Damage Causes the Ascension—May be 100 Million Fewer Bushels Than Last Year

(Owing to the fact that this paper is necessarily printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

FIFTEEN cents a bushel was added to the price of wheat last week as a result of continued reports of widespread crop damage from black rust and premature ripening in the Northwest and Canada. It was one of the most notable advances that ever occurred in a short time, as a result of crop damage news. Reports were so sensational that the trade began to wonder whether anything would be left to harvest in the damaged regions. The market closed near the best prices of the week, and up about 35 cents from the low quotations late in June.

The 1916-1917 crop year began a month ago with the grain trade of the world in a complacent mood, expecting abundant supplies for the coming 12-month because of the unprecedented old wheat reserves carried over from last year's crops in America, Argentina and Australia with the confident feeling that before next year's harvest peace would open Russia's storehouses, with the surplus of two crops still unsold.

All this has changed as a result of unfavorable weather in most wheat raising countries, but chiefly in the important spring wheat area of the United States and Canada. From the low prices that were reached late in June wheat for September delivery has advanced about 35 cents a bushel and from a prospect of fairly liberal supplies the situation has so changed that it has become a serious question as to where importing countries will get the wheat they will need.

The transformation is due primarily to a shrinkage of anywhere from 150 million to 200 million bushels in the prospective crops of spring wheat in the United States and Canada.

The extent of the crop losses is uncertain. Most private information and the reports from professional crop observers indicate that it is very large and that the spring wheat crop in the United States has been cut 80 million bushels from the July 1 prospect.

The government crop report for August will throw some light on the subject, but it will be based on information sent in on or before August 1 and probably there has been additional shrinkage since that date.

The July government report indicated a spring wheat crop of 269 million bushels, including 204 million in the three important spring wheat states, with a general spring wheat condition of 89.

With no change in the winter wheat estimate—489 million bushels in July—and a spring wheat estimate 80 million less than July the total crop would be 680 million bushels, only 30 million more than home needs.

On this basis, with the old wheat carried over, the United States might be able to export 150 million bushels by scraping the bins next June, 100 million less than the exports in the past 12 months.

Combined exportable surplus of the United States and Canada probably will not exceed 290 million bushels compared with 482 million bushels last year. In other words, North America at best will have 200 million bushels less surplus wheat than was exported last year, with indications that requirements of importing countries are larger than in the preceding year.

Primary receipts continue large, both of winter and spring wheat. The total at five markets was more than double that of a year ago and nearly up to the big movement of two years ago. Weather has been very favorable for threshing and marketing. Some receivers expect a rather abrupt decrease as soon as country elevators clean up the after-harvest congestion. It seems likely that the severe damage to corn in some sections will make many farmers disposed to hold wheat back. The spring wheat farmers, also, are likely to be in no hurry to sell their wheat if

the crop is as poor as current reports indicate.

Fluctuations in corn futures were much narrower most of the week than might have been expected in view of the sensational advance in wheat and the critical situation of the corn crop. The market developed decided strength and closed with 3½ to 4 cents net gain for December delivery, and up to 5 to 5½ cents for September corn.

Weather was extremely hot all week. There were a few scattered showers in Kansas, none in Oklahoma. These two states are rapidly losing their corn prospect. Damage to date probably exceeds 50 per cent. The rest of the area fared somewhat better. Most of Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio got fair to good showers, enough to keep the crop going for a few days. Probably the crop has not yet been seriously impaired in these states, except in portions of Illinois and Missouri, but present weather cannot continue much longer without extensive curtailment of the yield.

The five Western markets last week received 130,000 cattle, 326,900 hogs, and 163,000 sheep, increases of 31,000 cattle, 67,000 hogs, and 11,000 sheep, compared with the preceding week. The increase was attributed to dry, hot weather. Some cattle were received that could have been held longer, but the owners wanted "to beat the other fellow in." The increase was not as large as expected, and here large supplies arrived in only the first two days of the week.

The belief that dry weather would compel large shipments caused killers to reduce prices of most fat steers 25 to 35 cents in the first two days of the week. Chicago expects 17,000 cattle Monday, and here the estimate is for 20,000 to 25,000.

The top price for steers was \$10. The fed steers sold at \$9 up, and the grass fat steers brought \$8.50 to \$8.85. On the quarantine side the top was \$8.50.

Cows and heifers advanced 10 to 15 cents. Considering the time of the year receipts of cows were unusually small. The yearling butcher classes were in more urgent demand. Veal calves and bulls were steady.

More than 14,000 thin cattle were sent back to country points last week. After Monday trade was active and prices 10 to 15 cents higher. Some orders are held waiting larger supplies, but the East, which is short on thin cattle, is holding back to determine the outcome of the corn crop.

Hog prices fluctuated 15 to 20 cents and closed today about the same as the preceding week. Shipping demand, which was small early in the week, increased after Wednesday, and packers showed a disposition to meet that competition. The spread in prices here is comparatively small, but in Chicago it is larger than usual. Large numbers of grass fat hogs are moving to that market from Michigan, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. Most of them are being bought by packers, and on that account packers' droves at the lake market are costing less than here. Shippers are paying a margin of 30 to 40 cents for sorted hogs. Chicago's top was \$10.10, and here the top price was \$9.80, both high record prices for the month of August.

Continued dry weather will cause increased shipping of light weight hogs.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	45,425	34,425	26,825
Chicago	44,300	30,000	38,300
Five markets	130,650	99,050	102,825
Hogs—			
Kansas City	49,950	40,700	26,150
Chicago	133,000	106,000	133,000
Five markets	326,950	259,000	247,050
Sheep—			
Kansas City	22,925	12,825	22,700
Chicago	76,000	58,000	68,000
Five markets	163,125	152,775	172,820

Sheep prices advanced 35 to 50 cents and were the highest ever known in August. Choice Idaho lambs sold at \$10.90. The highest price in any previous August was \$9.25, last year. Some California feeding lambs sold at \$9.35, and breeding ewes at \$9. There is an urgent demand for all classes of stock sheep and feeding lambs. Killers are taking most of the offerings.



FARMERS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Farmers Mail and Breeze is the greatest classified advertising medium in the farm paper field. It carries the most classified advertising because it gives the best results. The rate is low: 5 cents a word; four or more consecutive insertions 4 1/2 cents a word. Here is a splendid opportunity for selling poultry, livestock, land, seeds and nursery stock, for renting a farm, or securing help or a situation. Write us for proof that it pays. Everybody reads these little ads. Try a classified advertisement now.

POULTRY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3 per 100. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS AND ITALIAN BEES. Miss Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. A FEW YOUNG HENS for sale. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kansas.

CLOSING OUT SALE A. H. DUFF'S BIG type Barred Rocks. Account death of Mr. Duff we are closing out entire flock Barred Rocks. Exceptional values in cockerels, pullets, breeding pens. Write for prices quick. Charles Duff, Larned, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING 18C FOR BROILERS, HENS 13C, eggs 21c, old pigeons dozen 85c. Coops loaned free. Daily remittances. The Copes, Topeka.

LIVE STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE Down ram lambs. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF 50 FINE HOLSTEIN heifers. Lone Star Dairy Farm, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWO EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED Red Polled bulls. Geo. Haas, R. F. D. 6, Lyons, Kan.

ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE: GOOD stock; either sex; large herd; \$5.00 each. D. E. Waggoner, Lamar, Colo.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. 5 MAMMOTH jacks and 6 jennets. Good size and bone. Earle K. Rogers, Marion, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY Bull calf, sired by son of Masher's Sequel and out of imported cow. Also yearling bull. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

CATTLE WANTED — FOR IMPROVED Colo. farm increasing in value. Don't sacrifice for grass or water, get regular value. Address Colo., care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

10 EXTRA HIGH GRADE JERSEY COWS \$75.00 each; if taken together. Bred to Bell's Fern of Hood Farm. Will calve Sept. and Oct. Jas. R. Snyder, Box B, Frazer, Mo.

PET STOCK

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WHITE RUSSIAN AND IRISH WOLF hound pups. Ben Bachus, Abbyville, Kan.

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES. MALES \$5, FEMALES \$3. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL PINK-EYED "WHITE" NEW Zealand rabbits. Pair \$1.00. Lonnie Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kansas.

PUREBRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES for sale. Males five dollars. Females three dollars. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kansas.

FERRETS, DRIVE OUT MINK, GOPHERS, squirrels, rabbits, prairie dogs and exterminate rats. Book for stamp. Augustine, Whitehall, Wis.

LANDS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

WILL EXCHANGE GOOD 200 A. IMP. IN Linn Co. for land in Sheridan Co. or joining Co's. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—160 A. 1 MI. FROM COUNTY seat, improvements, fine water. Terms. R. B. Drals, Eads, Colo.

FINE MANHATTAN, KANSAS, SUBURBAN property for sale, 20 acres, good house and barn, good well, near state college. G. A. Mitchell, Freeport, Ill.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA FARMS. Bargains to trade for improved or unimproved Kansas or Missouri land. Address Owner, 3301 S. W. 7th St., Des Moines, Ia.

WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.

A GOOD EASTERN KANSAS 80, IMPROVED, 1/2 mile of town and school, for sale or trade for smaller farm near town and school. Give full particulars in first letter. G. C., care Mail and Breeze.

10 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, FOUR blocks from high school. Located in Oswego, Kansas, county seat of Labette county. Must sell at once for only \$3,000. Write or see H. N. Robinson, Oswego, Kansas.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA—\$900,000,000 in new wealth added in 1915. Enormous crops and low taxation make farmers rich. Wheat average, 36.16 bushels per acre in Alberta, 28.75 bushels per acre in Saskatchewan, 28.50 bushels per acre in Manitoba. Taxes average \$24 and will not exceed \$35 per quarter section. Includes all taxes; no taxes on improvements. Free schools and full religious liberty, good climate. Get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway, 20 years to pay. Good land from \$11 to \$30 per acre; irrigated lands from \$35, and the government guarantees your land and water titles. Balance, after first payment, extended over nineteen years, with interest at 6%; privilege of paying in full any time. Before final payment becomes due your farm should have paid for itself. We will lend you up to \$2,000 in improvements in certain districts, with no security other than the land itself. Particulars on request. Ready-made farms for sale. Special easy terms. Loans for livestock. In defined districts, after one year's occupation, under certain conditions, we advance cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers up to a value of \$1,000. We want you; we can afford to help you. We own the land; we want the land cultivated. Our interests are mutual. Buy direct and get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Send for free book, J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

FARMS WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 4,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

WANTED A FARM FOR RENT. CAN FURNISH best of reference. Write me what you have. J. C. Brick, Haddam, Kan.

WANTED TO RENT A GOOD FARM BETWEEN Topeka and Kansas City, 160 acres or more. F. W. Kapelle, Wellsville, Kan.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

WHO HAS A FARM OF 160 ACRES OR more good land to rent on shares with stock and equipment furnished? Have plenty help. O. L. Hite, Merriam, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR RANCH property, one of the best located 25 bbl. midget Marvel mill, doing a big business paying from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a day, located fifty miles from a railroad in a good farming country. For all information inquire of S. H. Cox, Ochiltree, Texas.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

HOMEGROWN ALFALFA AND WHITE blossom Sweet clover, fancy and choice. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kansas.

SEED WHEAT: GOLD MEDAL AT FRISCO. First prize at Kansas State Fair, no smut, no rye, heavy test, and the top price on the market. Write for sample and price. The Gould Grain Company, Bucklin, Kansas.

FOR SALE

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

HART-PARR 22x45 KEROSENE TRACTOR, good shape, \$675. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

I HAVE SOME BARGAINS IN SECOND hand farm tractors. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—REEVES ALFALFA HULLER. Good shape. \$150. Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

TOMATOES PICKED FOR SHIPPING, TWO cents a pound by express. T. F. Pine, R. R. 3, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—10 H. P. INTERNATIONAL engine, oil runner, steel trucks, almost new. Box 204, Effingham, Kan.

ICE PLANT FOR SALE—FIVE TON plant running full capacity. Write to Ice Plant, care Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS, HOBART, Okla. Prefer selling; will consider good auto in trade. B. P. Zimmerman, Elmwood, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—VERY CHEAP, one 50 and one 60 H. P. gas and gasoline engines, second hand. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—12 H. P. ELLIS KEROSENE engine, on homemade tractor truck, nearly new. \$275. Mark E. Johnson, Marquette, Kansas.

AVERY 40-80 GAS TRACTOR, 10 BOTTOM Self Lift plow. Latest model, first class condition. For sale at bargain. Shidler Bros., Anthony, Kan.

TENNIS GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Championship balls 38 cents each, also full line sporting goods. Varsity Athletic Shop, Manhattan, Kan.

TRACTOR FOR SALE—BIG BULL, GOOD as new. Plowed about 20 acres. Reason for selling, going into dairy. Must be sold soon at bargain. R. L. Hammons, Mapleton, Kan.

FOR SALE—HARNESS, SUIT CASES, trunks, ball goods, and repairing. Price about \$1,500.00. Reason, other business. Only one in town. Will bear inspection. Fred L. Kent, Uniontown, Kansas.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 61 1/2 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

LUMBER

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

BEES AND HONEY

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE. A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kan.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 824 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND WOMEN over 18, for stationary and traveling positions. Big salaries; new locations. Write, Ozment, 302, St. Louis, Mo.

LIVE MEN IN EVERY COUNTY IN KANSAS to sell accident and health insurance for \$25,000,000 company. Address H. P. Gates, State Manager, Mulvane Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—Men and women. \$65 to \$150 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 51, Rochester, N. Y.

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

TANNING

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FENCE POSTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

FOR SALE: HEDGE, CATALPA AND walnut. Car lots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

PATENTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

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

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent. List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

DAIRY OPPORTUNITY—WANTED GOOD dairy man to take charge of farm Eastern Kansas. J. L. Kennard, Lincoln, Neb.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS 10 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—10 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

JACK UP YOUR REAR WHEEL AND make your auto saw wood, pump water, turn a grindstone, etc. The Simplex quick detachable pulley has a hollow cone center to center it on the hub and inclined hooks on its back which engage behind the spokes—the greater the load the tighter it holds—\$3.50 brings it. Circular free. Simplex Co., 5002 Victor, Washington, D. C.

Kansas' Share is \$143,207

Kansas counties will, in the next year, receive \$143,207 from the federal government for aid in permanent road building. The money is available during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. During the five-year period Kansas will receive more than 2 million dollars from the 85 million dollar federal aid fund.

The plan as outlined in dispatches to state departments in Topeka shows that \$143,207 will be available for use in this state during the next 12 months. Under this plan the government will spend dol-

lar for dollar with Kansas counties in the building of permanent highways. It is probable, however, that the state legislature will be required to adopt an enabling act permitting the counties to participate. The procedure would delay use of the fund in this state until next spring.

Passage of the recent federal aid law means an appropriation of \$5 million dollars for use in the various states during the next five years. The smallest amount, 5 million dollars, will be spent during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. From this fund Kansas will receive \$143,207. Each county which elects

to build permanent highways will receive aid from the federal government on a 50 per cent basis so long as the fund is available.

Provisions of the federal law mean an appropriation of 5 million dollars during the first year, 10 million dollars the second year, 15 million dollars the third year, 20 million dollars the fourth year and 25 million dollars the fifth year. The money is to be spent during the five-year period.

This enactment means \$2,248,105 for permanent highway building in Kansas during a five-year period, with the expenditure of a similar sum by counties

of the state. In other words, \$4,496,210 will be spent jointly by the state and government during the five years. The money can be used only for the construction of permanent highways.

Following the first year's appropriation of \$143,207 to Kansas, the state would receive aid the second year in the amount of \$286,414. The third year appropriation from the government would amount to \$429,621. The fourth year's appropriation would total \$572,828, with \$710,035 the fifth year. Action will be taken by the state legislature next winter providing for participation in the fund by Kansas counties.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

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

\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST wheat land in Gove Co. P. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan.

TEN quarters of fine wheat land in Western Kansas. Cheap. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

3600 ACRES, well watered. Price \$8.50 per acre. Holland & Pennington, Coldwater, Kan.

SNAPS, 80 and 160, 3 mi. out; fine imp. Possession. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

CLARK COUNTY wheat and ranch land, \$10 up. Harvey & Woodring, Ashland, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. Write J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

CHASE CO. RANCHES and grass land for sale only. No trades. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

160 ACRES well improved, 60 cultivation; balance pasture. \$45 an a. Exchanges made. Union Thomas, Alta Vista, Kan.

HAVE MOVED to Springfield, Illinois. Want to sell three improved alfalfa and grain farms near Howard, Kansas. N. O. Tate.

80 ACRES 3 miles town. All good land, 30 acres clover, 6 room house; fair barn. Price \$65 per acre, \$1500.00 cash, rest long time. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE, 1920 acres in one body, lays perfect in Stevens Co., Kan. 4 mi. from county seat. 700 acres to be put in wheat. S. G. Bond, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

YOU WANT GOOD LANDS, come to Hugoton, Stevens County, Kan., look over our bargains and buy; low prices; easy terms. Holman, McCoy & Grandy, Hugoton, Kan.

320 A. 9 MI. SO. TOWN. Black loam; plenty good water. Fine wheat land. Lies mostly level. 120 an a. Good terms. Other good bargains. Western R. E. Co., Ellis, Kan.

ELIAS CO. has one of the best wheat crops ever known. Lots of wheat will make 40 bu. A great country and we still have cheap land \$15 to \$50. M. L. Stehley, Ellis, Kan.

160 A. well improved, 5 mi. from town; plenty good water. Black loam; good wheat land. 120 a. crop; 1/2 goes with place. School; \$15 a. Terms. Winona Inv. Co., Winona, Kan.

FOR SALE: 80 acres. Joins the city of Wichita; all level and every foot alfalfa land. Nothing as good around it at \$200 per acre. Price for a short time only \$125 per acre. There is a mortgage company loan on this; \$5000 long time 6%. Wright & Edminster, 415 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FORTY-THREE ACRE tract located one mile southwest of Scott City, in Scott county, Kansas. This is a fine level tract with the very best of soil, and has good inexhaustible sheet water at about 20 feet. This land is part in cultivation, but has no improvements. This would make a fine poultry farm, or a pumping plant could be installed and developed into a fine truck farm. There are many of these pumps in this part of the country where one well will irrigate a half section of land. Price \$2,150. Scott City is a nice town and county seat. Write Geo. W. Fennup, Owner, Garden City, Kan.

280 ACRES, 100 a. cult., all bottom; bal pasture, highly improved. \$40 per acre. Karr & Christensen, Council Grove, Kan.

800 A. FINE WHEAT LAND; well located. Haskell County \$15 an acre. Mubikan & Turner, Dodge City, Kan.

320 ACRES, 6 1/2 miles from R. R. town on Missouri Pacific, all perfectly level and the best of soil. School on the land. Price \$10.00 per acre. 1/2 cash. Balance payable \$400 each year at 4% interest. Scott County Land Co., Scott City, Kan.

1916 WILL BE BANNER YEAR for Graham County on wheat and only 2 corn failures in 15 years. What better record do you want? 3 big crops in succession; land still can be had at \$25 to \$35 an acre, improved farms; lands all under plow. Reveille Realty Co., Hill City, Kan.

SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION. It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER**, Wellington, Kan.

80 ACRES, 1 1/2 MILES OTTAWA, KAN., 5 room house, good barn and other improvements; splendid orchard, well watered, fine location; price right for immediate sale. Write for full description of this and other farm bargains. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

4000 ACRES

Smooth level wheat land 2 1/2 miles from town. 3 sets of improvements. Price \$15 per a. 3200 acres shallow water pump land, 3 miles from town; average depth to water, 30 feet. Write for price and detailed description. Terms and acreage to suit purchaser. John Breneman, Scott City, Kan.

GOOD FARMS 160 acres..... \$8,000
320 acres..... \$9,600
540 acres..... \$20,000
Write for list of farms.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE

Modern home in Liberal, Kan. Best, most rapidly growing town in the West. Rents for \$30 per month. Paying investment. Bargain, if taken at once. Address Geo. A. Kraft, Cullison, Kan.

Quinter, Gove Co.

Known as the garden spot of Western Kansas. 800 acres, 14 miles to town, all grass, no improvements, plenty of water, 400 acres level. Price \$12. Might consider trade. H. U. Porter, Quinter, Kan.

SCOTT COUNTY

Level 160, \$10; good 160, \$6.50; improved 640, \$20; improved 160, \$25; improved 320, \$20. Level 160, \$8. Level quarter, \$15. Carry \$1200.
R. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

LAND AGENTS

Can you sell Southwestern Kansas land? We have the land you want and are well equipped to take care of your customers. Write us.
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE

245 acres, 3 miles southeast of Lake City, Kan. This is mostly bottom land, 40 acres in alfalfa, 50 acres in spring crop, about 50 acres more could be broke out, about 50 acres in timber, balance pasture land, small improvements. This land must be sold to settle up an estate. For further particulars address
Isaac McCulley, Adm'r,
Lake City, Kan.

320 Acres

1 1/2 miles of Marienthal, Wichita Co., Kansas. Good house and barn; well and windmill in sheet water district with enough water to irrigate whole tract. Will sell for \$25 an acre and will carry \$3200.00 back on place. Write and tell me your wants.
C. A. FREELAND, Leoti, Kan.

ROOKS CO. FARM

240 acres, 170 acres in cult. Frame house, 6 rooms. Barn 18x34, with mow. Granary 14x28. Automobile shed, well and windmill. 70 acres fenced in pasture, 7 miles to Stockton. Price \$35 per acre.
A. L. Graham, Real Estate and Farm Loans, Stockton, Kansas.

GOVE COUNTY

this year has produced two million bushels of wheat from one hundred thousand acres. If you want good, rich wheat land at fair prices—\$15 to \$30 per acre—address
J. E. Smith, Grainfield, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$500

Wilson Co., Kan., 60 a. cult., 20 a. past., good bldgs.; 100 hens, cow, 2 sows, share crop, goes; only \$500; terms; \$500 holds it. R. M. Mils, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

LANE CO.

If you want to buy a farm or ranch, in the coming wheat, corn and stock county of the West, write me as we have bargains from \$8.00 to \$25 per acre. Both improved and unimproved. Let me know what size farm you want and how much you want to pay on the same.
W. V. Young, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

SPECIAL bargains. Ozark farms and ranches sale or trade. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

BUYERS and trades for your properties anywhere. Dunlap System, 504 Victor, K.C., Mo.

160 ACRES imp. corn and alfalfa land close to town to exchange for merchandise. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

TWO 40 A., two 80 a. and one 140 a. improved farms Washington Co., Ark. Want mdse., trade all or separate. Box 84, Springdale, Ark.

240 ACRES, 100 CULT., BAL. PASTURE. Well improved; 2 springs; mtg. \$5,000. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

CALIFORNIA property exchanged for Middle West, city or country. Wilson-Wilson, 728 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

400 Acre Sheep, cattle and hog ranch. Sale or trade. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

Chase County Stock Ranches

If you handle stock send for list of stock ranches. Our grass puts the fat on the steer in the summer, and our farm lands grow the tall corn and alfalfa to finish him in the winter. WRITE NOW.
J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

OKLA. LANDS, 40 to 500 a. tracts. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

20 A. 1/2 ml. McAlester, city 15,000. 15 a. cultivation, mostly dry bottom, 3 room house. \$45 per a. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

280 A. imp. bottom farm. Black sandy loam, near R. R. All tillable, running stream, timber, 70 a. in alfalfa. Price \$35 per a. Terms. No trades. W. H. Wilcox, Woodward, Okla.

200 ACRES: 4 1/2 miles out; 70 plowed; 130 pasture; good house and pure water. Corn will make 50 bu. per acre; owner lost his wife and is selling \$1000 too cheap; price \$3,250.00. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

OKLAHOMA cheap land is getting scarce. The wonderful opportunities for grazing, oil, gas and minerals in this new state has caused it. Some few hundred acres if taken now for \$5 to \$7 per a. Size to suit purchaser. Elliott Land Co., Tulsa, Okla.

FOR SALE: A good smooth long grass 160 acres of land in N. W. Oklahoma near Guymon, and near the Kansas line. Located in the wheat belt and only about 75 feet to everlasting water. Price \$10 per acre. Address John Brown, Grandfield, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature.
W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

FINE CORN, wheat, alfalfa and wild grass land in fine prairie country. Fine climate. \$15 to \$75 per a. Illustrated folder free. E. G. Eby, Wagoner, Okla.

Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like these already here.
For information, write
Jop A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

COLORADO

LAND IN THE RAIN BELT in Elbert County, close to railroad. Easy terms. Send for literature. H. P. Vorles, Pueblo, Colo.

FOUND—320 acre homestead in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; no sand hills. Price \$300, filing fees and all.
J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

320 HOMESTEADS

Government land is all taken. I have now four 320 acre homestead relinquishments. Good. \$400 to \$1900 each. Cash. Improved. Write now. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

ARKANSAS

FOR SALE, 39 a., 1 1/2 miles out, well imp. 7 a. orchard. Bargain, \$3500, 10 a. tract for auto. Foster & Austin, Gravette, Ark.

7,000 ACRES FINE LAND FOR SALE. Terms. Part improved. My own property. D. Hopson, Corning, Arkansas.

FOR SALE BY THE OWNER. A productive farm of 1640 a. in Cleveland Co., Ark. Good houses; well drained; well watered. Good title. \$12.50 an a. Easy terms. Jno. H. Breathwaite, Rison, Ark.

MISSOURI

HOMES in the Ozarks—an impr. 120, \$600. Write for list. W. T. Elliott, Houston, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near R. R. town; some timber; price \$200, \$10 monthly buys 80 a. Write for list Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

80 A. well imp. 70 cult., bal. pasture. Springs and creek. \$3200. Will take some stock. Henderson & McNels, Stockton, Mo.

80 A. IMPROVED, \$1400. Terms and description. Fellers Realty Co., Flemington, Polk Co., Mo.

FARMS OF 880, 240, 215 and 160 ACRES in Carroll County, Mo., for farms or ranches in the Southwest.
Monier Land Co., Carrollton, Mo.

Good Cheap Homes

Healthiest climate, purest water, no crop failures, raise all kinds stock, milk cows, raise poultry. 80 acres, 60 cult., house, barn, spring. \$800.00, easiest terms.
Jenkins & Hays, Ava, Mo.

Southeast Missouri Lands

Mr. Homeseeker or Investor: If you want the best of farm lands, in the best section of the United States, and at reasonable prices, write for descriptive literature of the rich drained lands where crop failures are unknown. No trades considered.
F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 FARMS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.
1360 acres finest prairie land, near Sedalia, Missouri, divided into 80 to 240 acres. Railroad fare refunded purchasers. Write for free information and plans.
LA FON BROS., IONIA, MISSOURI.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us.
Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

TEXAS

BARGAINS, because of liquidation in lands. C. L. Wakefield, Trustee, Republic Trust Company, Dallas, Tex.

SOUTH TEXAS farms \$20 acre up. Productive soil; fine climate; healthful; pure water; ample rainfall; schools; churches; splendid roads. L. Bryan & Co., Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.

NEBRASKA

808,812 BUSHELS OF WHEAT 1915. Free booklet of Cheyenne County, Neb. Greatest wheat section. Land \$10 acre, up. D. R. Jones, Sidney, Neb.

FARM LOANS

\$1,000,000.00 TO LOAN on farm, ranch or city property. Witte Agency, Lincoln, Neb.

FARM AND CITY MORTGAGES a specialty. Write us if you wish to borrow.
Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

CALIFORNIA

30 Acres Orange Land
Can be irrigated. Near R. R. and markets. 10 tons grapes an acre. Cheap at \$150.00 per a. Fred Taysen, Owner, Lincoln, Calif.

MONTANA

FOR SALE: 25,000 acre well improved ranch. Montana. Price only \$9.00 per acre.
L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

IOWA

250 IOWA FARMS for sale. Write the
F. L. Jones Land Co., Creston, Iowa.

Being just plain American seems to be a hard job these days for a large number of people who might, with profit to themselves, learn what Americanism is.

Insurance on the livestock, the buildings, the crops, on one's own life, does not need justification. Failure to provide it is no sure proof of wisdom.

If by co-operation you mean the substitution of your own selfish interest for that of someone else, it matters little whether your project is co-operative or individual.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 320 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

Nov. 6-11—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Dec. 11-16—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shetland Ponies.

Oct. 24—W. J. Thompson, Dorchester, Neb.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 10—Henry C. Glissman, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 23—J. B. Carlisle, Bradshaw, Neb., and
J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb. Sale at
York, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Aug. 15—Henry Stunkel, Administration
Sale, Peck, Kan. E. L. Stunkel, Admin-
istrator.

Nov. 8—L. Chestnut & Sons, Geneva, Neb.
Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and
Dover, Kan.
Nov. 23 and 24—H. C. Lookabaugh, Wat-
onga, Okla.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders'
Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy,
York, Neb., sale manager.

Poland China Hogs.

Oct. 14—T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan., at St.
Joseph, Mo.
Oct. 15—Walter B. Brown, Perry, Kan.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 19—P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.
Oct. 20—Peter Luft, Alma, Kan.
Oct. 20—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria,
Neb.
Oct. 21—J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.
Oct. 23—Forest Rose, Hemple, Mo.
Oct. 24—J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb.
Oct. 25—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Oct. 27—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 27—Von Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.
Oct. 31—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 1—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Nov. 1—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

Nov. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 6—Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale
at Utica, Neb.
Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 25—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale
at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.;
sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Oct. 12—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Oct. 16—Proett Bros., Alexandria, Neb.
Oct. 18—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 17—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center,
Neb.
Nov. 2—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Nov. 3—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 2—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nach-
tingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd,
Virginia, Neb.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale
at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Read Wesley W. Trumbo's Duroc card in
this issue and if you want a choice of these
big, husky, farmer's boars, have him ship
you one on approval.—Advertisement.

Good Red Polled Bulls.

C. E. Foster, Route 4, Eldorado, Kan.,
has a number of registered Red Polled bulls
6 to 16 months old, by good sires and out
of his best herd cows that can be bought
below their real value. Write or call and
look them over without delay.—Advertisement.

235 Shorthorns at Auction.

E. L. Stunkel, administrator, Peck, Kan.,
will sell at auction, Tuesday, August 15,
beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., 235 head
of Shorthorns consisting of the entire herd
of the late Henry Stunkel. This includes
all herd bulls, and foundation females of
the entire herd, consisting of 150 cows and
heifers from 3 to 8 years old, 50 of which
have calf at foot; 20 2-year-old heifers,

25 yearling heifers and 40 bulls, including
their excellent herd bulls Nonparell Victor,
Orange Marshall, and Orange Monarch, by
the great Victor Orange and others by
Star Goods, a grandson of the noted Choice
Diamond Goods. This herd has done much
for the improvement of the breed throuth
the Southwest and both Star Goods and
Victor Orange, the two great herd sires
that headed this herd, have numerous sons
heading good herds. Think of 235 head of
Shorthorns selling in one day, many of
which would never have been priced only
to settle this estate. Of these 150 cows,
50 have calf at foot. These cattle are not
in show shape but in their every day clothes
just from the pasture. These rugged bulls
include 18 2-year-olds, 15 yearlings and
others up to mature age. If you want a
herd bull or bulls of farmer's and ranch-
man's kind, you will find them here. The
following day, Wednesday, August 16, 90
horses and 60 grade cattle sell. These
horses range from yearlings to mature age
and were raised right here on the Stunkel
farms where only the best sires were in
service. Many of these brood mares are
from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 31-32 Percheron. A son of the
noted Casino now heads this herd. Write
today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail
and Breeze.—Advertisement.

seen this season. He has just completed
a new home at a cost of \$5,000 which is
modern throughout. He will sell Poland
Chinas at this place October 31.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., breeds
Spotted Poland Chinas and offers in his
advertisement, in the Farmers Mail and
Breeze in the Poland China column, 20
March boars, that are well spotted and
well grown and sired by Spotted Jumbo,
out of big, prolific sows. Write him at
once for prices which you will find very
reasonable.—Advertisement.

Searle & Cottle's Durocs.

Searle & Cottle of Berryton, Kan., have
a fine lot of spring pigs for sale. They are
sired by A Critic, first prize aged boar at
Topeka, and out of Tat-A-Walla sows. Tat-
A-Walla was champion boar at Topeka two
years in succession. Searle & Cottle will be
at Topeka again this year with a full herd
and will occupy the old stand in barn No. 3.
They are fitting two futurity shows and
two young herds. If in need of something
good in Duroc-Jerseys write this firm and
mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Adver-
tisement.

Offering Big Type Polands.

W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan., starts
his Poland China advertisement in this issue
of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is
offering 40 February and March boars and
gilts for sale at attractive prices. In his
letter of July 31 he says: "Start my adver-
tisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze
at once. I have 40 boars and gilts that
are easily the best I ever raised and I
want to sell them quick as my fall litters
are commencing to arrive and I need the
room." A majority of these pigs was sired
by Orange Wonder 2d and the rest are out
of choice sows bought in prominent bred
sow sales last winter. If you want a good
boar or a few choice open gilts at very
reasonable prices you better get in touch
with W. A. McIntosh at once.—Advertisement.

Will Sell Choice Polands.

T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan., will sell Poland China
boars and gilts at St. Joe, Mo., Saturday,
October 14. He will sell 60 head that will
prove as attractive as any sold in the West
this fall. The sale is being held in St. Joe
to better accommodate the breeders and
farmers who attend. The writer saw the
nice, toppy lot of boars and gilts from
which this draft is to be drawn recently
and they are of the big, stretchy, quality
kind that have been handled carefully and
the kind that develop into useful breeding
stock. Mr. Dawe also breeds Shorthorn
cattle and will make most of the prominent
western shows with his herd again this
season. He will start with the Nebraska
State Fair. You can write Mr. Dawe any
time for further information about the sale
and he will gladly answer.—Advertisement.

Beautiful Shorthorn Bull.

H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., is a pioneer
Atchison county Poland China breeder. He
is well known all over Northeastern Kansas
as a prominent breeder of high class Poland
Chinas. He has bred substantially the same

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., offers 20
Spotted Poland China boars of March and
April farrow at attractive prices to move
them quick. Everything registered or
eligible. Write quick if you can use a boar
at an attractive price. Look up his adver-
tisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail
and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan., the well
known big type Poland China breeder of
that place, offers two yearling boars for
sale. They were sired by the half ton Her-
cules 2d and are real herd boar material.
His crop of spring pigs has done exception-
ally well and he is offering the tops at
private sale. March pigs of either sex at
very reasonable prices. Look up his adver-
tisement in this issue of the Farmers
Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth,
Kan., is headquarters for Chester White
and O. I. C. hogs. His herd is one of the
largest and best in the West and much
additional breeding has been added by the
purchase of choice animals from Iowa and
elsewhere last winter. It is a strong herd.
Mr. Mosse offers choice spring boars and
open gilts for sale. Look up his advertise-
ment in this issue of the Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

W. R. Webb, formerly of Bendena, Kan.,
where he was well known as a breeder of
Poland Chinas, has rented his two farms
near that place and moved to Hiawatha
where he bought a suburban farm of 10
acres and is now engaged in the Poland
China business stronger than ever. His
crop of pigs, March and April farrow, are
the toppest lot of youngsters he ever
raised and as choice as any the writer has

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

(To Settle Estate of Late Henry Stunkel)

235 Head Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns 235

Peck, Kansas, Tuesday, August 15, 1916

Sale Starts at 10 O'Clock A. M.

150 Cows and Heifers
3 to 8 Years Old.
50 of These Have Calf at Foot



20 Two-Year-Old Heifers
25 Yearling Heifers

40 Bulls Including their excellent herd bulls, Nonparell Victor, Orange Marshall and Orange Monarch, all by the grand old full brother of the champion Diamond Goods. Both Star Goods and Victor Orange have numerous sons heading good herds. The remainder consists of 18 coming two-year-olds and 15 yearling bulls all sired by the above named bulls. Most of the foundation females of this herd trace to such families as Orange Blossoms, Secrets, Bessies, Maid of Marsh and others to Rose of Sharons, Young Marys and Rubys.

These cattle are not in show or good sale condition and will be sold just as they come from the pasture. However, there is a large number of excellent herd cows among them that would never be sold except to settle this estate.

Wednesday, August 16—90 Horses and 60 Grade Cattle Sell

These horses range in age from yearlings to mature age and include brood mares, work geldings and war horses. A large per cent are from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 31-32 Percheron; only the best sires ever headed this herd at the head of which now stands a son of the noted Casino. Write today for catalog. Address,

ED STUNKEL, Administrator, Peck, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Lefe Burger.

All Santa Fe trains met at Mulvane. Peck is on main line of Rock Island 15 miles south of Wichita.

type for years which is the big, smooth type that is in general favor everywhere. He did not raise as many this year as usual but they are of the quality that make good in the hands of the purchaser. He will not hold a public sale but will sell at private sale the tops from his crop of spring boars and gilts. Mr. Graner also breeds Shorthorn cattle and has for sale a very choice yearling bull that is pure Scotch and a beautiful roan. He is a blocky fellow and right in every respect. If you want something good at a fair price you better write H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., at once.—Advertisement.

March Duroc-Jersey Boars.

F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan., is developing an exceptionally strong offering of March Duroc-Jersey boars. He raised 128 pigs from 16 sows and they are coming along in fine shape. He is not offering a thing for sale and the top boars will go in his October 17 sale with a few top gilts and the balance of the choice gilts and all of the fall yearling gilts will go in his February 7 sale of bred sows and gilts. Fancy Pal is a big, massive fellow, by The Model Pal and out of a Correct Finish dam. He will weigh easily 900 pounds and is a breeder of real merit as you will know when you see his get this fall. Remember this boar sale October 17. It is the only Duroc-Jersey boar sale so far announced in Northern Kansas and the offering will be of real merit both from the standard of breeding and individual merit.—Advertisement.

Clemetson's Registered Stock.

O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan., is one of the several purebred stock breeders in Jackson county that are making that county a purebred stock center second to none in the West. Mr. Clemetson breeds Red Polled cattle and Poland China hogs and is located on his own farm which is about 5 miles east of Holton. He has four good young bulls for sale. They are about 7 months old and eligible to registry. They are out of cows of good scale and by the herd bull, King, tracing to Actor. His crop of spring pigs are as good as you find anywhere. They have been handled right and not overfed. The gilts are being reserved for his bred sow sale February 23 and the actual tops of the boars are for sale at attractive prices. There are three winter boars in the lot that are great. Write at once for prices and descriptions if you want a good boar.—Advertisement.

Jackson County Breeders.

The Jackson county stock show in October promises to be bigger and better than ever this year. Jackson county is fortunate in her possession of "live wire" purebred stock breeders. Such men as George Klusmire, O. B. Clemetson, Bruce Saunders, Ed Stegell, H. F. Erdley, Ralph Linscott, George McAdams, Segrist & Stephenson, and about 25 other wide awake breeders are doing more to make Jackson county and Holton talked about and doing more to make that splendid county and town popular than a dozen commercial clubs could do and commercial clubs are a mighty good thing. Let the business men of Holton get the name of every one of these purebred stock breeders and talk to them personally about this big stock show this fall and encourage them to make it so big it will be talked about all over the state. It is a big thing to live in a county populated with that kind of farmers.—Advertisement.

Forty Years Breeding Polands.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan., have 125 March and April pigs that are the best they ever raised. They are certainly great. They were sired mostly by Futurity Rexall, the prominent show and breeding boar at the head of their herd. Herman Gronniger & Sons are among the most prominent Poland China breeders in North-eastern Kansas and have held many public sales at their farm near Bendena. Herman Gronniger is certainly the pioneer Poland China breeder as he has bred Poland Chinas on the same farm for nearly 40 years. Few firms of Poland China breeders are better or more favorably known than Herman Gronniger & Sons. They are also prominent seed corn breeders and corn raised by them was sent to the big shows in California last summer. They are not fully decided but will very likely hold a boar and gilt sale this fall. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In the meantime write them about a boar or for any other information about their Poland Chinas.—Advertisement.

Sunflower Herd Holsteins.

F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., is well and favorably known because of his activity in behalf of the best Holsteins. His now famous Sunflower herd is one of the strongest herds of registered Holsteins in the West. Mr. Searle's farm joins town and is highly improved and the dairy equipment is modern thruout. At present he has for sale three registered 10-month-old bulls, two of them by a 29 pound bull and all out of A. R. O. cows. Also choice May and June bull calves by the great bull now at the head of the Sunflower herd, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbeckerk. Also a few cows and heifers for sale. The Sunflower herd public sale of last April was a decided success. Ninety-five head were sold at a general average of \$200 for everything sold including several calves. Several prominent breeders from several states had consigned with Mr. Searle in this sale. If you are interested in the best in Holsteins you won't miss it by writing F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for prices, descriptions and any other information about Holsteins. When you write always mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Olson Brothers' Hampshire Hogs.

Olson Brothers, Assaria, Kan., are extensive breeders of registered Hampshire hogs and their advertisement will be found in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Hampshire column. They are offering 100 March and April boars and gilts and 25 bred sows and gilts that will farrow in September and October. Also a good spring yearling boar and three October yearling boars. Everything has been properly immunized and is in fine shape. Everything is registered free for the purchaser. The Olsons have been in the Hampshire breeding business for a long time and have a string of pleased customers that they have a right to be proud of. They sell nothing but first class stock for breeding purposes and their prices are very reasonable and are much lower than the prices

demand in the East for stock that is no better and in many instances not as good. They guarantee satisfaction to every purchaser. They were extensive buyers in public sales last winter and the breeding found in this herd is as good as you will find anywhere. Look up the advertisement and write them today for bargain prices.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Henry C. Glissman of Omaha, Neb., the veteran Holstein cattle breeder, starts advertising in this paper. Mr. Glissman for many years has supplied the farmers and breeders of the West with high class Holsteins and his knowledge of the breed and acquaintance among the breeders of the East have made it possible for him to give the very best possible values. Just now he offers for quick sale 200 head of choice young cows and heifers in age from yearlings up to 3-year-olds. They are all nice colors and of splendid quality and at the prices for which they are being offered are cheaper than they can be raised, according to experiment station records. Mr. Glissman has a big breeding herd of his own and has an extensive acquaintance in the best Holstein sections of America. This makes it possible for him to handle the very best. His prices are lower than those of most dealers. Mr. Glissman claims October 10 as the date for his annual sale. Mr. Glissman has been selected to judge Holsteins at the Nebraska State Fair this fall.—Advertisement.

October Holstein Sale.

J. B. Carlisle of Bradshaw, Neb., and J. M. Lockwood of York, Neb., have joined forces and will hold a big Holstein cattle sale on October 23. The sale will be held in York, and Kansas and Nebraska farmers and dairymen will have an unusual opportunity to buy high class cattle. Nearly 100 head will be sold. All either purebred and registered or cattle that are purebred but not eligible to register. They are for the most part cattle that have been bred and raised in Nebraska and those old enough to give milk nearly all have records. Included in this sale will be some of the finest cows ever offered at auction by any Nebraska breeder. They have made lots of money for their owners and are now selling just in their prime. Included will be some unusually high class young registered bulls. For any further information about this sale write either party and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The ninth annual Bushnell Horse Show will be held at Bushnell, Ill., on Thursday and Friday, October 12 and 13. Full classifications will be made for Shire, Percheron, Belgian, Suffolk, Roadster and Saddle horses. Further information about this show may be had by addressing J. G. Truman, general manager, Bushnell, Ill.

Saved Farmers \$45,000 on Twine

Thru the exercise of good business judgment on the part of the state prison officials, in anticipating a rise of \$3 a hundred in the sisal market, the farmers of Kansas will be saved \$45,000 on prison made binding twine. There is an exceptionally large demand for twine at present, because many farmers are cutting their corn for fodder and silage. Rather than make a big profit for the state, the prison board decided to give the farmers of Kansas the benefit of the deal. The price direct from the prison to the farmers is 10 cents a pound, 9 cents to dealers and co-operative associations in car lots, and 9 1/2 cents in less than car lots. These prices are 1 cent under the prices charged by the private manufacturers. For local shipments the price will be \$9.50 a hundred and to individuals \$10 a hundred. The board fixed November 1, as the time of settlement.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. Near Kansas City. HOWARD CHANDLER, CHARITON, IOWA

SHEEP

300 head of registered and high grade Shropshire Sheep
Booking orders for delivery after August 15. Write today for particulars.
LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

HORSES.

SHETLAND PONIES At low prices to reduce herd Big descriptive catalog 10c. Jno. Dunlap, Williamsport, O.

THOMPSON'S PONY FARM 300 head in herd. All sizes, ages and colors for sale. Kind and gentle and priced reasonable.
W. J. THOMPSON, DORCHESTER, NEBR.

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES Bred gilts all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

IMMUNED O. I. C. HOGS One good yearling boar and a few April boars. Also bred gilts. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O. I. C. FALL BOARS for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Fehner's Herd of O. I. C. Swine

Anything shipped anywhere on approval. Write today for prices. Herd immune. Member of either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginville, Mo.

GREINER'S HEAVY BONED O. I. C's.

Choice bred gilts, boars and spring pigs, descendants of blue ribbon winners; champions and grand champions. All ages for sale at all times. Write circular, photograph and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. O. Swine

Pairs and trios not related. Shipped in light crates and satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigrees with each pig. Priced for quick sales. Arthur Mosse, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts a n d boars, all ages. Cholera immuned Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 2, Wichita, Kan.

Valley View Hampshires

Everything properly immuned. For private sale, 25 gilts and tried sows, bred for Sept. farrow. A few open gilts, a good yearling boar, 3 Oct. yr. boars and 100 spring pigs either sex. Pairs and trios not related. All stock reg. to purchaser.
OLSON BROS., ASSARIA, KAN.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

100 Spring Duroc Pigs sired by four different boars, 10 fall gilts bred for fall farrow, also a few fall boars priced right while they last. R. T. and W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Neb.

Trumbo's Duroc Boars

20 big, husky spring boars shipped on approval. Immuned by double treatment. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROC SPRING PIGS

ready to ship. 30 gilts, bred for September farrow, \$25 and \$30. Also a few tried sows, \$40 to \$50. Stock sold from this herd in 105 counties in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. Write your wants to J. E. WELER, FAUCETT MO.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

IMMUNE DUROCS: Choice fall boars. Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every E. L. Hirschler, Halstead, Kan. animal guaranteed.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jerseys Bred gilts and spring pigs by A Crittcutt of sows by Grand Champion Tat-A-Walla. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Big Type Herd Boars

25 husky spring boars. Crimson Wonder, Illustrator, Good Enuff, Golden Model breeding. All immune. Prices right. Descriptions guaranteed. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

DUROCS-RED POLLS-PERCHERONS

Service boars and bred sows. Yearling bulls and young ton studs. Have shipped breeding stock to 25 states. Present offering the best I have raised. Prices always right. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Nebr.

The Home of Fancy Pal

Nothing for sale now. Herd header material in my Oct. 17 boar sale at Sabetha. Bred sow sale Feb. 7. F. J. MOSER, GOFFS, KANSAS

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Wooddell's Durocs

Cowley Wonder by Old Beauty's Model Top, Crimson King by Crimson Wonder IV, Graduate Col. and by Old Graduate Col., heads this herd. Three as well bred boars as head any herd of Durocs. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells on Approval

The top boars from my 80 March pigs at private sale. Also Sows bred to J's Good E Nuff for Sept. farrow. Write for private catalog just out. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything properly immuned. No public sales. For private sale, gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Spring pigs either sex. Pairs or trios not related. Weaned May 1st. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS
Shipping Point, Downs, Kansas

TAYLOR'S BIG DUROCS

Spring boars, yearling boars, open gilts, weaned pigs, bred tried sows from three of the grandest boars on earth. My prices the lowest. Registered free. JAMES L. TAYLOR, Olean, Miller Co., Missouri

Durocs \$25 Duroc gilts \$25. Sired by Bell the Boy and bred to Model Top Again, both of which were prize winners at several big state fairs in Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee. Duroc boars \$22.50; sired by Bell the Boy, and ready for service. Baby boars, \$12.50 sired by Model Top Again. Any hog not satisfactory can be returned by paying express one way. R. W. BALDWIN, CONWAY, KANSAS.

Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares 39 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 68 rugged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easy pick what you want from this big bunch. 40 coming 3 yr. stallions running out, priced cheap to sell before time to catch them up this fall. Above Kansas City. 47 trains daily. FRED CHANDLER RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa

4,000-Horses-4,000
At Auction
Miles City, Montana
Aug. 14-15-16-17

The Miles City Horse Sale Co. will sell at regular monthly Auction Sale 4,000 Montana bred Horses, Mares and Mules. About 2,000 head war type, English, French, Italian and U. S. specifications. 1,000 broke horses for the harvest trade. 1,000 range horses and mares with colts by side, all in prime shipping condition. Plenty yearlings, 2 and 3-year-olds, draft bred that mature into as good as grow. Mules of all ages. This is the time of the year when our horses are at their very best, with the good thick, hard flesh that will ship around the world. Also when you buy mares, The Big Spring Colts Thrown in Free. Don't forget the dates, August 14-15-16-17, 1916.

Miles City Horse Sale Company
COL. C. N. MOORE, Auctioneer GUY CRANDALL, Manager

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS For Sale. Glits and tried sows, bred for early fall litters. Also a few serviceable boars and a fine lot of early spring pigs. Write to P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Original Big Spotted Polands 25 spring boars, cholera immune, for sale at \$15 to \$20. Need the room for summer and fall pigs. Address ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

I Ship On Approval 30 choice Poland China pigs ready to ship—can furnish boar and glits not related. A few serviceable boars and some fall glits bred or open. The best of big type breeding. All at farmers prices. Ed. Sheehy, Hume, Missouri

The Great Big Ones 40 Poland China Feb. and March boars and glits. Order early and save money. Write me. W. A. McINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS

Regis. Spotted Poland Chinas 20 choice, well spotted March and April boars at attractive prices. Write at once. CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KAN.

Oct. Boars and Bred Glits All Immune 10 Oct. boars, priced less than half their value to move them quick. Big, stretchy fellows. 20 October glits, bred and open. You can't beat them as brood sow prospects. J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. (Dickinson County)

Big Type Polands! Herd headed by the 1920 pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson, 1915. Fall boars by Big Hadley Jr. and Young Orphan, by Orphan Big Gun that was 1st in Oklahoma Futurity, 1915. We are booking orders for spring pigs out of our best herd and show sows. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Private Sale March boars by the half ton Hercules 2nd. Open glits same age and breeding; also two yearling boars, that are very toppy. The big kind and at fair prices. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS. Hugh B. Huls, Oak Hill, Kan. Sells livestock, big farm sales; Real Estate. Address as above.

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

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAN.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

SHORTHORN CATTLE. Registered Shorthorns Wanted Write me what you have 208 7th, ENO, OKLAHOMA

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE. Double Standard Polled Durhams Young bulls and females for sale. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE. Two Registered Hereford Bulls for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1950) and one 2 years old. Also some good Percheron blood cows. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE. Aberdeen Angus Cattle Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 19024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE. GUERNSEY Pure Bred Bulls Breed up your Herd. High class young individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List. HELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE Several choice males for sale. Overland Guernsey Farm C. F. Holmes, Owner Overland Park, Kansas 8 miles south of K. C. on the "Strang Line"

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Subscribers and city marshals will please note the following district managers, and rest assured that no one is authorized to take subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze except the district men whose names are shown. We are not sending any special representatives out from this office; no doubt the solicitor will say that he is direct from the office. City marshals have been notified by letter, of the proper receipt number for each district man, and unless they have receipt numbers as advised, city marshals will please prevent them from taking any subscriptions for these publications.

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A Big American Royal

The prospects for exhibits and visitors for the American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, October 2 to 7, are so good that already the arrangements have had to be expanded. Some of the breeding stock will be stabled in Convention Hall. The temporary quarters on vacant property across Thirteenth street from the hall will be built of lumber instead of canvas as had been originally planned, and the tabernacle used by Billy Sunday during his revival services will be used. There will be additional ground on which tents will be erected for nurse cattle.

C. A. Davis, who will be remembered by exhibitors and many visitors for his official part in many previous Royals, has been appointed assistant secretary. W. H. Weeks, secretary, has opened Royal offices at 539 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., with Mr. Davis in charge.

Inquiries about the Royal have been coming for several weeks, from all parts of the United States. One of the oldest breeders of purebred cattle who has moved to the state of Washington, wrote recently, saying that he wanted to bring an exhibit, and that other breeders of Washington would visit the Royal this year. Similar letters have come from numerous other distant states; and it is certain that a wider district than ever before will be represented, in the exhibits and by the visitors.

Real Efficiency is Obtained

The Wichita Beacon says that O. A. Keach of Wichita, appointed by Governor Capper on the Board of Corrections, is a man especially endorsed for the work and that he will be one of the most valuable men ever placed on a state board. And this can be said of practically all of the appointments of Governor Capper. He picks the best men for his appointees.—Lyons Republican.

Remember that salt and water are as essential as sunshine and grass.

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Red Polled cattle. Choice young bulls and heifers. Prices reasonable. HALLORIN & GAMBRIEL, Ottawa, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE. Registered Jersey Bull color. Brighton Lad 19557, Champion Flying Fox 11441, Hood Farm breeding. Five mos. old. Write H. WARMUND, Sabetha, Kan.

Linscott Jerseys Kansas First Register Merit Herd. Est. 1878 If interested in getting the best in the Jersey breed write for descriptive list. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1200 to 1650 lbs. of milk per month. As high as 81 lbs. fat on official test. J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. 200 Holstein Heifers, 200 For quick sale, 50 heifers, 1-year-old, \$45 each; 50 heifers, coming 2, bred, \$50 each; 50 heifers, 2-years-old, to calve in the fall and winter, \$60 each; two loads of 3-year-old heifers and young cows, all due this fall, \$75. A few high class cows and registered bulls. All federal inspected.

Henry C. Giltman, Sta. B, Omaha, Neb.

Pure Bred and Grade Holsteins 50 head from 3-year-olds to calves. This splendid bunch of heifers was bred in Kansas and consequently are acclimated and free from the diseases that are so common with eastern dairy cattle. They are sired by Willow Meadow King Pontiac whose 20 nearest dams have official records of 25 lbs. of butter and 525 lbs. of milk in 7 days, and 7 of the dams hold world's records. If you are in the market for this class of stock, don't write but come and look them over for they will surely please you. SIMPSON & BALLOU, DODGE CITY, KANSAS.



J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS A. R. O. bull calves. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALVES from cows with official butter and milk records. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, \$30 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

Two Registered Holstein Bull Calves Some registered Hampshire and Hampshire boar pigs. Priced reasonably. GREENSWARD FARM, Fredonia, Kan.

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Reg. Holstein Bulls Two that are eight months old and one four months. Correspondence and inspection of herd invited. David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Jackson Co., Kansas

Iowa De Cola Walker Heads Herd besides having some fine record sisters on his sire's side; has an \$12.25 lb. of 80g butter record dam, and his dam has two sisters with 215.2 lbs. and 204.2 lbs. made as senior three year and Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kan.

Montgomery County Holstein Friesian Association Young stock T. M. EWING, Sec., Independence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES High grade Holstein calves either sex 3 to 4 weeks old from good milking strains of grade Holstein cows \$20 each. We pay the express. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas. Two extra choice young bulls, sired by him and out of A. R. O. cows. Write for prices. MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

J. H. LEE, V. Pres. of Harveyville State Bank E. W. LEE at Farm; DR. J. W. COOK, Expert Judge of the Dairy Cow. 250-HOLSTEIN COWS-250 You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 200 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 50 cows in milk and 100 mature, high grade cows and 50 heifers to freshen before September 15. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifer and bull calves, \$22.50 each, delivered to any express office in Kansas. Send bank draft, or post office money order. LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm. F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank. Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan. Pure bred and high grade HOLSTEINS, all ages. Largest pure bred herd in the Southwest headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789, a show bull with royal breeding. Pure bred bulls, serviceable age, from A. R. O. dams and sires. A grand lot of pure bred heifers, some with official records. Choice, extra high grade cows and heifers, well marked, heavy springers, in calf to pure bred bulls, constantly on hand. High grade heifer calves 6 to 10 weeks old, \$25. Bargains. Send draft for number wanted. All prices F. O. B. cars here. Inspect our herd before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us. GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Norton County Breeders Association SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BEHRENT, Secretary Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1916 H. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROWIG, Secretary

HEREFORDS---POLANDS Grover Mischief, a grandson of Beau Mischief heads herd. 85 spring pigs. A annual cattle and hog sale in February. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual bear and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs March and April farrow for sale. Ship over R. I. or Mo. Pac. All immunized. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

Poland Chinas 10 Sept glits by Luff's Orange. Will sell them open or bred them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFF, ALMENA, KANSAS. SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victorious King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.

Percherons-- Shorthorns---Polands October glits, bred or open, for sale. Farmington Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd C. E. Poland, Almema, Kan.

Percherons---Shorthorns---Polands 18 Sept. and Oct. glits, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luff's Orange for sale open or bred to your order. C. E. Whitney, Almema, Kansas.

Shorthorns---Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 month old herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almema, Kan.

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer ALMENA, KANSAS Devoting my time to the business. Address as above. COL. C. H. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone NORTON, KANSAS Address as above. L. J. Goodman, D. V. M. Lenora, Kan. Hog vaccination a specialty.

I Want Men!



To Learn The Automobile and Tractor Business

Practical Training Demands Complete Equipment

DON'T waste your time and money with courses that give you only a part of the training you **must** have. Don't bother with books and printed lessons and printed charts. I don't use them, because I know that is **not** the kind of instruction you want or need. Come to this school where you **learn to earn by doing**—that's my motto and you'll see just how particular I am in living up to this motto. Space forbids a detailed description of all my equipment—my big new 80-page Catalog tells all about it in words and pictures. Just to give you an idea of what I have, I'll mention my "Twin Six" Motor, block mounted, so that my students can get all around it—take it apart and put it together again. Then there are the big 8-cylinder cars for shop and road experience—especially for my students. My machine shops are complete with lathes, forges, drill presses, and automobiles and motors of every description. See the busy students at work—see the cars of every kind and type at the disposal of my students. See all—then you'll not wonder why I am entitled to claim **more equipment and more successful graduates** than any other Auto School in the world.

Come To This Big Successful School

with its unsurpassed record for real practical training and experience, and learn the Automobile and Tractor Business—the greatest business of all time. **I'll train you right**, as I have trained thousands who came to me without any previous experience, and give you the fullest, the most practical instruction and experience. Follow the steps of the vast army of ambitious men who went right from my machine and repair shops right into waiting positions.

Notice to Employers:

Concerns desiring the services of trained men as Repair Men, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Demonstrators, or Drivers or Tractor Experts at salaries of \$15 to \$50 a week are requested to communicate with us. The service is gratis.

Here's the Place to Learn

Rahe's Automobile Training School rightfully claims more floor space, more equipment and more expert instructors. None will deny this claim. I require three big buildings to house the equipment necessary to train the large number of men who are demanding worth-while instruction. I believe in plenty of room, plenty of equipment and no crowding, so that my students can get plenty of practice and experience. A large Tractor Farm, fully equipped with power farming machinery, enables me to give you this added instruction infinitely better than you can hope for elsewhere. That's why so many of my graduates are earning big money running, adjusting and repairing tractors.

Oxy-Acetylene Welding Course FREE

No extra charge for this instruction. You do the actual work with torches under expert instruction from master welders. Big money in welding—all kinds of jobs, Machine Shops, Oil Fields, Railroad Work, Construction, etc. **Write today and I'll tell you all about this.**

\$50 Scholarship FREE

In order to give a number of my students a complete course in **Tractor Engineering, Power Farming, Gas, and Stationary Engineering, Home Lighting System, etc.**, I have a limited number of **Free Scholarships** available right now. If you act promptly—one of these certificates is yours. Here's extra training without cost that means money to you.

Write Me At Once.

and repair shops doing all kinds of repair work, Tractor Farm, Equipment, etc.

H. J. RAHE, President, RAHE'S AUTOMOBILE TRAINING SCHOOL, 1023 Locust Street, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.



Use coupon or a postcard for NEW 80-PAGE CATALOG illustrated with fine Copper Engravings showing men at work in machine

Earn from \$75 to \$300 a Month.

You can do it with my training. Hundreds of my graduates are earning that much and more. They are found in all branches of the automobile business—in factories, repair shops, assembling plants, etc. They are getting big money as demonstrators, testers, drivers, ignition experts, oxy-acetylene welders, etc. Many are in business for themselves—selling automobiles, acting as agents, dealers and factory representatives. My graduates make big money simply because they came to headquarters and donned overalls—got right to practical work—they "dug in" and in a few weeks they were ready for waiting jobs or splendid opportunities. **You can do the same.**

Only a Few Short Weeks Required.

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