

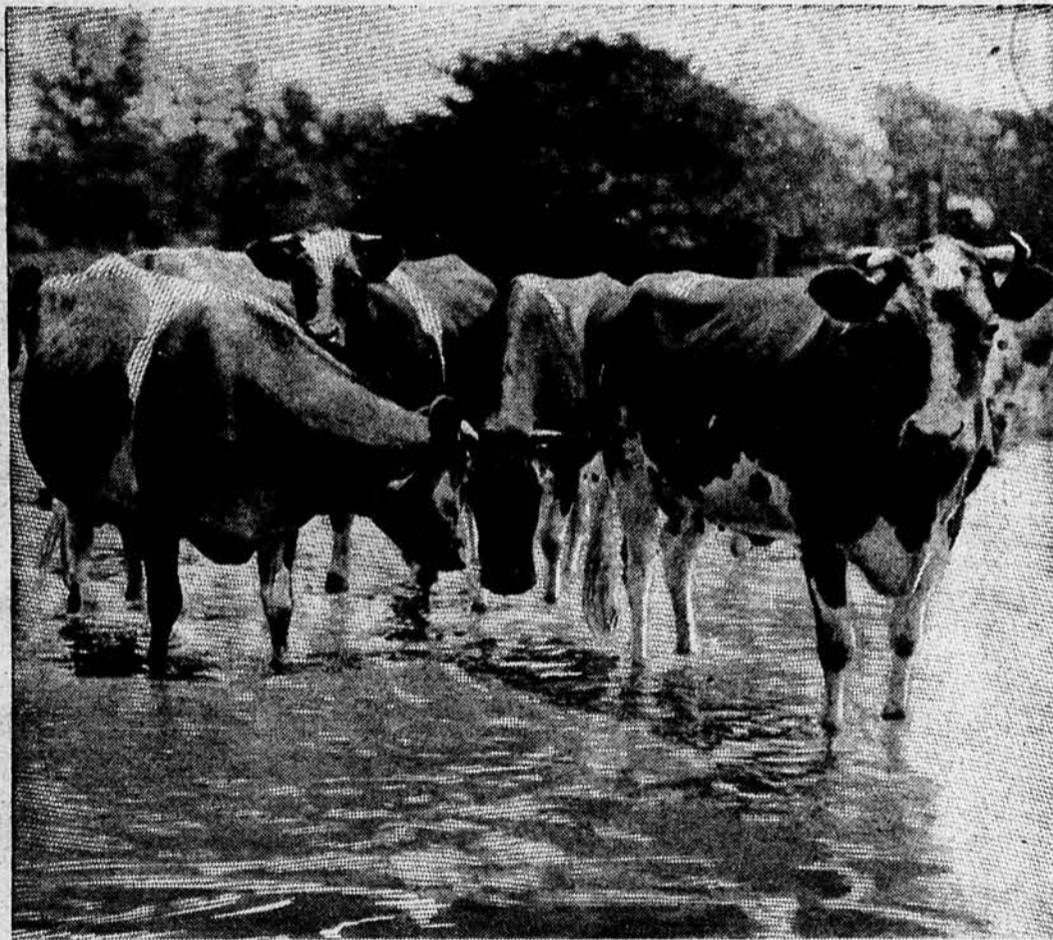
September 9, 1916

Price 5 Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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THIS WEEK

- A Place to Handle Milk.....H. Colin Campbell
- Away With the Water.....A. A. Jeffrey
- Care Pays in Feeding.....F. B. Nichols
- Bound Alfalfa Stacks Well.....Harley Hatch
- What Shall I do, Doctor?.....Dr. Charles Lerrigo

Western Kansas Wheat Seeding

BY L. E. CALL

Western Kansas differs markedly from the rest of the state with respect to the best time to seed wheat. In the first place, Hessian flies are seldom found west of the eastern border of Norton, Graham, Trego, Ness, Hodgeman, Ford, and Clark counties—hence, the question of damage from fly need not be considered in the average season. In the second place, a farmer has less choice with respect to time of seeding because of dry falls. It usually is not advisable to seed in dry ground and to expect a rain later to germinate the wheat. There may be just enough moisture to allow fungi in the soil to grow on the wheat kernels and destroy them and yet not enough to cause germination. In either case the seed is lost.

On the other hand, there is less danger of winterkilling in Western Kansas due to late seeding than in the eastern part of the state. It quite frequently happens that the seed sowed as late as November makes a fair yield. While it is not ordinarily advisable to seed so late, such late seeding with favorable conditions usually is better than early seeding with poor conditions and better than seeding spring wheat.

The best thing to do in this area is to have the ground prepared early, the seed cleaned and treated for smut if this is necessary, and be ready to seed when conditions are favorable. The common practice of delaying the preparation of the ground until sufficient rain comes to germinate the seed should be discouraged. By the time the ground is prepared the moisture may all have evaporated, and the grain must be sowed in dry ground or seeding delayed until another rain comes.

Probably the best date for seeding in Western Kansas, when all conditions are favorable, is about the middle of September. Extremely early seeding should be avoided, especially under conditions favorable for germination and early development of the wheat, since the heavy growth that will result takes all the moisture from the ground, leaving the wheat entirely dependent on seasonal rains to complete its growth. Early sowed wheat also sometimes makes so thick a growth in the spring that it is easily injured by hot winds and drouth.

Less Wheat for Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The wheat acreage will be smaller than common here this fall and practically the whole acreage will be sown in the corn stubble. The other fields have been too dry and hard to plow. With conditions as they are it is but natural that farmers should turn to the corn land as a solution to the wheat ground problem.

Corn ground which has been well worked during the summer can be put into fine condition for wheat if the right kind of work is done on it. For this purpose the disk is a tool without an equal as it thoroughly pulverizes the surface and is not easily clogged with trash, as almost any other implement would be. If the disking is done early enough in the fall and the ground is thoroughly firmed with a smoothing harrow, or some other packing tool, we cannot see why it does not afford a most excellent seedbed in which to drill wheat.

The high price at which baled hay has been selling has been the cause of a vast amount of it being shipped from here, and we already hear some farmers expressing fears that hay will have to be shipped back before any grows again.

Despite the dry weather there will be quite a good deal of corn raised here. Of course it will not be first class grain, and many of the ears which have the appearance of being of fair size, as they hang on the stalk, will be found to be only partly filled when they are husked. But it will be corn.

A named farm is a self-respecting farm, not likely to look run down at the heel.

Profanity, whether of the vocal or vibratory kind, merely proves "nobody home."

Keep an apple in the cake box and the cake will stay fresh for a long time.

Corn Held from Last Year

More than 37 Million Bushels are in the Crib

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

KANSAS farmers last fall and winter laid by 37,614,434 bushels of corn for a "rainy day," according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. Now when the "rainy day"—in the shape of a two months' drouth—has come, this saving of the 1915 corn crop is going to do much to mitigate the crop shortage of 1916, in Mohler's estimation.

KANSAS.

Labette County—A few local showers have fallen. It has been very dry. About half as much ground has been plowed for wheat as common. Prairie hay is making from 1 to 1½ tons an acre.—Wilbert Hart, Sept. 2.

Marshall County—Local rains fell August 31. We had cool days and nights last week. Plowing for wheat is about done. Haying is almost finished. Some threshing is to be done yet. The potato crop is good. Cream 32c; eggs 20c.—L. Stettinisch, Sept. 2.

Harvey County—A fine rain fell August 31, which helps the corn, pastures and also plowing and harrowing. Alfalfa hulling is in progress. Wheat \$1.36; corn 90c; butter 27c; butterfat 30c; eggs 18c; potatoes \$1.20; apples 30c a peck.—H. W. Prouty, Sept. 1.

Russell County—It is still quite dry. We had a few local showers the last few days. Not much plowing has been done. Almost all ground has been disked. Feed will be scarce. Pastures are getting quite short. Not much wheat is going to market.—Mrs. F. Claussen, Sept. 2.

Morton County—We had a good rain August 20 and 21. This will be good for fall crops. Farmers are preparing ground for wheat. Some people have begun pulling broomcorn, which is good in some localities and light in others. Cattle are doing well. Horses are not doing well on account of flies.—E. E. Newlin, Sept. 1.

Jewell County—We have had about 2 inches of rain the last week. This is the most rain we have had since June. It makes plowing much easier. Silo filling is in progress. Not much fodder is being cut. Forage crops will be short on account of dry weather. Corn 80c; wheat \$1.40; hogs \$9.75; eggs 20c; cream 27c.—L. S. Behymer, Sept. 2.

Saline County—We are having a very long drouth. There have been no soaking rains since the middle of June. The corn crop is very short—almost a failure. Wheat was fair, from 3 to 37 bushels an acre. It is of very good quality. Plowing has been delayed by dry weather. The average acreage of wheat will be sown. Wheat \$1.30; corn 80c; eggs 22c.—John Holt, Sept. 1.

Stevens County—Farmers are very busy getting wheat ground ready. A large acreage will be put in, but they are finding out it pays to get ground in good condition before sowing. There will be considerable milo and kafir that will not mature on account of dry weather this summer. Pastures are good. The ground is too dry to work well. Wheat \$1.40.—Monroe Traver, Aug. 31.

Decatur County—Threshing is about completed. Corn is being cut. Silos are being filled. A fine rain fell August 30. There will be plenty of forage. Wheat sowing will begin earlier than usual this year. The acreage will be somewhat reduced. Land is changing hands more extensively now than for several years and at an advance in price of from \$5 to \$10 an acre.—G. A. Jorn, Sept. 2.

Comanche County—A few local showers have fallen, but no general rain yet. Wheat ground is being prepared under rather poor conditions. Cattle are doing well since the weather is cooler. Wheat is being marketed as rapidly as cars can be obtained. Oats and corn are being shipped in. Kafir is poor. Cattle buyers are very scarce. Fat hogs are about all sold and there are few to take their place.—S. A. DeLair, Sept. 2.

McPherson County—We have had only local showers. The dry spell is causing farmers some worry as to how the next wheat crop shall be produced with only a small acreage plowed so far. Hay is all up and the corn is either in shock or in the silo. Some wheat is going to market. Pastures are getting low and fodder is fed to cattle. Threshing is about all done. Wheat \$1.35 to \$1.40.—John Ostlund, Jr., Sept. 2.

Lyon County—The drouth was broken August 31 with a good rain. It will be a great help to the growing crops and pastures. The ground needs more rains for crops and plowing. Some wheat ground is being plowed with tractors. The pastures are dry. There will be a great many fields of good kafir, cane and feterita. There will be plenty of feed for stock. Apples are small and not plentiful. Wheat \$1.34; corn 85c; butter 25c; eggs 20c.—E. R. Griffith, Sept. 2.

Greenwood County—We have had about 4½ inches of moisture in the southeastern part of the county in August. Other parts have not had quite so much. Corn cutting has begun, but was hindered by more than 1 inch of rain August 31. There is not much corn. Prairie hay making is just about finished. Early kafir is ripening but the yield will be light. Late kafir is heading rapidly and may make some grain if frost holds off long enough. Pastures are good.—John H. Fox, Sept. 2.

OKLAHOMA.

Alfalfa County—It is very dry. Pastures are dry and a good deal of feeding is being done. Corn will be scarce and there is not much kafir. Oats are shipped in at 55c. Wheat dropped 14c in 3 days.—J. W. Lyon, Sept. 1.

Kiowa County—Showers have broken the heat wave and done some good to cotton and feed crops. Many are plowing with dry land plows and if enough moisture comes a large acreage of wheat will be sown. Pastures are burned up and nearly as bare as the road, but stock is doing fairly well where water is plentiful. Early cotton is

hurt badly but late cotton may do fairly well yet. First bales have been received in many nearby towns and the price is between 14c and 15c. Cream 27c; butter 25c; eggs 12c; hens 10c.—T. Holmes Mills, Sept. 2.

Grady County—A 2-inch rain fell August 31. It is putting ground in fine condition for wheat sowing. Some cotton is being picked. Late feed stuff is looking good. Old corn 83c; butter 30c; eggs 25c.—Floyd Harmon, Sept. 2.

Oklahoma County—Early kafir is ready to cut. Had a fine shower August 27 which was a great help to late feed crops. Fourth cutting of alfalfa has been cut. Pastures are getting short. Cotton is beginning to open. Alfalfa \$7 to \$9; old corn 95c; new corn 85c; cream 30c; eggs 25c.—Lake Rainbow, Aug. 31.

Blaine County—Weather is cooler. A light rain fell August 31, but not enough to settle the dust. Not much wheat ground has been plowed. Pastures are dry enough to burn. Young stock looks well. Haying is all done, but the crop is short. Some corn has been shocked for feed. Late kafir and milo are not much good. Wheat \$1.40; hogs \$9.50; corn 75c; cream 26c.—Henry Willert, Sept. 1.

Beaver County—Showers in spots have helped farmers to get wheat ground ready. Broomcorn pulling has begun. It is very uneven and it takes from 7 to 10 acres to make a ton of brush. Prices promise to be high. Stock in pastures are doing well but more rain is needed to mature the broomcorn, milo and kafir. Wheat \$1.40; kafir 75c; hogs 8c.—E. J. Walters, Sept. 2.

Cleveland County—A gentle rain is falling today. Wheat seeding is at a standstill. Silo filling is in progress. Fencing, weed cutting and odd jobs keep the farmers busy. Tanks are low and pastures are quite dry. Some farmers are cutting fodder to help out pasture. Cotton is opening

We are warned from Washington that a thoro investigation of the meat packing business will cost the government \$142,000! What if it does? What if it costs 150 times that, or as much as one battleship? Wouldn't it be worth it? Wouldn't some knowledge of the truth behind this vital national problem actually be worth 150 times as much as the biggest battleship? If the livestock industry which means shoes, clothes and food for the people, the salvation of our farms and the basis of national prosperity, can be saved from stagnation, ruin or extinction—wouldn't this be worth even a billion? Why be so timorous about spending \$142,000 to right so gravely vital a condition, then invest SEVEN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS this year in a heterogeneous collection of war junk which may never be used? Let's spend the \$142,000. We may get something for it that is worth the money many times over.

slowly. Stock is looking good. Prices on all farm produce are high, and still going up.—H. J. Dietrich, Sept. 2.

Kingfisher County—A very light shower fell August 31. Not enough to lay the dust. Almost all the late crops have dried up. Alfalfa and Sudan are not making any growth to speak of. Feed of all kinds is short. Pastures are very dry. A good deal of plowing for wheat has been done, but some have disked their ground. Prices at sales are good. Nobody talks about sowing wheat until it rains.—H. A. Reynolds, Sept. 1.

Backyard Cement Work

The coming of the concrete silo to the farm has given many persons experience in working with concrete. Following the silo is a host of prospective improvements—water tanks, troughs, walks from house to barn, or feeding floors.

H. Colin Campbell has written a hip-pocket manual for the novice cement worker. His book, "Concrete on the Farm and in the Shop," is published by the Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 132 Nassau St., New York, and sells for 75 cents a copy.

The experienced engineer may find little to interest him in the book, as he knows all the bylaws of cement workmanship. The novice will find it a valuable text, for the book tells all the fundamental whys and wherefores and is full of expository photographs. The manual is timely, as concrete seems to be coming to its own in the country, being fireproof, strong, and eternal.

Dam the gully when it is small, lest you be tempted to do so when it becomes large.

Save All the Corn

BY ROBERT McGRATH

The season is favorable for hogging down corn. Fair gains are being made here in trying the method. The hogs are left in the corn fields half a day, and then turned on a pasture of rape or some other green pasture. Everything in the name of corn tastes good to hogs this year. We have observed the greedy swine chew the corn stalks from tassel to end and then retain in their mouths for some time the "gum" portion of the stalk. Consequently, the shotes will ravage a field with more profit to the owner than if shucked out and fed.

We expect to cut up a goodly amount of corn. The fodder, we believe, will be only commonplace as it is faded badly in places. The corn binder appeals to me as being the best instrument to use in cutting corn. This year it will be especially effective as there will be less shattering of ears to pick up.

The grapes hang thick on the vines but the drouth has robbed them of their deep purple lustre. For all that, the crop will be welcomed, coming as it does in the absence of peaches and garden stuffs. The wild grapes on creeks are very few and what fruit there is was mostly eaten by the birds and squirrels. A wild crab apple tree that grows on the border of the woods has been most liberal in its supply of fruit. This tree never fails to produce. The fruit is worthless this year since it requires so much sugar to convert it into a food.

The pastures on our farm are still supporting their quota of stock, yet there are signs of their slowing up. Recent showers have put strength into the grass and with the extra diet of a rack of hay once a day, the cows are still giving a great deal of milk. The bluegrass pastures have long since withered; likewise the White clover pastures. The native grass seems to retain its original lustre longer anyway.

Fixing the Belt that Slips

The slipping of belts is a great annoyance, but it is not always remedied by tightening the belt. Ordinarily, if the proper-sized belts and pulleys are used and properly put in there should be little or no slipping. Often the slipping of a belt is due to the overload carried by it. There is economy in using wider belts than is the usual practice. Many a three-inch belt is made to do the work of a four-inch belt, much to the annoyance of the operator and the ruin of the belt.

However, when an immediate remedy is needed, a small quantity of powdered whiting, sprinkled on the inside of the belt, is very good and is the least harmful of any similar application.

The use of beeswax, rubbed on the inside of the belt or on the pulley is a very good remedy in cases of emergency.

Many people use powdered resin on a slipping belt but this is bad practice because it soon dries the leather and causes it to crack.

W. E. Edmondson.
Colorado Agricultural College.

An Increase With Cars

Kansas now has 99,086 automobiles—an average of a motor car for every 17.8 persons.

This reckoning is made from the figures announced by the state automobile registration department. Since July 1, 99,086 automobile licenses were issued and there is little doubt that there are actually more than 100,000 motor cars now in use in the state. In some counties such as Pawnee, Barton, and Edwards, there is an average of an automobile for every two families.

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.



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



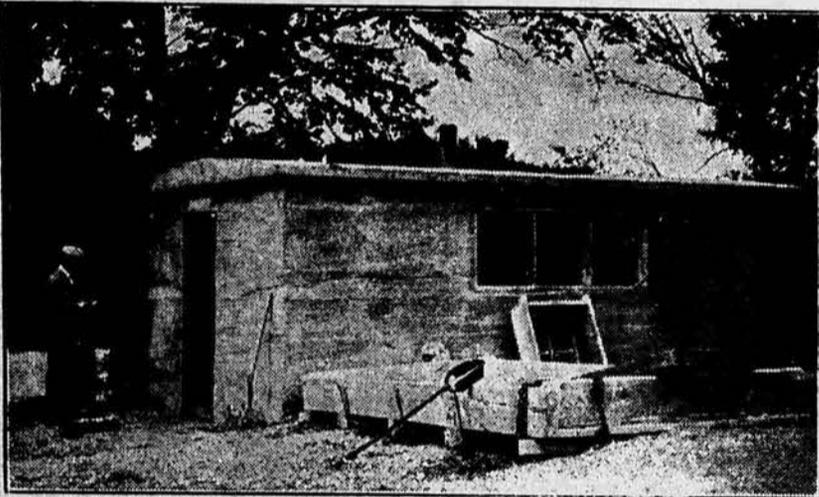
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A Place to Handle Milk

BY H. COLIN CAMPBELL



make it easy to lift cans out of the water and over the tank sides.

For monolithic concrete milk-houses walls may be 6 inches thick. They should be built of a 1:2½:4 concrete, foundations extending far enough below ground to be beyond possible disturbance from upheaval by frost. The walls above ground should be reinforced with ½-inch rods placed 2 feet center to center in each direction. The floor and milk tank should be of 1:2:3 concrete.

Protect all concrete for several days after placed against rapid drying out. Sprinkle it down several times daily so that there always will be moisture present to assist in hardening the concrete. The best

of concrete work is often destroyed by neglect of this precaution.

Many circular milkhouses have been built in the last three years, by using ordinary silo forms. Some farmers have had a circular water storage tank built on top also. This feature has several advantages, most conspicuous among which is the fact that when filled with water the tank assists considerably to maintain a lower temperature in the milkroom. Some dairy rooms have been built with an ice storage compartment, and arranged so water from the meltage of ice is led away thru a pipe to feed the cooling tank, thus maintaining the water in this tank at a temperature which keeps the milk cooled properly until ready to market.

"My milk house is of concrete, with grout walls and a cement floor," says Fred Briggs of Colorado. "This gives a solid foundation for the separator. To anchor the separator I first drilled holes in the cement with a cold chisel, making them about 3 inches deep and ½ inch in diameter. Bolts were placed in these holes heads down, and hot sulphur poured in until the holes were full. The sulphur makes a tough cement and never cracks. As it sets quickly the separator frame should be placed on the bolts at once, so they can be properly adjusted.

"If I had a board floor I should cut out a section about 2 feet square and put in concrete to a depth of at least 4 inches, then put the separator there. Nothing wears out a separator faster than the constant vibration of a floor.

"As I have no ice I made a pit in one corner of the milk house 30 inches square and 6 feet deep. This was cemented floor and sides, and a cement curb 7 inches high, was built around the top to keep out the scrubbing water. This pit holds four 10-gallon cans and several small pails. My cream is always cold enough for the butter to come solid, in good condition."

THERE IS no food for which the public is more directly dependent upon the farmer than milk, and the production of clean milk is today one of the most important problems. The dairy is a farm department where absolute cleanliness is demanded. The building must be scrupulously clean and of a construction that easily can be kept so. There should be no decaying wood to serve as a breeding place for germs and no cracks nor crevices in the floor or walls to collect dirt and make cleaning difficult or impossible. Many cities are empowered to exercise jurisdiction over the communities from which the city milk supply is obtained, and a dairyman in such a community who does not live up to these requirements cannot hope to remain long in the dairy business.

Dairy buildings need plenty of light and ventilation; they need to be screened against the possible entrance of flies, and there should be an ample supply of clean, cool water for cooling the milk.

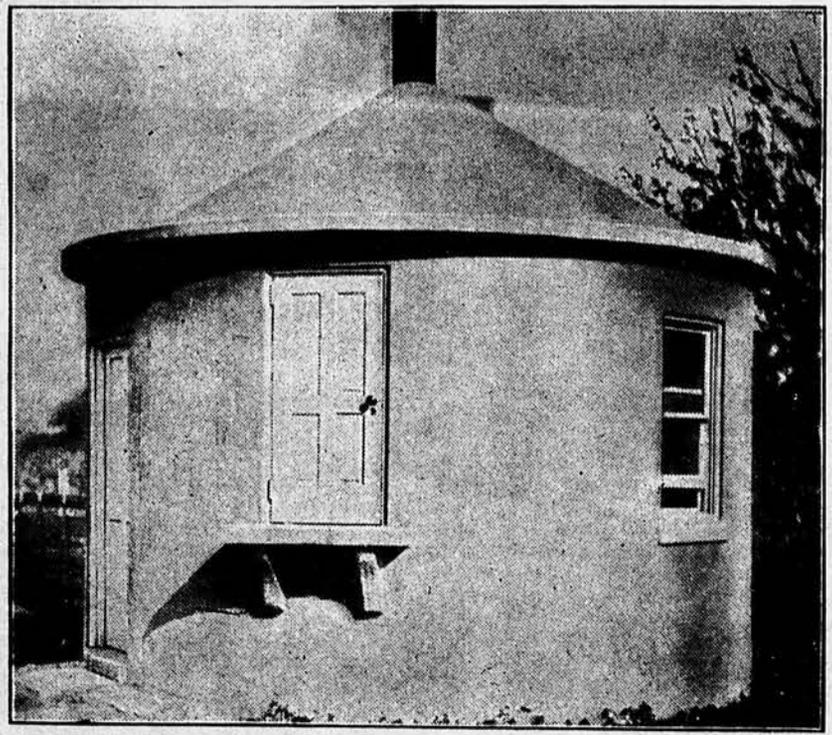
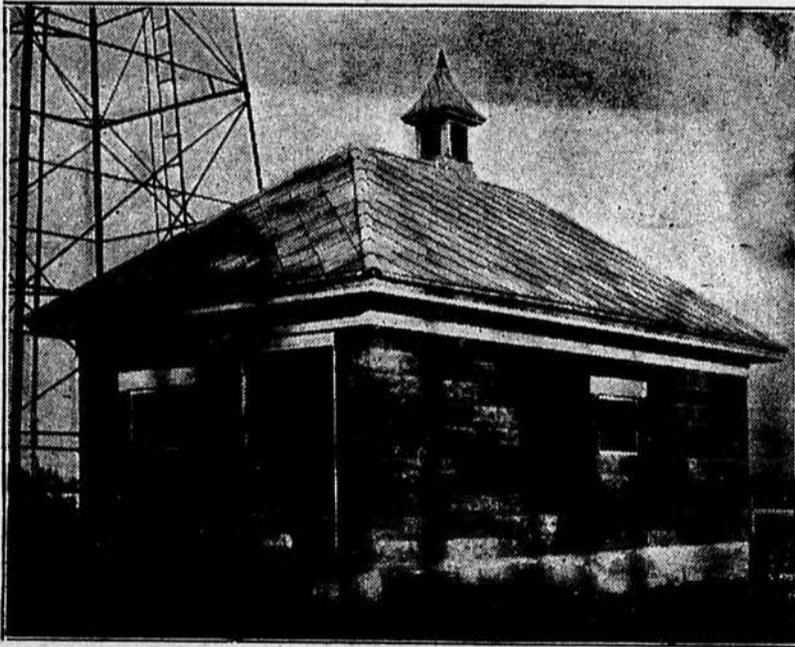
The concrete dairy house possesses many advantages, one being cleanliness which can easily be maintained, and when properly built such a structure is permanent. It is free from the necessity of frequent painting and repairs, and this item alone is quite important. The difference in cost between wood and concrete dairy buildings is insignificant in most cases and in some instances concrete buildings have been found to be less expensive than the same type of buildings constructed of wood.

The milkhouse should be located so it is convenient to the dairy barn. Sometimes dairy houses adjoin the barn or are built under an approach to the second floor. If this is done the milk room must have no direct connection with the barn, to prevent barn odors from entering the milkroom. It is better for the dairy house to be a separate structure. It should be located on elevated ground far enough away from the barnyard so flies will not make trips back and forth and it should be built to comply with health regulations in sections subject to inspection by dairy inspectors.

Concrete will not absorb filth and easily can be kept sanitary by washing and scrubbing. Dairy house floors should slope toward a drain leading to a tile line so that water used to wash down the floors will readily be carried away. Where the floor joins walls the construction should be rounded to prevent

sharp corners that will be difficult to clean. If the concrete is of a quaky consistency when placed and properly spaded in the forms no plaster coat will be necessary, but such a coat can be applied if a particularly smooth surface finish is desired. Also it is a guarantee of cleanliness to give the interior several coats of a suitable white enamel paint, not because paint is necessary, but dirt can readily be seen on the white surface and painting will be an incentive to cleanliness.

Every farm specializing in dairying should be equipped to properly cool milk in a sanitary manner. Temperature control can best be regulated by placing the cans in some form of cooling tank thru which water of low temperature is kept circulating. Such a tank should be a feature of the milkhouse, and like the building itself should be built of concrete. A suitable tank would be one 2 feet 6 inches wide, inside, thus providing for two rows of the usual 14-inch cans. Length can be made in accordance with the number of cans to be accommodated. The tank should be placed so its bottom will be 8 or 10 inches below the floor level of the milkroom. This will



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

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Follow Your Conscience

A great national campaign is on. The voters of this nation are supposed to be studying the questions of public policy which affect the lives and general well being of every man, woman and child in the republic. I must admit that this is a violent and in fact an altogether unwarranted assumption.

The truth is that mighty few of these voters are giving these policies and national problems any serious thought. Most of them are going to vote according to their prejudices and previous political affiliations without much regard to what the several political parties stand for. The reason we make no more progress is because so few people do any thinking about public questions and therefore have no fixed opinions of their own.

Politicians do a good deal of grandstand talking about the will of the people. Have the people any well defined opinions? Do the people as a rule vote intelligently?

If you say that you are a Republican, can you tell me why? If you say you are a Democrat can you tell me why? Can you give any reason in either case other than that you always have been a Democrat or a Republican and your folks have always belonged to the party with which you vote? Can you read over the two party platforms and point out the distinctive differences between the two old parties?

It is not my intention to advise any man or woman as to how he or she shall vote this year. All I should like to have you do is to try as well as you are able to investigate questions of government and then vote as your conscience and reason will dictate. There are many big questions looming up right ahead of us for settlement.

Our methods of government are complicated, cumbersome and unreasonably expensive. We need a simplified form of government. We ought to get rid of an immense amount of rubbish which has accumulated during the years since our experiment in popular government began. One of the great problems to be solved is how can we simplify our government, eliminate the vast waste and put in operation new, simple and inexpensive governmental machinery without impairing the liberties of the people? How many of you have given that problem any serious thought?

The problem must be solved and that before very long.

We must find an efficient, less cumbersome and less expensive way of conducting our governments, both state and national, or they will break down in the course of time. Taxation is constantly piling up. The expenses of government, national, state and local are constantly increasing. If we were getting better service for the increased cost there would not be much to complain about, but are we? It seems to me that the expenses increase altogether out of proportion to the increased benefits derived.

You grumble no doubt about increased taxes, but have you as one of the sovereigns of this republic ever given any very serious thought to the question, What is the remedy? There are a great many people clamoring for military preparedness on a gigantic scale. A military policy is about to be adopted which will tremendously affect this nation. Are you in favor of it? Remember this: There are a great number of people who are honestly in favor of such a policy.

I am opposed to it with all my mind, but will not denounce as dishonest or as foolish those who differ from me.

What do you think about it? It may be that your vote this fall will have a little bearing on the question. How are you going to cast it? You are tempted to say perhaps: "It doesn't matter how I vote or what I think on these questions." Well I have often felt the same way. And yet if that feeling becomes common among the people democracy will fail. If the masses of the people lose interest in public questions popular government will be succeeded either by a monarchy or by a political oligarchy, and if the people once lose the power to govern themselves it will be difficult to ever regain that power. Through their own lack of interest they have lost their power now to a large extent.

Party names and party organizations are not sacred. A political party has only one excuse for

existence and that is as a vehicle for carrying out certain governmental theories and policies. Whenever a party organization ceases to carry out the things you believe in you are under no further obligation to vote with that party.

Despite its shortcomings and often inefficiency, I am a believer in democracy; in popular rule. I am so much of a believer in it that I should prefer to live in an inefficient democracy rather than in an efficient monarchy where I had no part in the running of the government.

But why have an inefficient democracy? Why should not the people be capable of intelligently governing themselves? One trouble is that the attention of people is so often distracted by passion and prejudice to immaterial issues that comparatively little attention is paid to the really great questions which must sooner or later come up for settlement.

So I have only this advice to give: Vote as your conscience and best judgment dictate. Disabuse your minds as far as possible of passion and prejudice. Forget that you have ever been a partizan and remember only that you are one of the sovereigns of the mightiest republic in the world, and that it is your duty to cast your vote so that it will come nearest to expressing your sentiment on the great questions which affect the welfare of the nation.

Possibly you and I may disagree as to what are the great questions to be solved and so I can only suggest some of the questions which I think are of paramount importance. Shall we adopt a policy of militarism by building up a huge navy, a great regular army, and universal compulsory military service? Shall the transportation system of the country be publicly owned and operated? Shall the control of the credit of the country be left in the hands of a great banking combine headed by a partizan commission with power to organize the greatest political machine ever known in this or any other country? Shall we continue our cumbersome, expensive and inefficient form of government or shall we at least endeavor to simplify it and make it more immediately responsive to the popular will? Shall we extend the right of suffrage to women as well as men all over the United States? Shall we undertake by national enactment to wipe out the liquor traffic in all parts of the Union, or shall the battle be fought out state by state? These are some of the questions that are coming up for solution. Every citizen ought to discuss them temperately, honestly and without passion or prejudice.

War Fire Spreads

Greece will be in the war next. Roumania has been in for more than a week and Greece is almost certain to follow.

Perhaps the entry of these two small powers will help to end the war sooner than it otherwise would have ended, but the entry so far as Roumania is concerned is about as cold blooded a "dicker" as ever was pulled off in the history of the world. No pretense is made that Roumania has any cause for war except the desire to acquire more territory. For this thousands of the Roumanian young men are to be slaughtered and thousands more maimed for life. They have not been asked whether they wish to go. The powers in control have decided all that for them without consulting their wishes. All they have to do is to fight and die. If the tide of battle had turned strongly enough against the allies these same Roumanians would have been fighting with the central powers against the allies.

It is all a question of territory. The Roumanian leaders hope to acquire Transylvania, Bukowina and Bessarabia. If their ambitions are gratified Roumania will have more than doubled its present territory and become by the fortunes of war the greatest of the Balkan states, with a population of 12 millions. If the allies win Bulgaria probably will be practically wiped out as an independent state and its territory divided among the victors. Greece may receive a share, possibly Serbia will get a little and Italy some more. Some of the Bulgarian territory will no doubt go to Roumania. Ferdinand, the Bulgarian ruler, probably will lose his job because he guessed wrong when he threw his country into war.

What a miserable, heartless game war is. The longer it lasts the more utterly heartless it seems to be. The lives of men count for nothing.

Suffering is no longer taken into account. Sordid selfishness predominates and determines the actions of rulers and cabinets. And there are those who say that this must always be; that wars are inevitable and necessary.

If this is so stop all talk about the sacredness of human life. Quit the patter about the necessity for the duty of rearing children. If wars are justifiable for commercial reasons and commercial reasons determine them, then race suicide is justifiable for human life is not sacred.

If the present war continues another year probably all the other nations not yet engaged will be dragged into the fray. The dance of death grows wilder and fiercer and human life of less and less importance.

Governor St. John

The news of the death of former governor John P. St. John will not be a surprise. He was 83 years old, and few men long survive that age. It was fortunate that John P. St. John lived long enough to see the bitter animosities that once existed against him fade away. Even his one time bitter political enemies, who 30 years ago would have excused a mob for almost any indignity they might have heaped upon him and whose mildest term used in describing him was "traitor," have long believed that whether mistaken or not in his course he was honest and courageous.

As the Prohibition candidate for president in 1884 Governor St. John was generally credited with causing the defeat of Blaine and the election of Cleveland. Few public men have had the devoted following of James G. Blaine. Literally millions of men in the United States took his defeat to heart as a personal loss, and naturally they were bitter at the man to whom they attributed that defeat. But time mellows animosities. Blaine has long been in his grave and the political issues of those days have long been forgotten by all but a few of the old guard. For years now the great majority of the people of Kansas, irrespective of party, have had a kindly feeling toward the old ex-governor. The cause which he championed has grown steadily in popular favor until more than half the United States is prohibition territory. Had he lived a few years more he might have seen his dream of a saloonless nation realized. I do not say that he would have seen this in a few years but with the rapid spread of prohibition sentiment such a thing is possible.

Of the men who have served as governors of Kansas, 14 are now dead and six, including Governor Capper, are still living.

The governors in their order were Charles Robinson, Thomas Carney, Samuel J. Crawford, Nehemiah Green, the only lieutenant governor to be elevated to the governor's chair by either the resignation or death of the governor; James M. Harvey, Thomas A. Osborne, George T. Anthony, John P. St. John, George W. Glick, John A. Martin, Lyman U. Humphrey, Lorenzo D. Lewelling, Edmund N. Morrill, John W. Leedy, William E. Stanley, Willis J. Bailey, Edward W. Hoch, Walter Roscoe Stubbs, George Hodges and Arthur Copper. The two oldest living ex-governors are John W. Leedy, who will be 68 years old January 17; and Edward W. Hoch, who will be 68 years old March 17. Next in point of age is ex-Governor Bailey, who is 62. Next is ex-Governor Stubbs, who will be 58 in November. Governor Capper is 51 and ex-Governor Hodges 50 years of age.

More About Schools

Your editorial in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of August 19 interested me very much. You state that "most of our American sovereigns know very little about the problems of government because their teachers in the schools know but little about public questions and of course are incapable of teaching what they do not understand themselves." And later on you say that "government affects for good or ill every man, woman and child."

That is all very true but I am sorry you did not go on and make plainer just what it means to have the youth of the land grow up into citizens under the teachings of limited citizens. Our young men, and young women, too, grow to voting age without any ideals whatever as to the responsibilities of citizenship. Their mothers and their teachers

held up no ideals before them as a pattern. As a result we have an immense body of our voting population negative or worse than that. The negative voter, the man who does not care, is a drag on society. Sometimes results of indifferent voting or non-voting are even worse than the vicious vote.

Our teaching is given over to women. It is no use to say that man would do better in training voters. Men in the schools are in a very small minority and that condition will not change.

Mothers are the first teachers and nobody else ever will do what they fail to do. Of course women ought to take up their responsibilities and teach their sons that the government is of people, by people and for people and that it can be only as good as the sum of the individuals composing it, but it is hard to keep that up when women themselves are not counted as part of the people.

Do you see the real weakness in our government? It professes to be what it is not, a real democracy. You people in Kansas must not forget that Nebraska women are not up with the times. We want your help in every way to aid us in getting into our rightful status so that all of us may work for the same ideals. A disfranchised body of citizens is a drag on the enfranchised ones. When suffrage is a national right of women we shall be at the starting place of good government, but it will take us some time to recover from the handicap of ancient errors.

Josie, Neb.

Mrs. Minnie Boyer Davis.

The writer of the forgoing is correct, at least in theory. Men and women must learn how to govern by actually practicing government. It is true that the United States is not a real democracy. We fondly cherish the delusion that we are but we are not. Nor under our present system is it possible for us to be. We must have a simplified system of government in which the people can participate.

Every school boy and girl should be impressed with the tremendous importance of government and made to realize how it affects for good or ill every man, woman and child.

What the world needs is that the people shall be taught to think clearly and calmly. The teaching should begin as soon as their minds have sufficiently developed to reason.

To Prevent Kansas Floods

Just now when it is dry as a bone all over Kansas the danger of floods seems remote, but within six weeks from now the crooked, brush-choked streams of Kansas may be overflowing their banks and the floods may be doing immense damage to some of the most fertile lands in the state. It is reported that the government is going to help relieve the situation. How much help we are to get I do not know.

I do know, however, that a few million dollars spent in cleaning out, straightening and deepening the channels of Kansas streams would be worth more to the country than the same number of millions spent in building war ships and outfitting standing armies. The cost of one dreadnaught properly spent in deepening, straightening and cleaning out the channels of the Kansas streams would make floods, that is destructive floods, in Kansas hardly even a remote possibility.

It is a question as to whether floods or drouths have done more damage in Kansas. Certainly the floods have done many million dollars of damage which could have been prevented.

Socialism

All wealth outside of that which is the gift of God in nature results from human labor. Surplus wealth is that value in the product of labor over and above the cost of production. This surplus value not being found in the possession of those producing it, Socialists affirm that the transfer to the possessing class has been brought about thru "interest, rent and profit" and, that while the industrial agencies of the social state remained in private hands no other result was possible.

The remedy offered was the collective ownership of the means of producing and distributing industrial products. As an aid to a proper undertaking of their contention, I read "Looking Backward" and "Equality" by Belamy, Blathford's "Merry England," Gordon's "Economic Waste," and Gronlund's "Co-operative Commonwealth." Under our form of government, before changes can take place in its structure, three-fourths of the states of the Federal Union must concur, while current legislation is determined by majority vote. The capture of the political powers of government being necessary to introduce a co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party departed from the uniform practice of all political parties in the United States, that voting the party ticket established membership, and adopted the principle of the close corporation by requiring that only those joining clubs called "Locals" and paying monthly dues could have standing in the party, sit in its conventions, or be nominated for office.

To be a political democracy, a majority of the electorate would have to be enrolled in the "Locals," an event inconceivable of accomplishment for, like Jona's gourd that sprang up in a night and perished in a day, the organization, history and collapse of these "Locals" may be recorded in a single sentence.

No sane man would turn over a valuable estate to another person to administer without retaining control over the agent. The Socialist party, however, asks the American voter to turn over the political powers of government to it to shape its political and economic policies. To do so would establish an oligarchy. The altruism of the movement appeals as strongly as the opposition of the Republican party to human slavery in 1860, when the powers of government were turned over to it, notwithstanding the opposition of the press and wealth against it in the Whig and Democratic parties.

Failing to comprehend the moral and spiritual side of man and its tendency to respond favorably to any scheme for human uplift, and that the movement does not possess the intrinsic merit that would lead one to render voluntary service because of the excellence of the socialistic scheme, the leaders of the party have resorted to virtually forced contributions. The American people will never turn over to a small body of citizens the public administration, in the selection of whom, for office they have no voice, and whose constructive policies they have not assisted to shape. It matters not how excellent its declared policies may be, nor how worthy its candidates, the risk is too great; prudence forbids the transfer of governmental to it.

West Plains, Mo., R. R. 3. J. M. Stoke.

I think the writer is striking very close to the center.

I have urged this same objection often.

A great political party never can be built on the close communion plan. One of the privileges of American citizenship which always has been cherished to a considerable extent, and never so much as now, is the right to independent political action. The average free born citizen will rebel if you insist that he must take only such candidates as are chosen by a selected political organization, especially if he is told that if he votes for any other candidates than those selected by this limited organization he will be barred from being a candidate for any political office.

When ever a few men in either of the old political parties have undertaken for a considerable time to dictate nominations and drive the voters into line with threats of the party lash, it has caused trouble in the ranks and the overthrow of the bosses. True the overthrow of one set of bosses has often resulted in the setting up of another set of bosses, but there remains the antagonism in the mind of the average voter to being bossed even tho he is bossed most of the time.

This year I look for a considerable increase in the Socialist vote, but it will be for the most part a protest vote East by men and women who are not satisfied with the militaristic policy of the two old parties. If the Socialist policy of red card nominations continues, however, this increase will not be permanent. It will fall away just as soon as either one or both of the old parties show indications of returning to political sanity and the peaceful policy which has generally characterized this republic.

If ever the Socialist party grows into a really formidable national organization it must gather to itself the independent thinkers of the country. It cannot hope to make very serious inroads among the hide bound partisans. But the independent thinker is the very man who is least willing to be dictated to by any organization, and he cannot be held in a party which is run that way.

Who are the Rulers?

How should you like to live in a country where the rulers become rulers because of their greater strength or shrewdness? In the country to which I refer there is another class of rulers who are elected, but by a portion of the people only. The authority exercised or attempted to be exercised by these two classes of rulers frequently conflicts; but so far there have been no very serious clashes, largely because the first-mentioned class of rulers is the more powerful.

The edicts of these more powerful rulers are enforced by means of fines—never by imprisonment. A man frequently is fined all he is able to make. Money for the support of the rulers is raised by indirect taxation thru adding the amount of tax to the price of necessities.

Modern tendencies have crept into this country, innovations being voluntarily adopted by the rulers. Old age pensions are being tried out. Prohibition of drinking—not the sale of drink—has become common. Payments of debts, especially small debts, is insisted upon. Regularity of habits is enforced. Citizens must report to their rulers in advance any deviation they anticipate making in their daily routine. Many other regulations are imposed, some having for their object the increase of efficiency, others being altogether small and petty, and dictated only by the whim of the ruler. Punishment for lese majesty is common.

Perhaps you have guessed that this country, whose government I have attempted to describe, is our own. If charged with not being complete in my description, I plead guilty. I have not attempted to cover the whole ground. I have omitted all reference to those officials regarding whom the working man is least interested, namely, those elected at the polls. The average workingman is more concerned about what his boss thinks and says than about the utterances of the president. The question of a high or low tariff does not worry him. Courts and sheriffs are not the means thru which discipline is administered to him. He depends for the enforcement of what he believes are his rights more upon his union than he does upon the government of the United States. Right or wrong, he is indifferent about voting and for whom he votes.

Theoretically we have a beautiful system of government wherein the whole people unite in selecting servants to carry out their wishes. In practice we are fast becoming a nation of employers and employees, with the employer fast adding to his

list of prerogatives. Whether or not he is assuming governmental functions might be questioned, but there is no question but that his acts are vitally affecting the daily lives of a constantly increasing number of people.

The biggest question before the American people today is, to what extent shall the employment of human labor be regulated and by whom? In the past we have left the matter of regulation largely to the unions, but the unions have not been strong enough to be effective. If they become powerful enough to enforce their demands, will they not become as arbitrary as the corporations have been?

But the big employers are becoming better, some men say, and they cite us to such beneficent, paternalistic organizations as the one ruled over by Henry Ford, or they call our attention to the fact that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is now granting old age pensions. The people of this country might as well accept the Czar of Russia as their ruler, in order to obtain national prohibition, as to accept favors at the hands of capitalists in return for giving up a portion of their sovereignty. And don't be deceived into thinking we can easily regain, whenever we think it necessary, that which we are trading off for a mess of pottage. Just at present we have the spectacle of this government down on its knees saying "please" to both the unions and the railroads, and if this "please" becomes effective it will be because it is backed by sentiment created by people who are not yet obligated to or coerced by the money power.

Whenever the laboring man of this country receives compensation for his labor as a matter of right, and not in whole or in part as a gratuitous offering from a benevolent despot, then and then only will he be independent, for he will be free from all restrictions except those which he collectively puts upon himself. He can safely secure this right only thru governmental action. The people cannot safely allow their sovereign right to govern to be usurped by voluntary organizations of men who are accountable to no one but themselves, be they organizations of labor or organizations of capital. The government of the United States must be supreme, and it must be in reality that which it is in name, a government of, by and for the whole people.

Independence, Kan.

O. O. HASTINGS.

Southeast Colorado

Recently in "Passing Comment" Southwest Kansas was recommended to "Men of Small Means" as offering "the best opportunity for a man of small capital who has a reasonable amount of brains, and who is willing to work and endure some discomforts" to be found in the United States. No doubt that is sound and wholesome advice that should be considered by the class to whom it was addressed, and it applies with equal force to Southeast Colorado which adjoins the two splendid Kansas counties of Morton and Stanton. The writer is not a land salesman nor a farmer, but recognizes the soundness of your judgment when speaking of following improved methods of culture with implements designed to overcome crop failures due to lack of rainfall during the growing season by conserving the supply of moisture until needed in plant growth. The slogan "Forage crops and cattle" will bring the richest returns to the man of patience, industry and attention to details, and when the power of brawn is ultimately directed by the power of brain a new era will dawn in the homes of the Western prairies.

Deeded land may be purchased in Southeast Colorado at prices ranging from \$4 to \$8 an acre, depending on location and improvements. Hundreds of splendid half section relinquishments may be bought at prices ranging from \$100 up, also depending largely on location and improvements. Within the past few months hundreds of people with scant means flocked to Colorado by the lure of gift and filed on 320-acre homesteads, and a great percentage of these claimants lack the money required to improve their claims and it is this class that is selling out and returning whence they came. The class doing the buying is the man of moderate means from Kansas, Oklahoma and the Texas Panhandle, who is coming with a few pigs, chickens and cows, and with the pluck to brave the hardships incident to pioneer life, and who will soon be one of the substantial and prosperous citizens of his community. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is performing a splendid service by informing the desiring where to find these waiting and abundant opportunities.

Springfield, Colo.

J. E. T.

The Square Deal

From an Address by Governor Capper at Old Settlers' Reunion, Circleville, Kan., August 4, 1916.

"In America—in Kansas—more than anywhere else on earth, we are born free and equal.

"But the greatest guarantee of our equality, of our personal opportunity, and of our personal and common rights, is the law.

"Whenever the administration of the law or the enforcement of the law is lax, or corrupt, the man who suffers most because of this laxness or this corruption is always the poorer man.

"He is the man whose rights we must guard jealously, the other man can take pretty good care of himself.

"If we can be reasonably sure that the most defenseless man is getting a square deal and a fair show, we can be very certain that all is well with the rest of the world.

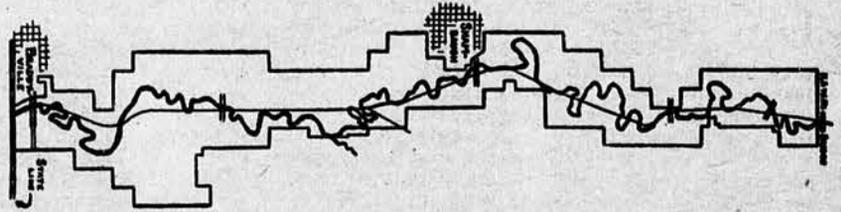
"We need courts and judges and a system of jurisprudence that will act with the same promptness as the post office. And they should serve the public as inexpensively as possible, for we should make justice so free that the poor man will never be debarred from its protection, and the law's delays be used to break his back and perpetuate an injustice.

"To face our greatest enemy and save ourselves from destruction, our need is not soldiers and battleships, but more efficient and honest judges and other public officials and a citizenship that is constantly on the job."

Away With the Water

There are no Floods on the Straight Nodaway River Now

By A. A. Jeffrey



The Small Line Shows the New Nodaway; 46 Miles Cut in Two. The Water Now Has a Good Chance to Escape.

The forming of drainage districts is being considered in about 20 communities in Kansas. Considerable progress has been made in stream improvement in Missouri; the experience with the Nodaway River is about an average of the favorable results that are being obtained.

BEFORE the Iowa folks had finished the work of turning their section of the Nodaway River into a 23-mile flume, the owners of the land along the river's course in the next county below—Nodaway county, Missouri—had started a dredger to work digging a similar ditch across three townships. It was a race with the waters that were soon to be poured upon them with millrace speed from the 1,261 square miles of Iowa drainage area in addition to the 300 square miles of home territory. Here was a full size drainage problem with extras and a race against time thrown in. That was in January, 1911. It has taken five years, a bond issue of \$75,000, several lawsuits, a lot of volunteer hustling and a year of floods to complete the job, but now that it's done Nodaway county has a 15-mile channel, 100 feet wide, which takes the Iowa floods and sends them on their way as swiftly as they come.

Foreseeing this emergency, the landowners from the state line to Quitman had effected a preliminary organization in 1909, defraying all costs by an assessment of 25 cents an acre. The district was permanently organized under the District Court as Nodaway Drainage District Number 2, with William M. Blackford, chairman, Charles Walker, secretary and James S. Corken, James W. Smith and William Carter completing the board of five supervisors. The district included 7,500 acres of rich black soil—the kind called "heavy, black loam" by those who own it and just "gumbo" by those who don't. All of this was subject to frequent overflow.

The prospective benefits were reckoned at \$30 an acre and made the basis of assessment uniformly thruout the district. The Missouri drainage law provides that a special board of appraisers not even remotely interested in the district shall separately appraise the benefits on each parcel of land without reference to a uniform acre-rate. But to do this in actual practice would be next to impossible and altogether senseless; for appraisers qualifying under this law would be equally innocent of practical local knowledge and pecuniary interest in the project, while any basis of assessment other than a uniform one would open the way for endless controversy. Consequently each parcel of ground was separately appraised by multiplying \$30 by the number of acres contained therein.

The engineer's estimate of the total number of yards to be excavated was 880,830. The contract was let at 6.45 cents (\$0.0645) a cubic yard or a total of \$54,887. Nine bridges were required over the new channel. The county is obliged to bridge drainage ditches when once they have attained the status of a watercourse; but up to that point there is a question whether or not such channels, in process of construction, may be

considered as obstructing the public highway. Therefore, in this instance, the drainage district paid for nine temporary wooden bridges. The cost was \$294 each or a total of \$2,646. There were other expenses, lawsuits and damages that brought the estimate of the total cost up to \$75,000 and the bonds were issued for that amount.

The bonds were dated October, 1910, running 20 years with interest at 5½ per cent. They sold at 96 cents on the dollar, net to the district. Only the interest is payable during the first five years after which each annual payment will include a part of the principal ascending from \$2,500 the 6th, to \$8,000 the 20th year.

In reckoning ultimate costs, the supervisors of the district figured thus:

Bonds, principal	\$ 75,000
Interest at 5½ per cent	58,740
Administration (estimated)	9,260
Total ultimate cost	\$142,000

This is 63 per cent of the total appraised benefits of \$225,000.

There is said to have been a considerable discrepancy between the specifications of the contract and the work as actually finished by the contractor. That point is the subject of litigation still pending. The new channel was to be 26 feet wide at the top, 18 feet at the bottom and with an average depth of 15 feet. During the digging, the engineer in charge reported "short" depth at many points along the ditch, the total deductions on this count recommended by the engineer being 60,000 cubic yards. These deductions were later cut down to 29,000 cubic yards.

The work was finished late in 1912. It was a dry year but not nearly so dry as the next and the one following that. Thus it happened that a number of things combined to retard the efficiency of the ditch. In one instance there was a 7-mile stretch of new channel adjacent to Burlington Junction that was kept entirely apart from the river thruout an entire season—the seven months or more occupied in its construction. The contractor followed the practice of working in a basin dammed off from the main channel of the river and filled the proper depth by a power pump. That is; upon leaving the old channel, he would build a dam between the old and new channels, the purpose being to prevent flood waters from damaging the dredge boat or interfering with its work. A gasoline engine and centrifugal pump were used to pump the water over the dam into the new channel, filling it to the depth required to float the dredge. Consequently, as the dredge advanced—about a mile a month—toward lower ground, just enough water would be maintained

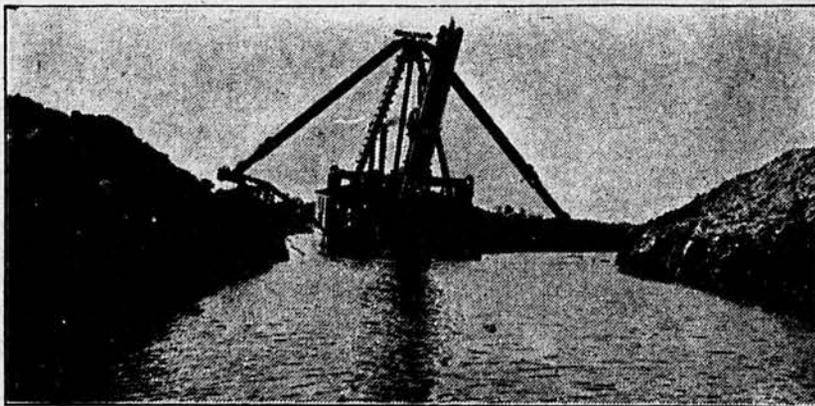
in the lower, working end of the gradually lengthening channel to float the dredge while the rest of its length would be left "high and dry." This in disuse, separated by a dam from the river and made a receptacle one whole season for surface water and sediment, this part of the ditch naturally enough became choked with silt, weeds and even young willows. It is the contention of the district, moreover, that several dams thus placed where the new channel crossed the old were not completely removed by the contractor, but merely blasted out.

At still another point there were special difficulties to be met. The northernmost part of the new channel—1,700 feet in length—lay between the Iowa line and the Burlington Railway Company's Nodaway River bridge. It was impossible for the dredge boat to go under this bridge so the work was done with a drag-line, an effective but costly process in which, it is alleged, the contractor's work fell short of the specifications both as to depth and width of the channel. J. E. Reese, county highway engineer of Nodaway county, was sent as a witness to examine this part of the ditch in April, 1915, and he testified that the bottom of the new channel was then 5 feet above the old. Following this, workmen were employed by the district to dig a ditch in the bottom of the new channel at this point.

Then came the floods of 1915. The water accomplished what all other agencies had been unable to do—it cleaned out the ditch and cut it as deep and wide as the river itself. And now the water is running thru the new channel from end to end, even at low water, and the old river bed is rapidly filling with sediment, driftwood and new growth. Where the temporary bridges with 36-foot stringers formerly spanned the new channel, steel bridges of 108-foot span now are required. The waters of the Nodaway at last have accepted the straighter way and have taken the pace demanded by this rapid age.

Guy Clary of Clearmont, secretary of the present district organization, owns a large farm that is crossed by both the old and new channels. He has planted corn right up to the river banks and feels confident that some of these years the ditch will save a single crop sufficient to pay his entire share of its cost. The old channel is almost filled at this point and the new is 100 feet wide and running like a millrace. Mr. Clary calls attention to the fact that a crop saved means a gain of the gross value of the crop and not merely the net profit on the same. Having plowed, planted and cultivated, a man stands to lose everything—seed, labor and increase—if floods carry away the crop, and to gain everything if the ditch prevents this loss. Mr. Clary is a banker as well as a farmer and is qualified to look in a thoroly matter-of-fact and businesslike way upon the considerations involved in work of this kind. He is a firm believer in the success of the ditch and cites recent land sales that indicate a sharp advance in prices along the new channel.

Charles Walker of Burlington Junction has 1½ miles of the ditch on his land and thinks it is worth, in one season, all it cost. In September, 1914, a windstorm blew the corn over and the rains which followed put the river out. On Mr. Walker's land the water came out over several big cornfields. He believes that under former conditions the water would have remained on the ground long enough to loosen the roots and let the leaning stalks fall down into the water.



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Care Pays in Feeding

More Economy Must be Used With Beef Production in Kansas

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

CATTLE feeding requires a higher degree of skill than ever. This business has reached the point where it takes an abnormal amount of study and planning for success, and unless a man is willing to give this he would do well to stay out of the business. There is a very definite tendency among the more successful feeders the country over toward the use of younger cattle and cheaper feeds. Both moves are in the direction of lower costs; the young animals are able to make a better use of the feed than the older cattle, and of course a proper lowering of the cost of the feed will allow a reduction in the production cost.

The day of the big feeder who operated on a speculative basis has passed; instead a rapidly increasing number of animals are being finished on the places where they were born. While it is true that there are sections that are distinctly cattle producing regions and other places that are more adapted to finishing, the larger part of this state is really adapted to both. As a rule the most profit is made, where the conditions are favorable, if the producing and finishing are done on the same place. This system allows production at the lowest possible cost as a rule.

In other words cattle must to an increasing extent become a department of the farm work; it is not possible to separate livestock producing from good crop growing and get the best results. The two lines must be blended together. When this is the case the development of cattle production on the most efficient basis is possible; a chance is given for the animals to make the best gains from the time they are born until they finally go as butcher stuff.

The good results that can be obtained from the feeding of young stuff has been well demonstrated on many Kansas farms in the last year. It was shown with special force in the feeding tests run by the Kansas State Agricultural college. The best profits were made from young Hereford steers that would average about 14 months when sold. They went at a weight of 898.9 pounds, and the net profit was \$15.26.

These animals were fed on shelled corn, cottonseed meal, alfalfa hay and silage—which by the way is a mighty good ration for putting on the gains. The animals weighed an average of 462.6 pounds when they went into the feed lot December 6, and they gained 436.3 pounds in the following 180 days, which was an average gain of 2.42 pounds a day. The average daily ration required to produce this gain was 11.53 pounds of corn, 1.58 pounds of cotton-

seed meal, 8.79 pounds of alfalfa hay and 9.46 pounds of silage. The cost of this feed was 18.2 cents a day, which made the average cost of 100 pounds of gain \$7.52 a hundred. This made the total cost of the feed \$32.90. The first cost of the steers at \$8.75 a hundred was \$40.48, which made the total cost at the close of the feeding period on June 3 \$73.28. The market price was \$10.25 a hundred, which made the total value \$92.14 to the steer. The cost of marketing was \$3.60, which left the net profit at \$15.26.

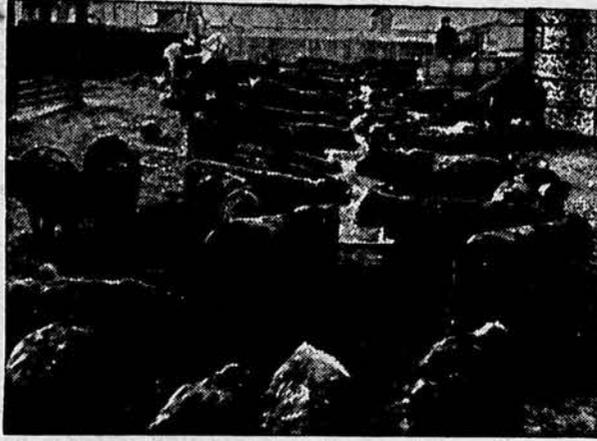
This lot made a fairly good gain at a rather low cost; the feed was not especially expensive. The prices used in determining these costs were 60 cents a bushel for corn, \$1 a hundred for ground kafir, \$37 a ton for cottonseed meal, \$8 a ton for alfalfa hay and \$3 a ton for silage. In the regions especially adapted to the growing of the grain sorghums it might be desirable to substitute kafir for the corn. The results obtained with the animals that were fed this ration indicate that this can be done at a profit.

The ground kafir lot made almost as high a profit as the ground corn lot; it was \$13.14. The average daily gain was 2.35 pounds a day as compared with the 2.42 pounds gain made by the lot fed on corn. The ration the animals received was almost the same except that 11.68 pounds of ground kafir a day was fed instead of 11.53 pounds of ground corn. The cost of the gains was but 17.5 cents a day as compared with the 18.2 cents for the lot fed on corn. The total cost of the feed was \$31.59, and the average value of the finished animals was \$10 a hundred, which made the total value \$89.69.

Perhaps the best feature about all these tests is that the animals provided a good market for feeds that otherwise probably would have been wasted. This was especially true with the alfalfa hay and the silage, which was of low quality.

There is a general appreciation of the importance of the livestock business to the state. It is growing rapidly in many communities. One thing which is holding down this growth is a lack of capital. This is especially true with breeding stock; many bankers have not been willing to lend money on breeding animals, and for this reason the development of the herds has been slower than otherwise would have been the case. Loans on breeding cattle are very desirable, according to F. P. Ransom, president of the Union Stock Yards National Bank of Wichita, which is a bank that has had a great deal of experience with cattle loans. It is necessary that the bankers should make a better study of cattle raising if they are to understand the fundamentals of credit with this business. In speaking of cattle loans recently, Mr. Ransom said:

"Since no loan is a good loan unless the borrower makes a profit out of the use of the credit, it follows that no cattle loan is a good cattle loan unless the operator makes a direct or indirect profit out of the cattle. For this reason, there ought to be no class of people more interested in what is being done in livestock than the bankers, especially those of Kansas.



Cattle Feeding Requires Good Management.

"This is particularly true if the bank is organized on the only principle that should govern the banking business, and that is the extension of credit for use in the development of our resources and our industries. I must admit, however, that there are too many banks in existence today that are operated as mercantile concerns, selling credit as you would merchandise, rather than judiciously extending it in legitimate agricultural and commercial channels and thereby realizing their own greatest profit and growth in the prosperity and development of their customers.

"If a bank specializes in its loans, that is, seeks to invest its loanable funds to the greatest possible advantage of a particular industry, for instance the livestock industry, it necessarily follows that the loans must be based on transactions that will be successful, otherwise there will be no development altho the loan may be paid. This requires a general knowledge of fundamental conditions. This can best be obtained by carefully following, month by month, a number of different deals and in noting the comparative results.

"It has been clearly demonstrated that large parts of Kansas cannot be successfully farmed without cattle for the reason that the crops best adapted to the soil and climatic conditions are most profitable when fed to cattle. The use of the silo and the pasturing on what was formerly waste on the farms are completely changing the whole system of raising cattle. We have learned that the entire supply of stock cattle in the United States can be carried on what was formerly waste on the farms, which means at a very small cost."

The cattle feeding industry is rapidly getting established on a new basis. Younger cattle, cheaper feeds and better care are features in this. With this is coming a better system of financing the work, which will allow the most satisfactory returns to all concerned. Much of the cattle feeding of the future will be done on a comparatively small scale. There will be an increasing tendency to feed out the animals on the place where they are raised.

At Larned, September 26

The Kansas Irrigation congress will meet at Larned September 26 and 27. This will be an important gathering of the farmers who are interested in irrigation. Especially good results have been obtained with irrigation around Larned this year, and it is planned to make a careful study of several of the good plants. There probably will be an immense attendance at this meeting, judging from the interest that is being taken in it over the state. Full information about the meeting can be obtained from E. E. Frizell, Larned, president; or from H. B. Walker, Manhattan, secretary.

It is well to know that a little salt is often a very effective remedy for indigestion and quickly relieves many cases.

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COLEMAN GAS LANTERN

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that's the cost per year on basis of service. They last 20 to 25 years. Average cost \$13. Save labor, time, horse, road, money. Put a set on your wagon at our risk. Write for catalog and prices.

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Game Farming Pays

THE time is not far distant when the demand for game birds in this country will be far more universal than it is today. And today the demand is much greater than the supply. A short time ago we received a letter which said, "Had we them to sell we could have disposed of over 5,000 pheasant eggs last spring". This is only one of many similar instances that could be cited.

When you consider that pheasant eggs sell at from \$20 to \$25 a hundred you will realize that raising of game birds is by no means a mere labor of love. There is profit in it as well as pleasure.

A game farm run as an adjunct to your present poultry work, or independent of it and on a larger scale if you prefer, will pay you well in many ways.

In addition to the sale of birds and eggs for the market or breeding purposes it is possible to derive both profit and pleasure from the good hunting which the birds will afford. Furthermore, it has been proved that game birds destroy in large quantities insects such as tomato worms, squash bugs, cut worms, apple maggots, tent caterpillars, cherry lice, etc., that are harmful to the market garden or to fruit trees.

In our booklet, "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure", you will find much interesting and valuable information on the entire subject of game breeding. It is sent free to those who ask for it. Write for your copy today. Please use the coupon below.

Game Breeding Dept., Room 65,
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Manufacturers of Explosives; Infalible and "E. C." Smokeless Shotgun Powders; L. & R. Orange Extra Black Sporting Powders; Dynamite for Farming.



Bound Alfalfa Stacks Well

There Were 14 Loads on the 18 Acres

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE stacked the bound alfalfa this week. It handled well and quickly and I cannot see why cutting it with a self-binder is not the best way to handle it. The last field was cut during very hot and dry weather, but we did the cutting during the mornings when the plants were tough and there was no loss of bolls. Had we cut in the afternoon I think there would have been some loss but there would have been loss had it been cut in any way.



Stacking the Alfalfa.

We had 14 loads of bound alfalfa from 18 acres and that made three pretty fair sized stacks. They were carried nearly to a peak with bundles and the extreme top finished with long hay. I think they will take no harm even should rain come unless a heavy wind arrives first. Of course the tops are tied down but the alfalfa bundles are rather light, being bone dry, and until the stacks settle the wind might do some damage. There is going to be considerable alfalfa, Sweet clover and Red clover threshing here this fall and we expect to get in a machine to handle this special work.

It has remained dry for so long that there is now no time remaining in which to plow and prepare ground for fall sowing of English bluegrass. Some of the farmers here had planned on sowing some of this grass this fall but as it should be in the ground by September 10 at latest none will be sown. This grass was to be sown as a soil improver and for pasture; there is no longer a profitable market for the seed and there will be none until the European war is over. The price for this seed is very low and seedmen will no doubt use it in large quantities in their pasture mixtures.

Our English bluegrass seed will all have to be cleaned before it will be ready for sale. At threshing time we had a bin prepared for this seed and when we changed from threshing bluegrass to oats the sheet used to keep the seed from falling on the ground when it was being scooped into the bin was not moved. As a consequence, the man who brought in the first load of oats never looked into the bin but tossed the oats right in on top of the bluegrass seed. By means of a fanning mill we can separate the seed all right but it is going to be quite a job.

For handling all such seed crops as English bluegrass and alfalfa from the shock to the stack we have a flat rack which we cover with a wagon sheet. We also use the sheet at threshing time, placing it under the self-feeder and at times have gathered it up after a bluegrass stack had been threshed with as much as 4 bushels of seed in it. I consider that both in the field and at the machine we save the price of this wagon sheet every year. There is no seed more easily wasted than English bluegrass

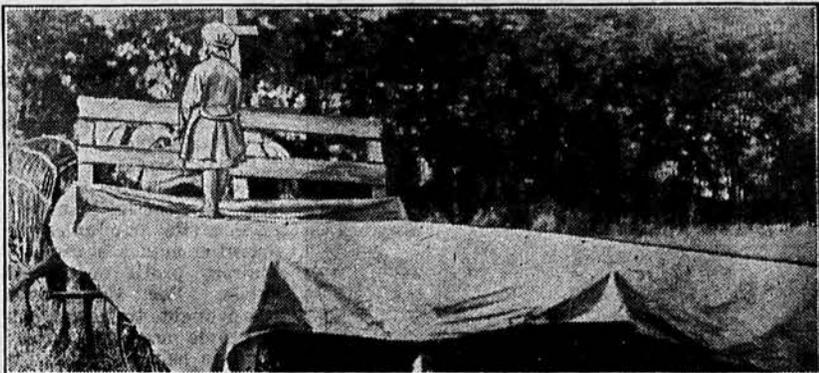
and by means of the sheet we save it practically all. We used it this year in stacking alfalfa but saved but little seed as it did not thread off easily. With bluegrass a blow from a fork will sometimes take nearly all the seed from a bundle; so it must be handled very carefully.

The recent rise in hog prices has encouraged us to feed out our old sows until they are fit to bring nearly top prices. At present they are smooth and would sell fairly well but they are in such condition that we think we can make a profitable gain on them even if corn is very high. Corn is selling here for about 90 cents a bushel but I expect to see it lower by the time the new crop is on the market. The corn failure is not so widespread as many think; most of Iowa has a good crop and Nebraska will raise not far from her usual average of corn. So I do not expect to see corn bring much more than 75 cents a bushel here at husking time. Then will be the time to buy for next spring's feeding.

I have this week been over our corn pretty thoroly. I find that on the spring plowing there is going to be considerable corn; on one piece of spring plowing planted to Golden Beauty there is a thin stand and a prospect for full 15 bushels to the acre of good corn. On another piece of spring plowing I should say there was from 12 to 14 bushels to the acre of pretty good corn of the Boone County White type. This corn was also a little thin. On the fall plowing next to the creek I should think we might be able to husk about 15 bushels to the acre but this rapidly gets poorer as we leave the creek. The fender on this fall plowing is very heavy and it is lopped around in every way so that cutting with a binder will be almost impossible. In fact, it will be no easy job to drive a team thru it and husk out what corn may be found.

I have this week received several letters asking for prices on alfalfa seed provided it can be supplied in time for fall sowing. This we cannot do; the man on whom we are depending to do our threshing cannot get in this neighborhood before October 1 and that will be too late for sowing this year. He has about given up the idea of fall sowing in this locality; we find that if we can have a piece of ground free from grass we are surer of a stand from spring sowing but it must be free from grass. If it is not, and the spring is wet the alfalfa seed will be wasted; the grass will take it. I don't fear weeds in the young alfalfa much; they can be cut down and in most cases will stay down but the more one cuts crab grass and foxtail, the thicker it gets.

We are also planning on sowing our English bluegrass next spring, putting it right into the hopper with the oats and letting it go into the drill row. This has been a good way to get a stand here.



The Floor of the Wagon Rack Was Covered With a Canvas, to Save the Alfalfa Seed that Shattered from the Bundles.

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YOU'LL call it a lucky day when you find the satisfaction there is in a small chew of W-B CUT Chewing. With most chewers the flavor of rich tobacco is a genuine surprise party. There's another surprise—you keep your jaws quiet and restful, for the salt brings out the flavor without so much chewing and spitting. You think it queer how so small a nibble does the trick and lasts so long—but it's rich tobacco, that's it. In 10c. pouches, at enterprising dealers.

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To Provide Flood Protection

The report of the engineering committee of the Kansas Flood congress, which was appointed a year ago following the meeting of the congress in Topeka, has been filed with Governor Capper. It was prepared by T. J. Strickler, the chairman of the committee. Here are some of the principal points covered in the report:

Floods have caused a property loss of \$2 million dollars in Kansas in the last 13 years.

The loss of life in 13 years has passed beyond the 100 mark.

The state cannot cope with the flood situation alone; federal aid must be obtained. The state will have to pass legislation providing for a large share of the cost of any plans of flood prevention worked out. The present laws are inadequate.

A permanent flood commission, composed largely of engineers, should be provided for by the next legislature, to co-operate with the federal government in working out plans for flood prevention.

Gauging stations should be established as soon as possible at points on the Kansas River and its tributaries.

Aside from legislation providing for adequate investigation of flood conditions, the first important thing to be done, according to the report, is to establish gauging stations at the following points:

- On the Kansas River near Topeka.
- On the Blue River near Manhattan.
- On the Republican River near Junction City.

On the Smoky Hill River near Junction City.

On the Smoky Hill River near Salina.

On the Solomon River near Niles.

"We consider the establishment of these stations as one of the most important problems before the flood congress," the committee reports. "So far as our sources of information show, no gauging stations are maintained in Kansas at the present.

"Kansas has a definite problem before her, the solution of which involves millions of dollars, and it is urged by the committee that proper steps be taken looking to the establishment of gauging stations in this state. The question is vital. Upon the results of such gauging depend the economic solution of our flood problems.

"As a state undertaking the drainage problem appears to be too complicated for a possible economic solution. The principal drainage areas where heavy flood losses have been sustained pass beyond the state boundaries into neighboring states. Neighboring states might complicate our own problems. It is evident that the aid, co-operation and regulation of the Federal government is essential to the working out of a comprehensive plan that will afford practical relief."

The report is made by the engineering committee, consisting of the following: T. J. Strickler, chairman and engineer for the Kansas public utilities commission; H. A. Rice, of the engineering school of the state university; H. B. Walker, state drainage engineer; A. A. Robinson of Topeka, retired railroad engineer and railway magnate, and Charles Wenzler, consulting engineer for the Union Pacific railroad.

Army engineers have been directed under a recent act of Congress, to make a survey of the valleys of the Kansas, Neosho and Cottonwood Rivers and their tributaries, and recommend to Congress some general plan for flood control. The agitation for curbing the overflow waters of the Kansas streams took a practical form last summer, when Governor Capper organized the Kansas Flood congress.

More Irrigation at Garden

C. C. Hamlin, president of the Garden City Sugar & Land company, and Judge Rothrock, counsel for the company, have closed a big real estate deal involving 1 1/2 million dollars. In the transaction, 22,800 acres of land was acquired by the sugar company in what is known as the shallow water district between Garden City and Scott City. All of this land is either under irrigation now or will be put under irrigation at once. Heretofore this land has been good for grazing land only.

The sugar company owns 24,000 acres of land under irrigation and 10,000 acres of pasture land in addition to the land just purchased. It also has a sugar factory worth 1 million dollars, a beet pulp dryer, an alfalfa dryer and meal mill, a central electric power plant, a storage reservoir with a capacity of 32,000 acre feet, numerous irrigation systems taking their supply from the Ar-

kansas river, many big pumping plants and 20 miles of standard gauge railroad running thru its holdings and available for the transportation of sugar beets and other crops to the mills at Garden City.

All Aboard for Topeka

Fair men all over the country were saying a year ago that the newest Kansas idea, the idea behind the Big Free Fair at Topeka, was not practicable. They could see only failure where no admission was charged at the gate. But the plan didn't fail. Instead it was such a success that men who study such matters now know that the admission fair will soon become obsolete. Kansas took a chance and as usual led the world.

The best proof that the Big Free Fair idea is a success is that it will be repeated this year at Topeka. The dates are September 11 to 18 inclusive. The fair is free. There will be plenty of fun, entertainment and room for everyone. The greatest stock show, the greatest farm machinery exhibit, the greatest poultry show, concerts by crack bands, the fastest and most exciting races and the best horse show ever given in the West are only some of the features of the second Big Free Fair.

The fair is planned this year particularly to benefit Kansas people. The 84 acres which comprise the grounds will be covered with the most interesting exhibits. It is no longer a question of securing exhibits, but of how many the management can handle. The biggest prizes ever offered in a fair at Topeka, and everyone of them guaranteed by the state, together with many liberal special prizes offered, make the Big Free Fair a record breaker in the matter of money offered to exhibitors.

From Monday morning until Saturday night there will be fun, entertainment and comfort for everyone every minute.

County, Grange and individual agricultural exhibits are not overlooked and the art, cooking, textile, manufacturers, educational, woman's machinery and other departments promise to be more interesting than ever.

Much Interest in the Royal

Prospects for exhibits as well as attendance at the American Royal Livestock Show, October 2 to 7 at Kansas City, are highly gratifying to the management. Word has come that practically all of the former exhibitors, the men who have made the beef cattle displays at state fairs and at previous Royals, will be represented, and that a surprise of the show will be the number of new men in the industry who will show cattle.

A large part of the feeding value of alfalfa is in the leaves. Cure it in the shade of caps.

"Stumped by the stump" would be the true explanation of why many a man has not got ahead.

INSIDE HEALTH

Natural Way to Look Well.

Show a woman an easy, comfortable and healthful way to improve her appearance and she is naturally interested.

Coffee is one of the enemies of fair women, for in most cases it directly affects the stomach, and the result is a sallow, muddy skin and ills in different organs of the body.

A lady speaking of how coffee affected her writes:—"I was very fond of coffee but was under the care of the doctor most of the time for liver trouble. My complexion was bad and I had a pain in my side steadily.

"When I concluded to quit coffee and use Postum, I had it made according to directions and from the very first cup we liked the taste of it.

"In a short time the pain left my side and my friends began to comment on the change in my complexion and general looks. I have never seen anything equal to the benefit I got from making this change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

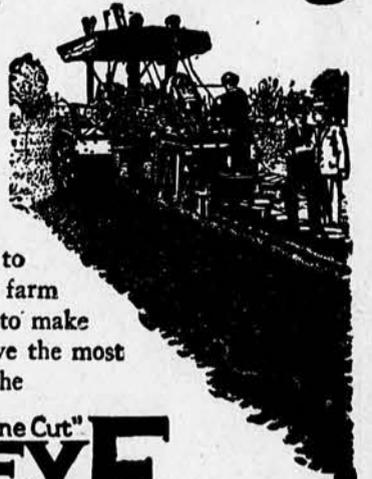
Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

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

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

The First Thing To See at Your State Fair



is this ditcher under actual working conditions, proving that it can cut 100 to 150 rods of perfect ditch a day. If your farm needs drainage or you think you'd like to make a little spare-time money this will prove the most profitable exhibit on the lot for you. The

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Will Be Demonstrated at the Following State Fairs:

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- Michigan, Detroit Sept. 4 to Sept. 13
- Wisconsin, Milwaukee Sept. 11 to Sept. 15
- Kansas, Hutchinson, Sept. 16 to Sept. 23
- Minnesota, Hamline Sept. 4 to Sept. 9

Also at the Canadian National Exhibition Toronto, Ont., August 26th to Sept. 11th

Competent representatives will be in charge and will freely answer all questions. Learn how you can make \$15 to \$18 a day. Get our Buckeye Book of Facts E at the fair, or direct from us.

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A \$45 SADDLE for \$36

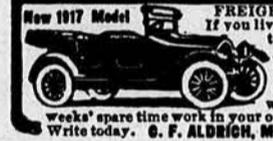
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARMERS' BULLETIN 91

Explosives have the advantages of thoroughly breaking up the stumps, of not requiring a large force of men for clearing operations, or a large cash outlay at one time, and of enabling the work to be done quickly.

Get Stumps Out

The CHEAPEST Way

Explosives are recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and by the leading State Experiment Stations as the cheapest means of removing stumps. Blast out your stumps—turn that idle land into money. You can do the work yourself easily and quickly with

Atlas Farm Powder THE SAFEST EXPLOSIVE

The Original Farm Powder

Bore a hole, put in the charge, light a fuse, and the work is done! Atlas Farm Powder blows the stump entirely out of the ground, splitting it up so it can be handled easily. It breaks up the subsoil and

greatly increases its fertility. Atlas Farm Powder costs little and works wonders in clearing land of stumps and boulders, breaking up subsoil, tree planting, ditching and draining. It saves labor, time and money.

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These Socks**

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

has heavily reinforced heels, soles and toes—securely knit-on tops. Buy Durable Durham Hosiery for the whole family. It gives everybody longer wear because it is made from the stretchiest, sturdiest yarn we can make. It sells for 10, 15 and 25 cents. If your dealer hasn't Durable Durham Hosiery, ask him to get it.

When you're in town have the storekeeper show you the 25-cent Mercerized Durable Durham Hosiery.

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Come to this big successful school where I train men in the Automobile and Tractor Business by real practical training and machine shop experience. I don't use books, printed lessons or printed charts. My students learn by doing—making real repairs on real cars. **More floor space, more equipment, more expert instructors.** I teach you all branches of the business and fit you for a steady position paying from **\$75 to \$300 a Month**

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Take a "Diamond Ring Course"

Training in Domestic Science Fits Girls for Homemakers

BY IDA E. RIGNEY
Kansas State Agricultural College



Dining Room in the Home Economics Building at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Here Girls Learn Correct Table Service.

GIRLS who desire a taste of college life and do not feel able to go to school for four years will find the housekeeper's short course offered by the Kansas State Agricultural college fills their needs. The course lasts six months, beginning in September and closing early in March and has been designed to give girls the training most needed to fit them to become intelligent homemakers and a benefit to their own communities. One of the first things a homemaker has to do is to plan the interior of her house. The course in home art teaches a girl color values by giving practice in producing shades and tints from the primary colors. It teaches her the value of lines by requiring her to work out designs for herself. She is given a natural motif, as a butterfly or flower, and taught to conventionalize it so that she can use it for a design in tooling or cutting leather or in embroidering or crocheting. This work teaches how to tell good and bad designs in buying wall papers, rugs, curtains and the like. This course in home art acquaints her also with the best paintings as well as the most appropriate furniture to buy for her home.

In sewing classes girls are taught what are suitable fabrics and trimmings for every article of wearing apparel. They learn how to draft their own patterns and how to alter bought patterns to fit their figures. Sewing is learned by making undergarments, shirtwaists and dresses for their own wear.

Health cannot be preserved without proper nourishment so girls are taught in domestic science courses the best way to cook foods and the nutritive value of various foodstuffs so they can prepare meals balanced to suit the needs of every member of the family. They learn dainty and attractive ways of table service, marketing and the keeping of household accounts by actually purchasing materials for meals, then preparing and serving them in the college dining room. This training includes afternoon teas, buffet luncheons, chafing dish suppers and company dinners as well as ordinary family meals.

Other courses teach the principles of sanitation and correct methods of cleaning a house. Lectures are given on home nursing and the care of members of the family who fall ill. This housekeepers' short course has been established since 1902 and in the years since then, more than 2,000 girls have taken advantage of the opportunity it gives for practical training in homemaking.

A Money Making Social

A Christian Endeavor society gave a penny social not long ago which was rather unique. Admission to the house was a penny, and a chair was a penny. At a flower booth flowers (inexpensive ones, of course) were sold for a penny, and at a fortune telling booth fortunes were told for a penny. Home made candy was sold by the penny's worth, or in boxes for ten pennies. Ice cream was sold by the penny's worth, or larger amounts for 5 pennies. Other refreshments were served at the same rate—a tiny sandwich for a penny, coffee a penny, sugar a penny, spoon a penny, cream a penny. Photographs of those who desired were taken, at a cost of a penny. The negatives were then taken out of doors to be "developed," and those who wanted pictures had to

go after them. A fine of a penny was assessed for going outside the house. When the "photographs" were delivered they were found to be pictures cut from the comic section of the Sunday newspapers, fitted as well as might be to the one who was to receive them. There was also a penny grab, with almost any little, inexpensive thing as a prize.

The museum, which occupied all of one room, was the only attempt at the conventional form of entertainment. Fifty-six objects, descriptions of which were furnished to each guest, by means of a mimeograph, were to be identified. "A guilty pair," was found to be a pair of baby shoes gilded. "Light of other days," a candle in a candlestick. "Living picture," a mirror. "The last discovery," two small dolls and a 12-inch stick, with cotton and diamond dust—the north pole. "A pressing engagement," toy ironing board with iron. "Couch of death," bottle of beer. "Water in motion," a dish of currants. "Philip the third," three glasses numbered 1, 2, 3. In the first was a little water, in the second a little more, the third was full. "The hardest tax to raise," carpet tacks. A number of the articles were not at all easily identified. The evening proved a pleasant change from the ordinary church social, and incidentally the society cleared about \$20.

Send for Uncle Sam's Books

In a recent article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze mention was made of Farmers' Bulletin No. 653 called Honey and its uses in the Home. Will you please tell me where to send for it?
MRS. A. R. M.
Kingman Co., Kansas.

Farmers' bulletins may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C. There is a long list of bulletins written for farm women as well as those for farmers. Most of them are free tho there is a charge of 10 cents on some. The Department will send a list of publications if it is asked for.

Pickled Apples

To a peck of apples allow 2 quarts of vinegar, 4 pounds of sugar, 1/2 ounce each of mace, allspice, and cloves, 1 teaspoon of mustard seed, a few grains of pepper and a small pinch of salt. Boil the vinegar, sugar and spices together for about 5 minutes, then put in the apples and cook them until tender. Seal in glass jars.

For pickled peaches allow to 6 pounds of fruit 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar and a few cloves. Boil these together a few minutes, then add the peaches and cook until tender. Seal in glass jars.
Letha Hensley,
Linn Co., Kansas.

Red Watermelon Preserves

Remove the seed from firm ripe watermelon using only the red pulp. Weigh and add half as much sugar as melon. Let simmer together until the preserves are as thick as desired and seal hot. Rose geranium may be used to flavor the preserves but they are delicious without it.
Mrs. A. B. Ewer,
Woodson Co., Kansas.

Brown paper coated with linseed oil makes an excellent covering for jelly glasses. Do not let the paper touch the jelly.

Give Pickles Plenty of Brine

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

A wonderful maker of pickles lives in Brown county, Wisconsin. Housewives for miles around have coveted her recipe and she could sell barrels of pickles if she cared to undertake the making of them. Her success is due to careful, painstaking efforts rather than luck or chance. She makes a brine of 1 cup of salt to 5 quarts of water, boils it and skims off the salt impurities that rise as froth, then pours it over the carefully washed cucumbers. Next morning she drains the cucumbers and adds fresh brine. This is done for seven mornings, making a fresh brine every time. Then she washes the cucumbers in cold hard water, packs them in jars and pours over them a heated mixture of vinegar and spices and seals them.

We have used these directions for years and when the vinegar is good we find that few persons have better pickles. It is our custom to use the small, even sized cucumbers for ordinary pickles and to pack them in 2-quart glass fruit cans. It is a good plan to be careful in screwing on the lids. If the vinegar is spilled on the rubber rings, the result is often an acid eaten ring or cover and so an imperfect seal.

Large cucumbers are excellent for dill pickles or for cucumber relish. We have so often found it impossible to get dill stems and seed that we, this year, decided to plant the seed and provide our own supply from the garden. One package has produced 2 quarts of seed and a rank growth of stems. We shall use broken stems as well as seed; cherry, peach, and grape leaves.

Ripe cucumbers may be made into excellent mixed pickles by using the following directions: Twenty-four large cucumbers, ripe and sound; 6 white onions; 4 large red peppers. Pare and remove the seeds from the cucumbers chop well but not too fine, then chop the onions and peppers very fine. Mix thoroly with 1 cup of salt and 1 ounce white mustard. Place in a muslin bag; drain 24 hours; remove to glass jars, cover with cold vinegar and seal. These pickles will keep a long time.

We have also prepared ripe cucumbers as musk melon pickles are made and it is often difficult to tell the two apart. We boil 3 cups of sugar and 2 cups of vinegar with some stick cinnamon and cloves. When the sirup is boiling, we put in the pared pieces of ripe cucumber or musk melon and cook until easily pierced by a straw. We then place the cucumber or melon in a fruit can; boil the sirup until it is quite dense or heavy, pour it over the contents of the can and seal.

What we consider our best sweet pickle both for taste and appearance is made from this sirup and Grime's Golden apples. We use the apples when they are not quite ripe, pare and quarter and then steam them until soft but not broken or mushy. We place the quarters in the cans taking care not to break them, pour the boiling sirup over them and seal. The beauty of these transparent, yellow quarters must be seen to be appreciated.

A Farmers Mail and Breeze subscriber wrote asking if we had canned pumpkin and if we could tell her how she might can some in glass jars without cooking "day after day." We prefer glass cans for pumpkin or tin with enamel lining. We once shared with many others in a dose of ptomaine poisoning caused by a pumpkin pie supper served by the ladies of a church society in a large town. Of necessity most of the pumpkin used was canned and some of it had probably been imperfectly sealed. All canned goods should be tasted before they are cooked and served. There were no serious results from the supper, but it was a busy night for the local doctors.

The government bulletin for mothers and daughters gives the following directions for canning pumpkin. We know from experience that the directions are good and the product very satisfactory if the sealing is perfect.

Cut the pumpkin into convenient sections. Core and remove skins. Cook for 30 minutes to reduce to pulp. Pack in glass jars or tin cans. Add 1 cup of sugar and 1 teaspoon of salt to each quart of pulp. Place rubber and top in position. Partly seal, but not tight. Boil 60 minutes in a hot water bath out-

fit; 50 minutes in a water-seal outfit; or 40 minutes in a steam pressure outfit under 5 pounds of steam. Remove. Tighten covers. Invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper and store.

Plaids Still are Popular

A pretty dress for early autumn wear is shown here. It is in jumper style with a closing at the left side. The two-



gored skirt has plaited sections in contrasting material matching the cloth used for the jumper. Plaid or checked woolen material of light weight combined with plain color silk may be used, or if preferred, the skirt may be made entirely of the plaid and the separate gumpie be made of sheer Georgette crepe or indestructible voile. The pattern, No. 7945, is cut in sizes 36 and 40 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas. Price 10 cents.

Perseverance

A swallow in the spring
Came to our granary, and beneath the eaves
Essayed to make a nest, and there did bring
Wet earth and straw and leaves.
Day after day she toiled
With patient art; but, ere her work was crowned,
Some sad mishap the tiny fabric spoiled
And dashed it to the ground.
She found the ruin wrought,
But not cast down, forth from the place she flew,
And with her mate fresh earth and grasses brought,
And built her nest anew.
But scarcely had she placed
The last soft feather on its maple floor,
When wicked hands, or chance, again laid waste,
And wrought the ruin o'er.
But still her heart she kept,
And toiled again; and last night, hearing calls,
I looked, and, lo! three little swallows slept
Within the earth-made walls.
What truth is here, O man!
Hath hope been smitten in its early dawn?
Have clouds o'ercast thy purpose, truth or plan?
Have faith, and struggle on
—R. S. S. Andros.

Canning Blue Plums

My way of canning blue plums may be used for other fruits. Wash the plums, cut them in half without peeling, remove the seeds and put the fruit into an earthen crock. Add sugar according to taste and the kind of fruit, and a very little water to prevent burning before the cooking starts. Set the crock in the oven and let it cook until the fruit is done. The color of the fruit will be deeper, the flavor richer and the juice like sirup. Fruit cooked this way requires less watching than when it is boiled on top of the stove. If fruit bitters are cooked in the oven they will need only occasional stirring and will not spatter.
Mrs. C. A. Johnson.
Thomas Co., Kansas.

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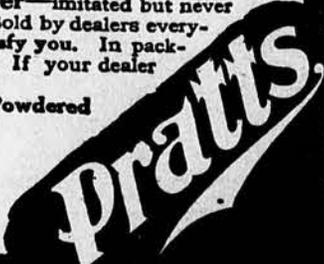
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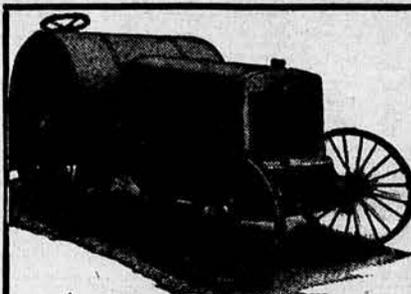
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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

D's mother, who was stepmother to B, died. It was her desire that B have 160 acres of the farm. D signed a deed to this land and acknowledged it before a notary public. D's husband was absent and B was requested to give the deed to D to be sent to her husband for his signature. This was done but he refused to sign and on his return refused to deliver the deed to B. B got a friend to go to D and her husband and ask for the deed but the friend was told that it had been burned. Had they a right to do that? B and D are brother and sister, children of the same father but of different mothers. Had D's husband any right to interfere with her estate?
H. E. O.

D could not convey a good title to the land without her husband's signature to the deed. He had a right to refuse to sign if he chose to do so. I am inclined to believe that the transfer of even D's interest was not completed and so far as I know nothing could be done with either D or her husband for destroying the deed. It might be well, however, for you to lay all the facts in this case before a trustworthy attorney and get his advice.

1. A rents pasture from B for \$100 a year, starting August 1, 1915. B had rented the pasture to C for the season of 1915. A allowed C to use the pasture until November 1, 1915. B received rent for the season, \$100 from May 1 to November 1, 1915. Half of this season was during the time of A's lease. Can B collect for the next nine months, that is from November 1, 1915, to August 1, 1916; that is, \$75, making \$125 from August 1, 1915, to August 1, 1916?

2. A rents a pasture from B for several years. The pasture is equipped with a well, windmill and tank in good condition when A rents the pasture. Who should keep up the mill and tank? The pasture is useless without water.
R. C.
Salina, Kan.

1. According to the terms of the contract between A and B, the latter was to receive \$100 for the rental of the pasture for one year. If he received \$50 he is entitled to only \$50 more for the year's rental.

2. In the absence of any agreement specifying who was to pay for necessary repairs on the tank and windmill I think B would be required to do so. This was a part of the consideration for which A pays his rent. I think ordinarily, however, it is agreed when a pasture is rented that the renter will look after such improvements as a windmill and water tank. Without such agreement, however, I am of the opinion that the landlord would have to stand the expense of keeping them in repair.

About three years ago I farmed some land on the advice of a neighbor who said that he had authority to lease the land but who, I have since discovered, had no such authority. I farmed the land for about two years, putting on improvements to the extent of about \$200. A few weeks ago the owner arrived and demanded the rent for the two years, altho I had no lease from him for the land. I offered to pay the rent for the two years but deducted the cost of the improvements I had put on the land. This did not satisfy him. He refused to pay me for the improvements and threatened to sue me for the rent. Now what I would like to know is, can he force me to pay him the rent and not pay me for the improvements? I have all the crops off the land and have moved away since. If I move the improvements off it would mean a loss to me. I also wish to state that I farmed said land without a lease from him and without his knowledge solely on the advice of this neighbor who claimed to have the authority to lease it.
J. U.

You seem to have been an innocent trespasser on the land and cannot compel the land owner to buy your improvements. However, he cannot retain these improvements without allowing you a reasonable amount for them. If he refuses to allow you a reasonable amount you can move them off, but you cannot leave them on the place and collect pay for them unless he consents to that arrangement.

In a little country town is the postmaster allowed to close the postoffice at noon? If not could he be granted a permit to do so? May the postmaster keep patrons of the office waiting while he serves customers from his hardware supplies?
WANTING SERVICE.

The postmaster is required to give the patrons of the office reasonable service. I do not think closing the office 1 hour at noon would be a violation of that requirement. In a fourth class postoffice the postmaster is not allowed anything for clerk hire and would therefore only be required to give such service as he himself could reasonably be expected to perform. So far as taking time from his duties as postmaster to wait on his customers in his hardware store is concerned, that would be subject to the same rule of reasonableness. Fourth class postmasterhips are generally given to persons having some

other business because it is recognized that the returns from a fourth class postoffice are not sufficient to support a family. The government is not likely to object, therefore, so long as the fourth class postmaster gives reasonable attention to his duties as postmaster. I have assumed that the postoffice referred to is a fourth class postoffice. If it is a third class postoffice that changes the situation somewhat. The third class postmaster is allowed a certain amount for clerk hire and is expected to give better service. In that case the Postoffice Department probably would hold that locking the office up for an hour at noon was a neglect of duty.

Sour Milk Aids Digestion

Sour milk is recognized among progressive poultrymen as an important food material. Aside from the food value, it has the merit of being an aid in digestion, and so allows the consumption of more feed, with a consequent gain in general condition. A dry mash, in hoppers, which will prevent waste, should be before the chickens at all times. This mash may be composed of equal parts of bran, ground oats, flour middlings, cornmeal and beef scrap. If sour milk is available in sufficient quantity the beef scrap may be left out.

Ducks Need to Wash Their Bills

Ducks, either young or old, at all times should have plenty of clean, fresh water. While breeding stock may have access to a pond or lake it is advisable not to allow young ducks intended for market to have water other than supplied. Care should be taken that the troughs containing water are sufficiently deep to allow the ducks to immerse the whole of their bills in the water, as often their nostrils become filled with mud or clay, which if allowed to harden may kill them by suffocation.

A Few Hen House Suggestions

There are as many types of chicken houses as there are of poultry raisers, and but few of these houses approach the ideal. The ideal chicken house should be at least 20 feet long and 18 feet wide. The height should be such as will be convenient to the operator, about 9 feet in front and not less than 4 feet at the back. With a house of these dimensions, there will be no frozen combs even in severe winter weather. Frozen combs usually result from keeping poultry in small houses.

Cement is the best floor for poultry houses, since such a floor is sanitary, vermin proof, and easily cleaned. The manner of lighting and ventilating a poultry house is important. Too much glass raises the temperature in the day and permits rapid radiation at night. The resulting wide variation of day and night temperature is injurious to the health of the fowls.

Probably the best means of providing adequate light and ventilation is to have two windows in the south side of the building with a cloth curtain between. During stormy days, while the curtain is closed, the windows will provide sufficient light and the curtains will allow sufficient ventilation without permitting drafts.
N. L. Harris.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

In the Shock

They were standing in the corn field When they heard the supper horn; Farmer's lassie and her sweetheart, In whose souls love had been born. "Will it shock you if I kiss you, Mary dear?" said Jake, love-lorn. "No," said Mary, and it didn't. Neither did it shock the corn.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Mrs. J. T. H. writes that she has been advised by three doctors to have an operation performed for the repair of certain injuries received in giving birth to children. She disputes their judgment because she felt no trouble until two years ago. Her youngest child is 8 years old, and she thinks the trouble would have made itself known earlier. Further I quote from her letter: "We are poor folks; own our home in this little town, but husband has to work very hard for our living and we cannot afford operation expenses unless it is a last resort. And, too, I am so afraid of operations."

First, to give a direct answer I must tell Mrs. J. T. H. that I have given her letter careful consideration and am bound to agree with her doctors that a repair operation is necessary. She is too young for the change of life. The symptoms appearing at this date may be due to the retraction of scar tissue or to the weakening of over-taxed ligaments. Nature always does her best and may succeed for a long time in making us feel that she has mastered the situation, yet gives way later on. Especially is this true of injuries to young women in childbirth, the damage being felt years after the injury is received. As to this operation, it should be neither dangerous nor expensive, and quite likely may be done at the patient's home.

As to operations in general: I find nothing in which a patient is so prone to dispute a physician's advice. There is a rather general idea that doctors love to operate, and the doctor who is "against surgical operations" wins much favor. This is recognized by the quacks and patent medicine sharks who make a great point of advertising cures without resort to the knife.

I wish I might say that all doctors are absolutely innocent of the charge of promiscuous operating, but so long as the profession is manned by human beings there will be those in it who are unwise and also some of the unscrupulous. One thing I can safely say. If you have used good judgment in selecting as your medical adviser an honorable man—and surely in so important a matter your judgment should be critical—you may depend upon it that his recommendations are prompted solely by a consideration for your welfare.

Bear in mind that a surgeon's reputation is built by the success of his work. If his operations are not followed by cures he will very soon lose both fame and practice. Let no one think that a man having so much at stake will risk it all for the sake of what money he may get out of a single case, or from a perverted desire to cut into people. He will do nothing without a sound knowledge of the conditions he has to meet and a definite idea of what he expects to accomplish. As to the element of danger; of course he considers that also, and except, perhaps, in some rare case where life as lived is worse than death itself, will decline to operate on a patient who is not a good subject. A surgical operation that is not made a matter of "last resort," but is taken in good time, is not a very dangerous affair. In the case in question, for example, the patient will undergo no more risk than she would be under in taking a 10-mile automobile trip.

But the question of cost! There is the big problem, after all. Surgical operations are so costly! I shall waste no time in an effort to defend the unreasonable charges that are sometimes made, but I ask you to be sure that they are unreasonable. Here are a few things to consider. A surgical operation is done in an hour but it is such an hour as the average man may well pray to be spared. I suppose I need scarcely offer any argument as to the folly of attempting to rate such services as those of a surgeon on the basis of so much an hour. One might as well compute the art of a painter, the wizardry of an inventor, the spell of a great musician, or the cleverness of a statesman on such a basis. Stop one moment and think if you would really like to pull down to the basis of so-much-a-day the surgeon who is caring for your wife—in whose hands she is for life or death. Do you not rather desire that this man be relieved of all care of every-day living, that he may

give his untroubled and undivided thought to that precious life?

I can think of many reasons why a surgeon should be a well-paid man. His expenses for books, instruments and experimental material are great. His training constantly grows more costly. He should spend a good portion of each year in post-graduate study, which takes him away from home, giving him much actual expenses besides shutting off his income. The average surgeon has only a brief productive period—he is in middle age before he has reached his best, and in another 10 or 15 years he is being elbowed aside by the younger men.

It is hard for the individual who is suddenly called upon to pay a big fee to give due consideration to these points. One aggrieved man tried to introduce into our last legislature a bill to regulate charges for surgical operations—each operation was to be classified and each was to cost just so much—and not so very much, at that. Of course such a thing is absolutely impracticable. The circumstances of a surgical case are seldom twice alike. The surgeon never can tell just what conditions he must face, until all is over.

It is even unfair to insist that, regardless of financial circumstances, the same fee shall be charged each patient for like operations. The worth of a successful surgical operation cannot be stated in dollars and cents. If an arbitrary price is fixed, based on what is fair payment for a wealthy man, it will perhaps be prohibitory for the poor man. I have never yet met a surgeon who was not glad to consider the circumstances of his patient and not only make a small fee where needed, but also allow plenty of time for payment. In the case in question the surgeon's fee should be from \$50 to \$100 and hospital expenses about \$50. Many a hard-working man has paid out that much for a talking machine.

I am afflicted with a dozen ailments altho none of them bother me very bad except my stomach. I have had eczema 15 years. Good doctors have told me it was very difficult to cure. It is in my scalp and on my breast. I have been gray since I was 20. I have had catarrh and hay fever about 10 years; my age now is 32. I usually have eight or 10 colds during the winter and if I get a bad one I have a gathering over one eye or both and then have a jumping headache from six to 20 days. I have had stomach trouble since I was 12 years of age. I get up every morning with a nasty taste in my mouth. My tongue is always coated. At times I cannot bear the weight of clothes on my stomach. I have a spell every summer when I am hardly able to do anything. Can you tell me of something I can take to help me?
N. D.

When a person has so many different ailments there is great probability that originally some abnormality of the body seriously disturbed the nervous system. The thing for you now to do is to develop a better resistance. Increase nutrition by eating nourishing foods. Eat the things you know to agree and chew them thoroly. Fletcherize. Add nourishing articles to your diet one by one, if possible fattening foods such as bacon, yolk of egg, whole milk, fat meat, oatmeal with cream and so forth. Cut out coffee, tea and all stimulants. Cultivate a healthy skin by taking a brisk rub with a flesh brush every morning or a cool bath if you find it agreeable. Keep the bowel action free but do not take cathartics. Finally, try to make as little of your symptoms as possible. You are still a young man; fight it out.

Mrs. B. M. B.: As I explained a few weeks ago I cannot give advice of the nature requested. Think it over well and perhaps you will decide that you don't need it. Better have a frank talk with your family doctor.

As a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze I am writing to ask you about styes on the eyelid. In the last three months I have had 10 styes on the right eye either on the upper or lower lid. Have one at present. How may one keep from having them and what can be done if they appear? I also have boils on my face. What may be the cause and how curable? Thanking you for an answer in advance.

Styes are caused by an inflammation around the root of the eyelash. It is well to pull the lash out if it comes readily and then bathe the inflamed surface repeatedly with a hot boracic acid solution. Attacks may sometimes be prevented by applying a small portion of an ointment of yellow oxide of mercury, four grains to the ounce. Repeated styes are an indication for an eye examination to see if glasses are needed. They also may indicate a lowered state of health and call for nourishing food, rest, and building up of the body. The best local antiseptic you can use is the boracic solution, and it will be well to apply it to the whole face, in your case.



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Now for the Big Fair Meeting

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

Only a few more days and Capper Pig Club members will be shaking hands with the manager and with one another at Topeka. There's going to be a fine representation at the big meeting, altho many of the boys who would like to come will be prevented because of poor crop conditions. But in spite of the fact that club members are reporting total corn losses, and some of them even have no pasturage left, not one shows a grouch. Our boys are the "keep smiling" kind.

While every member was notified that he must register before September 1 in order that rooms might be secured, no boy should stay away if he has found later that he can arrange to come. Hop



W. L. Kelley, Wilburton, Kan.

the train for Topeka, hitch up Bill and Kate, crank "Lizzie" or press the button on the big car—anyway to get to the big free fair. After you arrive come to the Capper building—anyone in Topeka can tell you where to find it—and ask for the pig club manager. We'll find a place for you to stay and I'm going to be one of the boys for two days at least. Come September 12 so you will be in line the morning of September 13.

Homer Godding, president of the Duroc club, isn't sure that he can come but Clarence Musgrove, vice president, will be here and so will Elmer Jones, the secretary. Francis Wilkinson, assistant secretary, still is in poor health and his physician thinks it would be unsafe for Francis to line up with such a lively bunch, but we still are hoping that he will be well enough to come. There will be a number of red breeders on hand and Secretary Jones hopes to make the breed club permanent. And I hope it can be done.

Ora Force, president of the Poland club, says "count me in," and Harley Dawdy, vice president, also will be here. Secretary Virgil Knox may not come but the hustling assistant, Billy Robison, will be right on the job. There's a fine lot of Poland boosters lined up.

Paul Merriman, president of the Hampshire club, is tied up in field work so that he finds it impossible to leave. Secretary Ray Jones will be on hand talking Hampshire to every boy who will listen for you just can't keep that chap still. Wallace Corder will help boost.

Berkshires will be represented by Gilbert Arthur. Gilbert says he will have a surprise for me when he shows the picture of his thrifty Berkshire pigs. The Arthur family expect to drive thru from Coffey county. I'm glad that Gilbert has had good success as his Berkshire partner, Ray Ronsey, was unfortunate. Ray's sow lost two litters of pigs but she sold on the market at a profit so Ray wasn't so badly loser after all.

The white hogs will have a champion, also. Victor Raichart is coming from Cheyenne county, and it's a long trip for a 12-year old boy. Victor, tho, isn't the timid kind and he's been looking forward to this meeting for a long time. Victor's father told me that Vic. was away from home hustling money to pay for the trip and I surely hope that nothing will prevent his coming.

Another Poland Booster.

W. L. Kelley of Wilburton is our Morton county representative. He paid \$22.50 for his Poland sow and she certainly has a fine lot of pigs. W. L., who probably is known at home as Bill, doesn't show up very well in the picture but as he seemed to think that the pigs were the most important I'm printing it, anyway. W. L. is only 16 but he looks as if he might be as tall as the contest

manager—6 feet. One of my friends said the other day that I would have to classify as a razorback. So I'll be strictly neutral when we talk breed club work next week.

More Livestock at Topeka

There will be a big livestock show at Topeka at the Big Free Fair, September 11 to 16. In many ways it will be better than the huge showing of livestock of last year. These herds have been entered:

- Cattle:**
Ed. Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan., Polled Durhams; Sutton & Porteous, Lawrence, Kan., Aberdeen Angus; L. J. Smith, Pleasant Hill, Mo., Herefords; Tomson Brothers, Carbondale, Kan., Shorthorns; United States Indian School, Genoa, Neb., Holsteins; W. L. Yost, Kansas City, Herefords; Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, Manhattan, Kan., Ayrshires; Achenbach Brothers, Washington, Kan., Polled Durhams; H. & G. Croft, Bluff City, Kan., Galloways; David Coleman & Sons, Dennison, Kan., Holsteins; W. J. Davis & Company, Jackson, Miss., Herefords; L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., Aberdeen Angus; C. D. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., Aberdeen Angus; W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo., Shorthorns; Albert Hulthre, Saronville, Neb., Polled Durhams; H. H. Holman, Great Bend, Kan., Shorthorns; Robert W. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kan., Herefords; O. Harris & Sons, Harris, Mo., Herefords; Haussler Brothers, Holbrook, Neb., Red Polls; Fred H. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., Jerseys; Kansas State Agricultural college, fat cattle; J. W. Larabee, Earlville, Ill., Red Polls; W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia., Guernseys.
- Horses:**
J. R. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan., Percherons; George Anderson, Kansas City, Saddle horses; F. A. Barney, Silver Lake, Kan., Jacks; Thomas Bass, Mexico, Mo., Saddle horses; E. E. Cowdrey, Hutchinson, Kan., Saddle Horses and Roadsters; Curtis Cauthorn, Eaton, Col., Saddle Horses; Bruce Eaton, Eaton, Col., Saddle and Harness Horses; R. K. Hinkson, Topeka, Shetland Ponies; G. Earl Hulton, Hutchinson, Kan., Saddle Horses; A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan., Percherons; Louis Long and Longview Farm, Kansas City, Saddle Horses; P. G. McCully & Sons, Princeton, Mo., Percheron and French Draft; Parkview Riding Academy, Kansas City, Saddle and Harness Horses; Kenner Brothers, Lawrence, Kan., Harness Horses.
- Hogs:**
C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kan., Berkshires; Arthur A. Patterson, Ellsworth, Kan., Duroc-Jerseys; Charles B. Palmer, Marion, Kan., Poland Chinas; Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., Duroc-Jerseys; H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., Poland Chinas; W. W. Waitmire & Sons, Peculiar, Mo., Chester Whites; Henry Wiemera, Diller, Neb., Chester Whites; Harvey Osborne, Cottonwood Falls, Kan., Poland Chinas; F. B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan., Poland Chinas; F. L. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., Duroc-Jerseys; Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., Poland Chinas; A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., Poland Chinas; Everett Hays, Keats, Kan., Poland Chinas.
- Sheep:**
William Allen, Lexington, Neb., Merinos, Ramboulllets, Oxford, Shropshires, Hampshires and Southdowns; Golden Hoof Stock Farm, Lexington, Neb., Ramboulllets, Cotswolds, Southdowns, Oxford, Shropshires, Hampshires.

About the Hutchinson Fair

BY A. L. SPONSLER

There has been an especially large number of entries in the livestock section of the Kansas State Fair. This fair will be held September 16 to 23 at Hutchinson. The entries in other departments indicate that the agricultural, liberal arts, horticultural and poultry buildings will be filled to the last available space. A tent has been ordered for the overflow exhibit in the poultry department. Space in the farm and road machinery department is well taken, and there will be a fine exhibition of machinery.

The racing at Hutchinson has always been the best to be found anywhere. For years the purse money offered has exceeded that of almost any other point west of the Mississippi River. There will be seven races scheduled for each day except Wednesday and Saturday, when there will be automobile races in which are entered the best drivers operating the best cars in the world. The track is perfect from an engineer's standpoint, and it will be maintained in a high condition of excellence thruout the week.

The grounds are well equipped with lavatories connected with a sanitary sewer, they have an abundance of pure water and are lighted with electricity. Everything possible is being done to make the fair educational, inspirational and recreational.

This Cow Milks Herself

One of my cows has learned to suck herself. What can I do to keep her from it? W. A. J.

The habit is a hard one to overcome, and about the only thing to do is to arrange some mechanical device to prevent her getting her head around to the udder. Dr. R. R. Dykstra. Kansas State Agricultural College.

Clean Your Seed Grain at Home

Doubtless you often have grown mixed grains. This may occur in spite of your efforts or because you intentionally sow two kinds of grain at the same time.

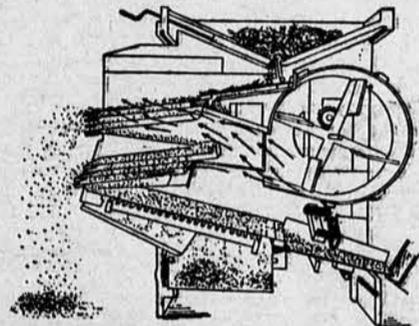
In either case it usually is necessary to separate these grains—whether for seeding or for marketing.

For instance, oats and wheat are a common mixture. It is quite a trick to separate them, but it can be done quickly. This is true generally speaking, of all grain mixtures.

There are three distinct processes in preparing seed grain for planting—cleaning, grading and separating.

Thanks to modern invention, all these may be accomplished at a single operation.

Some farmers attempt to solve the seed question by going to a dealer.



Inside of a New Model Cleaning Mill.

That's all right if a man wishes to get some particular variety or breed of seed. But it is not economical to run to a dealer every season for seed. The grain in your own cribs and granaries is plenty good enough. All it needs is proper cleaning and grading, and possibly separation.

In some localities farmers haul their seed to a public elevator, for cleaning. This method is wasteful both of time and money since it is easier and cheaper to clean it at home.

Compare these expensive, troublesome, half-successful methods with having a convenient home machine. Such an implement makes you independent of seed dealers and elevators. You save long trips. Instead of spending hours of your time and your horses' time going to town to buy seed or to get your seed cleaned at the elevator, you do it in minutes, at home. You do it at odd times, too—rainy days, or in the evening. Your boys can do it for you. And when you grade and clean your seed and grain at home, you know it is done right.

But fanning the grain is about the least important thing done by the best fanning mills. They remove the weed seed, grade the grain, and separate mixed grains. At the same time they neatly elevate and bag the pure seed grain.

So here we have the amazing spectacle of a machine doing six distinct things at one time—fanning, removing weed seed, grading, separating, elevating and bagging.

The work is done accurately, rapidly and easily. The best proof of this is that many farmers not only put their seed grain thru these machines, but their market grain also.

Farm Crops Need Care

I liked Mr. Nichols' article on "Study the Farm Crops" in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for August 26 very much. I know that farmers can study their fields to good advantage. Perhaps my experience this year will help some one. My farm is mostly upland with some creek bottom. I had about 40 acres in corn and I spent plenty of time working it; the wheat harvest did not keep me out of it as it did with many farmers. I even neglected cutting the alfalfa for the corn cultivating. The corn grew very rapidly and I had to quit July 1 as it was breaking very badly at that time.

It is very easy to see where barnyard manure had been applied in past years. This year has shown forcefully the importance of using good methods; and this is a lesson that should be remembered. My corn will make from 20 to 25 bushels an acre on the upland and 40 bushels on the lower land, and yet there is a great deal of the crop in this section that will make nothing but fodder. There was no rain here after June 25.

Solomon, Kan. J. E. White.

Prizes Offered at Waterloo

The Dairy Cattle congress which is located in the center of the most rapidly developing dairy section of the United States will hold its seventh annual show at Waterloo, Ia., October 2 to 8.

The total cash prizes to be offered are \$7,629. Of this amount the Holsteins will receive \$1,872, \$1,200 to be given in the regular premium list of the show and \$672 by the Holstein-Friesian association of America. The association prizes will be offered in all classes with the exception of the champion and grand champion.

The American Jersey Cattle club has voted to award \$500 in cash prizes in addition to the \$1,200 offered by the show. This will make a total of \$1,700 for this breed. Two handsome silver trophies also will be offered by the club for the grand champion bull and the grand champion cow. Five other trophies given by individuals will be offered for special classes.

The breeders of Guernsey cattle, who show their herds at the Dairy Cattle congress this year, will receive a total of \$1,500 and six special trophies. The American Guernsey Cattle club will offer \$300 which will be distributed in a few of the individual classes and in all of the group classes. The club also will offer a prize for the champion cow and a cup to the premier breeder.

The Brown Swiss Breeders' association has added \$157 to the premium list for this breed. This will make one of the best lists for the Brown Swiss on the entire circuit, and with the five cups offered, should bring out a larger showing than in previous years.

The Ayrshire Breeders' association is offering a valuable cup to be awarded to the breeder's young herd. The regular premium list of \$1,200 will be offered for Ayrshires by the Dairy Cattle congress and individuals will give a number of cups for special classes.

Build a Silo on Your Farm

Rare business opportunity. A chance for the farmers of Kansas to invest large or small sums of money in an established industry where the interest never will be below 25 per cent and may be as high as 100 per cent in exceptional years. A total of 25 million dollars can be used in this enterprise within the next 60 days.

An advertisement such as this would be investigated at once by federal and state authorities and not many industries would get by with it. However, this is no fake advertisement. The opportunity exists. More than 2 1/2 million dollars have been invested by a total of nearly 6,000 Kansas farmers who are ready to witness to the truth of these statements.

We become excited over an industry that never paid a dividend on its stock until a year ago, when war orders produced returns of 15 or 20 per cent, and we send the price up as if it always were going to pay such dividends. But here is something real and tangible begging for the investment. Many of the farmers of the state have the money. For those who have not, the banks beckon, and the stock in this industrial will be taken at face value as collateral. A chance to borrow at 6 to 8 per cent and invest at 25 per cent, this is the method of high finance, the way millionaires are made.

This industrial? It is the silo—the bulwark of the beef and butter business of the farm because it helps turn waste into real money by making the waste into palatable and nutritious cattle food. Kansas has at present more than 10,000 silos. One hundred thousand more could be used. There will be enough forage consisting of corn fodder, kafir and cane wasted during the next year, to more than fill that number. This waste material that will bring the farmer nothing would be worth as much for feed if made into silage as the original cost of the container. It will cost something to put it into the silo and something to take it out, but the net saving in dollars will go well toward paying for the structure. In fact many Kansas farmers testify that their silos have been absolutely clear after the first year.

A. S. Neele, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.

Get Rid of Worms!

Many animals, especially hogs, are troubled with worms. When your hogs are unthrifty, you hear a little cough now and then, suspect worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Keeps Hogs Healthy Expels Worms

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

My Stock Tonic is not a feed, but a true conditioner and tonic, highly concentrated, which contains blood purifiers, laxatives and drugs which are powerful worm expellers. Feed in small quantities, watch your hogs improve.

NEVER FEEDER. SOLD ONLY BY DEALERS. 25,000 reliable dealers in U. S. handle it. Why pay the peddler twice my price?

25-lb. Pail, \$2.00; 100-lb. Drum, \$6.50
Smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Valuable stock book mailed free, if you write for it.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-a

conditions fowls, makes hens lay and is a great help at moulting time. Valuable for chicks, for pullets starting to lay and for all grown fowls. Costs a penny for 50 fowls per day. 25¢ lbs., 25¢; 5 lbs., 50¢; 12 lbs., \$1.25; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Guaranteed.

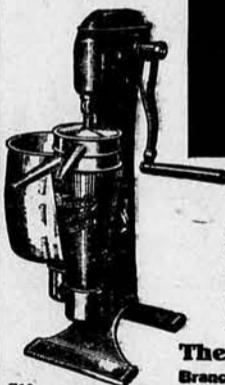
Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A reliable lice killer, very quick acting. For use on poultry and stock. Use by dusting and sprinkling. Destroys bugs on cucumber vines, cabbage worms, slugs on roses. In handy sifting-top cans. 1 lb., 25¢; 2 lbs., 45¢ (except in Canada). Guaranteed.



Write Dr. Hess about any sick animal or live stock trouble, enclosing 2c stamp. He will advise you free.

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To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on every Victrola and every Victor Record. It is the only way to identify genuine Victrolas and Victor Records.



Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for September 17: Paul a prisoner in the Castle. Acts 22.

Golden text: He is my refuge and my fortress; my God, in whom I trust. Ps. 91:2.

If we were to go back to the earliest history of the Temple we might find that the tower of Antonia was the palace which the Asmonean princes built for their own residence under the name of Baris. Later the tower was rebuilt by Herod in greater splendor and strength and in his Romanizing fashion named in honor of Mark Antony. It is difficult to define the exact extent of ground which it covered in its renewed form during the time of the Herods but there is good reason for believing that it extended along the whole northern side of the great Temple court. The influence of this fortress in reference to political and religious interests is realized when we know that within its walls were barracks for at least 1,000 Roman soldiers. Troops were quartered there during the Jewish festivals for this had been found necessary with the vast concourse of people full of religious fanaticism. When embittered by hatred of their rulers it was difficult to quell uprisings without military force.

When the Levites had closed the gates of the Holy Place so the mob, that was violently beating Paul, could not pollute it by murder, the sentries in the tower could not fail to both hear and see the commotion. The chief captain, Claudius Lysias, rushed down into the Temple Court and seeing Paul the central object of the infuriated throng had him bound. He suspected Paul of being an Egyptian rebel with whom the Romans had been having trouble. The bystanders watched this proceeding in half disappointed rage at the loss of their victim and half satisfaction in seeing him at least in captivity. When the captain demanded to know what harm Paul had done, the throng was so varied in the answers that he realized no certain information could be obtained and took Paul up the stairs into the fortress.

Of all the vast crowd Paul was the only calm person. With the utmost presence of mind, he turned to the captain and asked respectfully, in Greek, if he might have speech with him. To be addressed in Greek surprised Claudius Lysias very much, and he hastened to inquire of Paul if he was mistaken about his being the Egyptian ringleader of the late rebellion. At Paul's calm assertion that he was a Jew of Tarsus the captain allowed him to address the multitude.

The whole scene changed. The deafening shouts turned into breathless and universal silence as Paul began his address to the sea of heads below him. He spoke in the Hebraic dialect, which was popularly spoken in Judea, and the sound of the holy tongue in that holy place brought calm. Many persons in the crowd knew that Paul spoke the truth about his birth and training and they listened respectfully as he told of his conversion and his work, until he came to the command to depart and work among the Gentiles. At this point his countrymen suddenly interrupted his address. They could not bear the thought of the uncircumcised heathen being equal to the sons of Abraham, and in a frenzy of excitement they clamored for Paul's death.

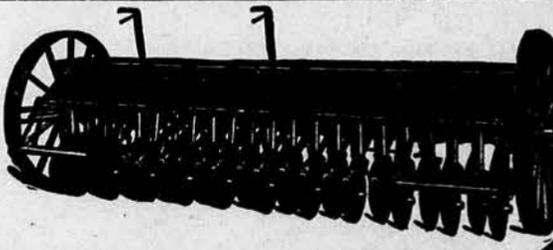
The captain, not understanding the Hebrew language, concluded from the fury of the people that Paul must be a great criminal and ordered that he should be compelled, by torture, to confess his crimes. The mildest form for this mode of examination was scourging. Only Paul's quick wit and his knowledge of law with his claim of Roman citizenship saved him from the scourging. There was no fear of imposture with such a claim, as the assertion, if false, was punished with death.

The captain had obtained his Roman citizenship at great cost. Paul being born a Roman citizen had a greater social standing, and he was well cared for after this discovery.

Claudius Lysias, in order to find why the Jews were so opposed to Paul, ordered a meeting of the Sanhedrin for the next day, thus giving Paul another opportunity of proclaiming the Gospel of Jesus.

Not even the runt pig is to be despised in these days of soaring prices.

FACTS ABOUT GRAIN DRILLS THAT MEAN MONEY TO YOU



Moline-Monitor Grain Drills

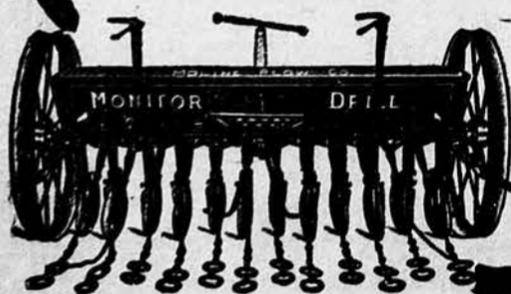
Suppose you had ten grains of wheat and it was imperative that they grow. Would you toss them carelessly over the seed bed and rake them in? Certainly not—you would expect each seed to grow—you wouldn't expect to feed the birds or bury some of the grains so deep the plants would never come up. You would use extreme care in placing each seed, at just the right depth in the soil and then properly cover. Such grains would germinate at the same time, grow and ripen uniformly.

Moline-Monitor Drills Apply Careful Methods in a Large Way to Your Wheat Fields

They save seed—by seeding at a uniform depth, every good seed grows. They increase the yield—more room to stool, more stalks, more heads. They improve the grade—uniform growing means even ripening—no dead ripe grain threshing out while some are still in the milk stage.

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Union Foundry & Machine Co.
 409 Union Street, Ottawa, Kans.



Seeding Wheat in Kansas

BY L. E. CALL

The time of seeding wheat varies with the degree of infestation by Hessian fly, the amount of winterkilling, and the rainfall.

In Central and Eastern Kansas wheat may be sowed late enough to avoid most of the injury from Hessian fly and yet early enough on well-prepared ground to secure a good growth before winter.

The time for seeding in Western Kansas depends on the rainfall. It usually is not advisable to seed in dry ground.

Wheat may be sowed later in rich soil and well prepared ground than in soil that is poor or poorly prepared.

Wheat should be sowed somewhat thicker when planted late. Late planted wheat often germinates less, and usually tillers less, than wheat sowed earlier.

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.

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26 Extra Features



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73 New Conceptions

A Better Type of Car

The Result of 700 Improvements Made by John W. Bate

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We brought John W. Bate to the Mitchell plant to work out a lifetime car. And to build a plant and equip it so such a car could be built at the lowest cost.

He has built that plant—a model factory. It has cut our factory costs in two. And he has built the car. This Mid-Year Mitchell—his 17th model—shows the final result of his efforts.

Don't make the mistake of buying a fine car without knowing this Bate-built type.

Every Part Perfected

Every part in this Mid-Year Mitchell has been studied, tested and revised until Mr. Bate pronounced it perfect.

The car is almost without castings. There are 440 parts—drop forged or steel stamped—which are three times as strong as castings.

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All important parts are oversize. The parts which meet the major strains are of Chrome-Vanadium steel. No Bate cantilever spring—which we use—has ever yet been broken.

The result seems to be a lifetime car—what Mr. Bate has aimed at. Six of these Bate-built cars have averaged

164,372 miles each—over 30 years of ordinary service. One has run 218,734 miles.

26 Extras—73 New Ideas

The next step was to make this a complete car—a car with every wanted feature. This Mid-Year Mitchell has 26 extras, all of which most other cars omit.

Then we combine in this one car all the new ideas and touches. In designing this model our experts examined 257 new models. This model embodies 73 new conceptions, all of which add beauty, luxury, comfort or convenience.

No Extra Cost

The result is a car of wondrous endurance, a car of low upkeep, an almost trouble-proof car. It is the car which great engineers are buying.

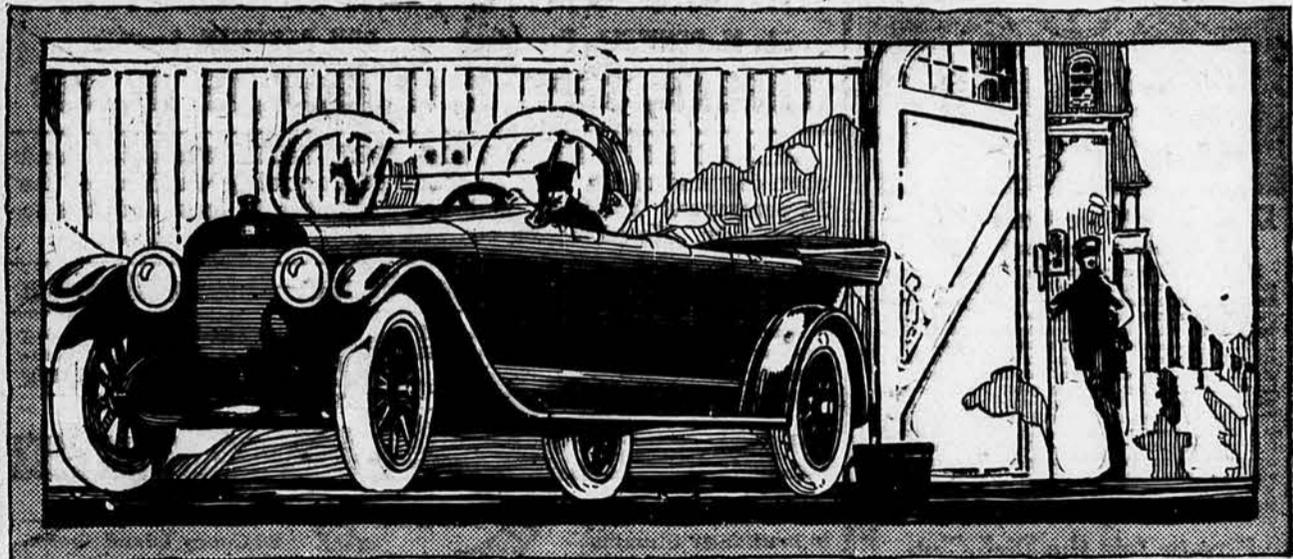
The extras alone—things other cars omit—will cost us this season over \$2,000,000.

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If you don't know the nearest Mitchell dealer, ask us his name. Let him show you all that John W. Bate has done. It will win your admiration.

Mitchell Motors Company, Inc. Successor to Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co. Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

\$1325 F. o. b. Racine For 5-Passenger Touring Car or 3-Passenger Roadster 7-Passenger Body \$35 Extra High-speed economical Six; 48 horsepower; 127-inch wheelbase; complete equipment, including 26 extra features.



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Here is your chance to get a successful tractor in a size to exactly fit your size farm.

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There are six sizes of Avery Tractors as shown here for pulling from 2 to 10 moldboard plows or from 2 to 20 disc plows. Avery Plows are also built in six sizes and Avery Thrashers in seven sizes. There's a size Avery Tractor to fit every size farm and a size Avery Thresher to fit every size run.

The five larger size Avery Tractors shown here have exactly the same design. Here are six special reasons for their success: Slow speed, special opposed tractor motors; renewable inner cylinder walls; two-speed, double-drive transmissions; sliding frames which eliminate the intermediate gears; no pump or fan; double carburetors for burning either kerosene or gasoline.

Avery Plows are the original "Self-Lift." Avery Thrashers have made the best proven grain saving records threshing on canvas ever made.

YOU can see all six sizes of Avery Tractors at work at all eight of the National Tractor Demonstrations. We're glad of the opportunity to show them in operation alongside of all other makes. They have been entered in every important Contest and Demonstration ever held. Avery's are the only make entered in every Winipeg Motor and Plow Contest. They were introduced by being sold on approval. Proven successful by thousands of owners. They have been put to the hardest tests known and have proved their right to be called successful machines.

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Strike Threat Shook the Markets

(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.)

Markets were disturbed violently by the threatened railroad strike last week. The embargo on livestock threatened to bring trade to a standstill and many price upheavals occurred. Hog prices were the highest ever known on August 31, the top in Kansas City being \$11.10 and at Chicago \$11.50, which is 15 cents higher than the former record made in March, 1910.

Large demand in the first two days of the week featured the trade in thin cattle at Kansas City, at 25 to 35 cents higher prices, but Wednesday when rail embargoes were announced the trade became demoralized and some sales were made at big reductions. Close to 29,000 thin cattle were sent back to the country.

Sheep prices fluctuated 50 to 75 cents in Kansas City and closed with a net decline of 25 cents. Commission men are advising Western flock masters to hold sheep until the rail situation is entirely settled. They believe that sheep men are in a stronger position than those who have cattle and hogs, because the supply is short of demand. Fat lambs are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10.50 and feeding lambs \$8.50 to \$9.50. Scarcely any sheep were offered.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle	66,900	77,450	54,225
Kansas City	62,000	60,800	41,800
Chicago	202,800	205,150	157,325
Five Markets			
Hogs—			
Kansas City	43,000	37,800	27,600
Chicago	161,000	133,000	106,000
Five Markets	315,900	264,700	216,300
Sheep—			
Kansas City	31,550	19,250	47,400
Chicago	111,000	94,000	75,500
Five Markets	299,050	239,350	285,600

With a general railroad strike threatened, ordered, and steps taken which promise to prevent the disturbance after all; and as an additional unsettling factor, the entrance of another nation into the European war on the side of the allies, the wheat market experienced a week of great excitement, fluctuating thru a range of about 11 cents a bushel, and closing about 5 to 6 cents lower than a week ago.

The sensitiveness of the market to the possible opening of Russian ports was shown in a break of 9 to 11 cents Monday, when Roumania joined the great war on the side of the allies. Everybody knew that the incident would have no immediate effect toward opening a way to export Russia's surplus, yet the mere possibility that the war would be shortened or Turkey forced into a separate peace, sufficed to break prices 10 cents.

Nervousness was increased by the threatened railroad strike, which was actually ordered for September 4, forcing many railroads to put an embargo on shipments undeliverable before that day. The actual effect of the threatened strike was small, however, because traders did not agree as to its bearing on the value of wheat, and in any event a strong conviction was maintained that no strike actually would occur, or if it did, the railroads would quickly break it.

The situation in the wheat trade is unprecedented. The prevailing belief is that wheat will be very scarce and very high before another harvest if the war continues and Russia remains bottled up.

If Russian ports are opened and it becomes possible to ship any important quantities of grain from that country, the market easily might go to the other extreme. The situation thus presented makes Russia the most important factor in the trade. The market is certain to be very sensitive to any development in the direction of opening Russia's sealed granary.

Russia probably has 450 million bushels of wheat available for export, the surplus of three crops, and of course if that immense supply becomes accessible Western Europe will nearly quit buying in America.

Crop reports from the Northwest and from Canada showed no improvement. The government report next Friday is certain to show an important reduction from its spring wheat estimate of a month ago, and the estimate of the total wheat harvest is likely to fall below the normal home needs, leaving for export only so much as can be spared from the surplus carried over from the 1915 crop.

Confidence in high corn prices was not shaken by the slump in wheat, nor by the more favorable weather in most of the area. Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio received some good rains and the crop situation was improved thereby. Irreparable losses from the summer heat and drouth are thought to be so large, however, that the aggregate crop is certain to be of moderate proportions, and there is persistent speculative buying for December and May delivery. December corn sold down about 3 cents and recovered most of the loss, closing 1 1/2 cents lower than a week ago.

High prices are said to be curtailing current consumption of corn. Carlots are selling above 80 cents a bushel—the cash price reached 87 1/2 in Chicago last week.

31 Piece Dinner Set
FREE

Does Not Cost One Cent—All Freight Charges Prepaid

If you would like a beautiful 31 piece dinner set, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These dishes are given only to members of the Household Dish Club, but you are eligible to membership in this club if you wish a set of these dishes. The set consists of six plates, six cups, six saucers, six fruit dishes, six individual butter dishes and one large meat platter. Each piece is decorated with a cluster of beautiful wood violets, surrounded by green foliage and around the edges is a lovely tracing of pure gold. The ware itself is first grade pure white and absolutely flawless. Space does not permit us to give you a detailed outline of the plan of the Household Dish Club. We will say, however, that if you want a set of these dishes you can secure them on our special offer without one cent of cost to you.

How to Join the Dish Club

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.

Household Dish Club, Dept. 56, Topeka, Kan.

Extra Fine "Name-On" Knife

George Clark
East, Ohio.

Your Own Name on Knife—The finest knife you ever saw in all your life. Two fine razor steel blades of best quality. German silver tips, brass guides, nickel rivets. New transparent handle showing your own name underneath, same as if you were looking thru glass. The knife is 3 1/2 inches long. Just the right size for a pocket knife. It's a beauty, strong and serviceable; no better knife made at any price. Send for yours today.

Our Special Offer We will send this dandy knife with your name and address on free for one year's subscription to our publication at \$1.50. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. Address: Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. M.K., Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION
L. M. PENWELL, President PHIL EASTMAN, Secretary
TOPEKA, SEPT. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1916

SIX BIG DAYS AT THE BIG FREE FAIR. The gates stand open day and night. The beautiful 86-acre fair ground, all of the 24 permanent buildings and every exhibit is open and free to everybody. No admission charged except races and shows.

Horse Show—Three Concert Bands—Automobile Show

Harness Races on the fastest track in the west Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Thrilling Running Races daily—The Kansas Derby—A Big Card Every Day.

THE BIG FREE FAIR **THE BIG FREE FAIR**

Beautiful Horse Show in brilliantly illuminated arena—\$1,000 Saddle Championship.

Mammoth Midway—30 Coney Island Shows. Take a Trip on the Whip.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT—DEMONSTRATION OF FIRE FIGHTING

Livestock Judging and Parades Daily. Butter Fat Contest. Mammoth Stock Show. Ten Acres Machinery. Grange and County Exhibits. Tractor and Good Roads Demonstrations. Duroc-Jersey and Poland China Futurities. Model Dairy. College Exhibit. Big Horticultural Display. Bee and Honey Department. Cooking School. Needlework and Textile Section.

Trotting, Pacing and Running Races

Dakota Max Wild West. Capt. Wilson's Trained Animals. Lillian Carson Murray's "Revelation." Submarine Exhibit. Dixieland Minstrels. Midget City. Nelson's Diving Dogs. American Hippodrome. Capt. Fred Owens, Aeronaut. Flea Circus. The Alligator Girl. Congress of Living Wonders. The Miracle Girl.

\$40,000 in Premiums Paid by State and County

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 1/4 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 1/4 cents a word each insertion. No display type or illustrations admitted.

ANCONAS.

QUALITY S. C. MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS, \$1.50, \$2.50. Fall delivery. Quality Ancona Yards, Morganville, Kan.

CORNISH.

CORNISH INDIAN GAME COCKEREL \$2.00. Maggie Johnson, R. 1, Peru, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

CHOICE EARLY HATCHED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS 75c-\$1.50. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kansas.

PUREBRED S. C. W. LEGHORN PULLETS \$3 dozen, cockerels 6 for \$5. Frank McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN YEARLING HENS \$1.00 each. April hatched cockerels \$1.00. Write your wants. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

FOR SALE: S. C. W. LEGHORNS. TOM Barron cockerels, sires out of imported stock. My hens: Wykots, Cyphers and Dr. Hens bred to lay strains. Have assembled the best egg producers I can find. Cockerels. Fall prices \$1.00 each. Limited number. This ad will appear but three times. J. L. Stratton, Ottawa, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK HENS \$11 DOZEN. MRS. Geo. Lenz, Ford, Kan.

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

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

COCKERELS—ROSE COMB REDS. Catherine Recker, Dresden, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

BROILERS 17c. SPRINGS 15c. H. HENS 13 1/2c. Eggs 24c. Paying price this week. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

LIVE STOCK

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

FOR SALE—FIVE REGISTERED OXFORD rams. Priced right. G. H. Ford, Moran, Kan.

CHOICE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. ready for service. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL 9 months old. G. H. Randolph, Emporia, Kansas.

WE OFFER A BARGAIN IN FEW HIGH class Jersey Bulls. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MALE shot, ten dollars. I. W. Elliott, Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—125 HEAD OF STOCKERS and feeders; good quality. John Rexer, Burton, Kan.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves \$15 each crated. Edw. Yohn, Watertown, Wis.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE yearling and Lamb Rams. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

APRIL DUROCS; PREMIUM STOCK. \$10 each. Jackson & Counter, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—TEN YOUNG JERSEY COWS. heifers. Five are fresh and five heavy with calf. U. F. Denlinger, Baldwin, Kan.

HORSE OWNERS—GUARANTEED SOUND flesh from my fattening recipe no matter how old the horse. Results guaranteed, mailed for \$1.00. Charlie Smith, Ardmore, Okla.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

SEED WHEAT, LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS SEED; NEW CROP. 10c per pound. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

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

ALFALFA AND WHITE SWEET CLOVER. Sample. Prices when requested. James Hollister, Quincy, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED WANTED. HIGHEST prices paid. Send samples to Assaria Hdw. Co., Assaria, Kan.

WANTED—ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED also high grade Alfalfa and Red Clover. Send samples. Mitchell Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

PET STOCK

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

RABBITS, FANCY COLORS, BEAUTIFUL pets, \$1 each, pair \$1.50. E. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

PUREBRED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Male four dollars. Females two dollars. O. C. Piper, Hope, Kan.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price 11st 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FINE WELL MARKED FOX TERRIER pups for sale. Females \$15, males \$25. Easy trained and no better raters. Worth \$50. Return dog and get money, if not satisfied. W. W. Whitley, Boswell, Okla.

FARMS WANTED

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

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property write me. John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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

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.

LANDS

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

GOOD, WELL IMPROVED EIGHTY FOR sale. Frank Robinson, Morrill, Kan.

FOR SALE. 120 A. FARM. 2/3 crop. Implement. Near Kansas City. S., care Mail and Breeze.

320 ACRE RELINQUISHMENT. IMPROVED. 40 head cows and calves for 80 or 160 acres. Charles Bruce, McClave, Colo.

FOR SALE—IMP. 160 A. 2 1/4 MI. MOSCOW. Price \$3,365.00. \$1,178.00 cash. Balance 8 yr. at 6%. C. H. Bridgess, Moscow, Kan.

320 ACRES IN STAFFORD COUNTY, KAN. No. 1 stock or dairy or hog farm. J. S. Smith, Macksville, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 25.

400 ACRE NORTH MISSOURI FARM to exchange for wheat ranch. Give price and full description first letter. J. H., care of Mail and Breeze.

PRICED TO SELL—EXTRA GOOD 160 A. creek bottom, fine corn this year. Improved, \$50 a. Chas. Mitchell, Owner, Neodesha, Kan., R. 3.

COLORADO IS OFFICIALLY LOCATING 10,000 Dairymen, Poultry and Hog Raisers, general farmers; State Government and Private Lands. Information free. Write State Board of Immigration, 21 Capitol Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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%; privileges 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.

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.

FOR SALE—5 ACRE TRACT WITH eleven houses. Rental \$100 per month; better than a bottom farm. Part cash; adjoining city limits. Fred M. Smith, Neodesha, Kan.

320 ACRES; 40 CULTIVATED, 250 WOOD pasture, good land, good water, house, barn, four miles to county seat, free range, mast for hogs, grass for cattle, lots of it. \$15 per acre. R. C. Kennedy, (Owner,) Antlers, Okla.

FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—ELEVEN ROOM MODERN house, three lots close in. Mrs. R. Nason, 1020 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE COMPLETE threshing rig, Rumely 30 horse engine and 40-64 separator. Also one 4 room cottage and three lots. Address Box 345, Oakley, Kan.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8 ROOM HOUSE with large sleeping porch. Close to Agricultural college. Good business section. Will pay expenses while educating children. S. A. Baldwin, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD HEARSE, 12 caskets, steel vault, new church, truck full undertaking outfit, will take in auto or trade for anything worth the money. Price \$1,000. W. H. Drinkern, Beloit, Kan.

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

FENCE POSTS

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/4 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 1/4 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.

LUMBER

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

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

NEW HONEY. TWO 5-GALLON CANS white extracted largely Mesquite, \$11; amber, largely alfalfa, \$10; bulk comb, white, \$12.50. Delivered prices any Kan. station. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

CREAM WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/4 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.

FARM WORK WANTED

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

WANTED FARM WORK, AS OVERSEER or helper, by steady and thoroughly experienced married man. Work on small farm, in a religious community, preferred. Correspondence solicited from church-going people. Address L. H., care Mail and Breeze.

MALE HELP WANTED

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at 5 cents a word. Four or more insertions 4 1/4 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.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED TO SELL NURSERY stock. Permanent employment, payments weekly. F. H. Stannard & Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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 1/4 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.

FARMERS WANTED. \$75 MONTH. MEN and women. U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common sense education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. O 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

12 DANDY POST CARDS 10c. KORTY'S Exchange, Higginsville, Mo.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK—Baird's Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 302, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH ME land and stock on shares. Prefer raising stock or dairy. Best of ref. Address Farmer, care Mail and Breeze.

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

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.

Big Receipts From Forests

Receipts from national forests for the fiscal year 1916 reached the high-water mark of approximately \$2,820,000, according to figures just compiled. This is \$341,000 above the 1915 total, which in turn exceeded any previous year. Officials say that the gain was due to increased demand for all classes of forest products.

There was a decided growth in the revenue from all sources, the largest being that of \$203,000 in timber sales. Grazing fees showed a gain of \$77,000. Receipts for water power development were \$12,000 more than for 1915. Sales of turpentine privileges and charges for special uses were both considerably in excess of the previous year.

Officials say that the national forests are important factors in the prosperity of the regions in which they are located, on account of the large amounts of timber, range, and other resources which they hold available for use as needed. Business conditions are reflected in the receipts of the forests. Consequently the showing for the past year is regarded as an index of increased business activity throughout the sections where the national forests are found.

Look sharp for the champion cow. She may be right in your own dairy.

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

\$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. J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

MORRIS COUNTY FARMS from \$30 up. Corn, wheat, alfalfa lands. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

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

CHOICE ALFALFA AND GRAIN farms in Jewell county at \$60 to \$80 per a. Well improved. Write for lists. The Postlethwaite Investment Co., Jewell City, Kan.

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.

SPECIAL SNAP TWENTY DAYS. Square section improved fine wheat land. \$25 per a. Part terms. 1 mi. Hugoton. Other snaps. Molman, McCoy & Grandy, Hugoton, Kan.

320 A. 9 MI. SO. TOWN. Black loam; plenty good water. Fine wheat land. Lies mostly level. \$50 an a. Good terms. Other good bargains. Western R. E. Co., Ellis, Kan.

ELLIS 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; 1/4 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.

NESS COUNTY. 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land. 240 a. in cult., 8 mi. Ness City, 6 mi. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half, \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 6% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES SMOOTH, tillable land, 4 miles Ottawa, 18 acres alfalfa, 17 bluegrass, remainder crop, two wells, plenty water, cistern, 7 room house, barn 30x40, double corn crib, other buildings, sell with \$2,000 down, remainder, long time, low rate of interest. 80 acres 3 miles town, 15 bluegrass, 10 clover, remainder corn, every acre good land, 7 room house, barn 30x40, other buildings, plenty water, price right, sell \$1,000 down, remainder long time.

360 acres perfect land, 300 creek bottom no overflow, 6 room house, large barn, silo, other buildings, 60 acres hog tight, plenty water, 20 acres timber. Price right, sell with \$4,000 down, remainder, long time, reasonable interest.

Manfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

NEOSHO CO. FARMS \$35.00 PER A. Write Home Inv. Co., Chanute, 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.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM. 160 acres, 7 miles from town; alfalfa, timber, good water, large house and barn; \$55 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, 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. E. H. Crabtree, Scott City, Kan.

About the Winter Lettuce

I should like to have some information about winter lettuce. Can it be planted as late as October? Would it be profitable here in Osborne county? F. P. Osborne, Kan.

The lettuce planted as late as October usually would not make much growth until the following spring. Many times, indeed, it would not germinate or grow until spring. It is just a question of getting the ground ready and getting the seed in so that it will be ready to start in the fall. Lettuce stands considerable frost and if the plants are well

NESS AND TREGO COS. Land for sale; reasonable prices and terms. Write for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

Cheapest and Best

If you are wanting land for your home or investment, our Southwest Kansas list will suit you. No trades. Easy terms. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, 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.

235 Acres Only \$500

Near Cherryvale, Kan., second bottom; 75 a. cult., 50 past., 100 meadow; good bldgs.; poss; \$500 cash, \$1,000 Jan. 1; bal. yearly. E. M. Mills, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FINE DAIRY RANCH

of 200 a., 100 a. good blue stem pasture; 60 acres meadow, bal. in cult. Good house and barn; fenced and cross fenced; plenty of water. 4 miles of good town in Montgomery Co., Kan. Price \$6,000; will make terms. Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kan.

A Farm at a Sacrifice

320 acres, all fenced, 270 acres under cultivation, balance fenced in pasture. A 4-room frame house, granary, stable for eight head horses, corrals, etc. This is good rich farming land and smooth. Located in good neighborhood. 1 1/2 mi. from school, about 6 1/2 mi. north of Brewster, Kan. Price \$15 per acre. No trades. E. W. Albright, Owner, Brewster, Kan.

4000 ACRES

Smooth level wheat land 2 1/4 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 Brenemen, Scott City, Kan.

FARM LOANS

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

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kan., Dept. 1.

CASH buyers and trades for 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.

FOR EXCHANGE. Clean stock gents' furnishings; invoice \$2,500. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

EXCHANGE for Kansas farm land. Eight room, brick dwelling, Pueblo, Colo., rents for \$20 per month; well located. Write F. A. Mangelsdorf, Atchison, Kansas.

For Exchange for land by owner. Excellent stock of general merchandise; dry goods, notions, ladies and gents furnishings; overalls, shoes and grocers. Doing a cash business; store is a money maker. Located in Eastern Kansas. City has two railroads, water works, etc. Address Owner No. 77 care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

OKLAHOMA

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

Mr. Renter, you pay your landlord enough in many cases, every eight years to pay for better farm than you occupy. Write us about it. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, 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. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

420 A. Northeastern Oklahoma Farm. Excellent grain, grass and stock farm; strong level land. Extra good buildings. 4 miles east of Vinita. Very small cash payment. If not sold Sept. 15 will rent for cash. W. M. Mercer, (Owner) Aurora, Ill.

160 A. 4 MI. OUT; school on land, 80 plowed, good corn this year; frame house and barn; splendid well of pure soft water, windmill and tank, fine bearing orchard; 40 timber. A dandy farm in a fine neighborhood. Price \$3,800. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, 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 those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

MONTANA

FOR SALE: 26,000 acre well improved ranch in Montana. Price only \$9.00 per acre. L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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.

IDAHO

To the "Sons of Toil" in drouthy sections: Better cultivate irrigated land where crops are sure. Write M. E. McCormick, Weiser, Ida.

ARKANSAS

160 A. 5 mi. county seat. All timber. \$750. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark.

FOR TRADE—Seven improved Arkansas farms. Bob Workman, Box 398, Leslie, Ark.

81 ACRES, 40 cult. \$2,100. Imp. Terms. Stroud & Benedict, Green Forest, Ark.

120 A. imp. Springs. \$6.50 an a. Terms. John P. Jones, Alpena Pass, Ark.

20 acres joining town; imp. \$1,200. Terms. Progressive Real Estate Co., Heber Spgs. Ark.

70 ACRES cult. Well improved. 2 miles town. \$3,000. Terms. Exchanges made. Chas. Harbert, Green Forest, Ark.

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.

100 ACRES, 60 cult.; well imp.; springs and well; all fenced; \$1,400, one-half cash. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

COME TO CLEBURNE county, Arkansas. Land \$5 up; easy terms. Send for list. Claude Jones, Heber Springs, Ark.

7,000 ACRES fine land for sale. Terms. Part improved; my own property. D. Hopson, Corning, Ark.

85 ACRES, macadamized road; 8 miles from Marshall, good range; \$500. Easy payments. Marshall Land Co., Marshall, Ark.

FARM AND RANCH LANDS. Right prices. Also mines and mineral lands. Spring water and healthy. \$5.00 an acre to \$50.00. Ozark Real Estate Co., Everton, Ark.

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, Eison, Ark.

PERRY COUNTY, ARKANSAS. A farming district with golden opportunities: IMPROVED FARMS, rich level land, no rock, no overflows; soil that will produce wonderful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover, and alfalfa at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 an acre; good terms. Fine crops this season. Come, join a live community. CHAFIN-COLVIN LAND CO., Perry, Ark.

MISSOURI

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

80 A. well imp. 70 cult., bal. pasture. Springs and creek. \$3200. Will take some stock. Henderson & McNeil, Stockton, 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 425-0, Carthage, 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.

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.

COLORADO

FREE BOOK, maps and information Western Kansas and Colorado irrigated farms; homeseekers' excursions first and third Tuesdays each month. Write Colonization Department, Missouri Pacific Railway Co., 222 North Main Street, Pueblo, Colo.

PROSPEROUS people. Sterling pop. 5,400. Logan County, 15,000. Increasing rapidly. Irrigated farms, rainbelt farms and city property cheap on easy terms to dissolve partnership. Horace Davis, Sterling, Colo.

IOWA

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

mulched they might endure a mild Kansas winter, but very heavy freezing is likely to kill them. Most gardeners who attempt this protect the plants with a cold frame and box up the cold frame with manure to keep the temperature from going so very low. Planted in September, lettuce frequently makes good plants for use or sale that fall if protected by a cold frame. We have sometimes had a good crop for the Thanksgiving market. I have known head lettuce to be protected from a very heavy freeze by placing a lantern in the hotbed and providing for ventilation.

The first requisite in succeeding with lettuce is to have your ground well worked and well drained, and to see that it has a large proportion of well rotted barnyard manure. If it is stiff, heavy clay, or what is called a tight soil, fine particles are likely to hold closely together; some sand worked into the soil is a good means of improvement. Such soil should be well and deeply worked, and made very fine before planting the seed. If your bed is not ready you can many times start your plants in a little box or flat and after the plants have developed a second set

of leaves, you can transplant them to your bed, with some time gained by the transplanting. Albert Dickens. Kansas State Agricultural College.

Don'ts from the Poultry Pen

Don't try to keep chickens in good health without grit.
Don't try to make eggs with feeds that make fat.
Don't try to raise thrifty chickens without green feed of some kind.

Is the wood-pile ready for next season's rush?

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. 829 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.

American Royal Sales.

Breeding cattle, Convention Hall, 9 a. m.—Galloways, Wednesday, October 4; Short-horns, Thursday, October 5; Herefords, Friday, October 6.
Carlot cattle—Stock Yards, 1:30 p. m., Thursday, October 5.

Combination Sales.

Oct. 3 to 7—Washington County Free Fair Assn., H. J. Smith, Sec., Dewey, Okla.
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. Hereford Cattle.

Sept. 27—Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kan.
Oct. 24 and 25—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Oct. 10—LeRoy Ball, Albion, Neb.
Oct. 10—Henry C. Gilsman, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 19—Everett Hayes, Keats, Kan.
Oct. 23—J. B. Carlisle, Bradshaw, Neb., and J. M. Lockwood, York, Neb. Sale at York, Neb.
Oct. 24—J. J. Leidy, Robinson, Kan.
Nov. 22—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 23—Ira J. Zercher, Abilene, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Oct. 24—M. W. Babb & Son, Attica, Kan.
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, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.
Dec. 23—A. B. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

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, Hempte, 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. 2—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
Nov. 6—A. B. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Nov. 9—Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 11—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Jan. 16—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Feb. 6—Fraser Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale at Utica, Neb.
Feb. 7—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 28—John Wainman, 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.
No. 11—M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.
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. Boss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 2—F. E. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Feb. 8—Dave Boselger, Cortland, Neb.
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.

Girod & Robison, Towanda, Kan., were never in better position to care for their patrons who want Holsteins than at present. They are giving special attention to car lot orders. They have at present over a hundred head of large, choice 2-year-old springers, well marked, high grade dairy type heifers and they will be priced where you can afford to buy. If you want big dairy cows giving up to six gallons a day, the big kind with big udders and milk veins showing and that have practically the breeding of purebred Holsteins, they can show

you 50 head or more; some with calf at foot, others springing. Girod and Robison have one of the leading purebred Holstein herds of the state with Oak DeKol Beasie Ormsby 156789 at its head. They have recently added to their purebred registered herd the entire herd of a noted Wisconsin breeder that has required years to build. They will continue, however, to handle high grade Holsteins but those who wish either high grade or registered Holsteins should not fail to visit their herd at Towanda, Kan. When you write or call, please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan., (Ottawa county) breeds Shorthorn cattle and has around 30 breeding cows. His herd bull, Crown Prince was bred by T. J. Dawe, Troy, Kan., and is 2 years old and developing nicely.—Advertisement.

A. T. Garman's Poland China offering at private sale in the Poland China column should attract the attention of boar buyers everywhere. He is offering to sell on approval and the boars and gilts he is offering would please the most exacting. The writer saw them recently and they are big growthy fellows, many of them weighing 200 pounds. Address A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.—Advertisement.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan., is one of the best known Western livestock auctioneers. His rates are very much lower than those of Eastern auctioneers and his ability as a salesman has long since placed him in the class with the best livestock auctioneers in the country. He is booking sales for both fall and winter and if you are going to make a sale you will not make any mistake by employing Kansas' bright and capable livestock auctioneer. Write him for terms and dates.—Advertisement.

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan., breeds the best in Poland Chinas and is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and well known to its readers as a good man to patronize. He is offering some choice February and March boars and gilts sired by the half ton Hercules 2nd, and also summer pigs of the best of breeding at prices that must move them soon. He has a choice lot of fall pigs coming on also. Write him for bargain prices in summer pigs. Pedigree with each pig. You can buy them right and they are extra choice. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Arthur Mosse of Leavenworth, Kan., is changing his card ad in the Chester White swine section of Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. He is specializing on pairs and trios not related, also in big, growthy spring boars. Mr. Mosse says he has the best grown pigs in Kansas. This herd is noted for its up to date breeding and the size and quality of both herd boars and herd sows. Special prices will prevail on the present offering. Mr. Mosse is desirous of getting the Kansas Chester White breeders together during the fair and asked us to name a day and place of meeting. We suggest Friday, September 15, at 1 o'clock p. m. The meeting to be held at the Capper building on the fair grounds.—Advertisement.

Lyne's Stock Sale.

B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., has claimed December 23, as the date of his Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hog sale which will be held at Abilene as usual to better accommodate his customers. There will be 20 Shorthorns, 10 of them bulls, 5 of which are past one year old and 5 that are coming yearlings. The other 10 head will be choice females. The Poland Chinas will be good and will consist largely of fall and early spring gilts, sired by Victor's Pride by Victor by Big Victor, and they will be bred to Kansas Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder. Keep this sale in mind and write for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Visit Sunflower Herd.

F. J. Searle, the well known breeder of Holstein cattle at Oskaloosa, Kan., is offering some unusually desirable young bulls for sale that are ready for service. Mr. Searle's farm joins Oskaloosa and train service is fine from Topeka and interested parties attending the fair next week should visit the herd. Prince Artie Pontiac Abbecker, the great bull at the head of Mr. Searle's "Sunflower Herd" is three years old in November and an outstanding bull from every viewpoint. His grand sire, King of the Pontiacs now has close to 200 A. B. O. daughters, 17 above 30 pounds including two above 40 pounds which places him still farther ahead of any other sire, living or dead. The dam of Mr. Searle's great bull has a record

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sir—We received a good many inquiries, in fact too many; we sold out early and it was quite a job to answer all the inquiries. Yours very truly,
A. B. SKADDEN & SON,
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys.
Frankfort, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I have had a number of inquiries from the Jersey cattle advertisement you are carrying in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Last spring you sold all of my bull calves from registered Jerseys. This in face of the fact that I used a strictly dairy paper and gave them more space. Respectfully,
JAS. R. SNYDER,
Breeder of Jersey cattle.
Fraser, Mo.

Junior Camera Free

If you would like a Junior daylight loading camera, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These cameras are given only to members of the Missouri Valley Farmer Camera Club, but you are eligible to membership in the club if you desire a camera. How to Join the Club If you want to join the Missouri Valley Farmer Camera Club, send us your name and address and we will then send you description of the camera and full information about how to secure one of these daily Junior cameras free. Address: MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER CAMERA CLUB, DEPT. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two-year-olds, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

Your choice of 50 fine registered ram lambs from 6 to 8 months old, \$15. One hundred registered ewe lambs same age, \$12.50 each. All crated and delivered express prepaid to any express office in Kansas. Send draft for the number wanted. Can ship any time you want them. LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Kansas

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

SOLD ON APPROVAL Choice Hampshire pigs, either sex not related. Special prices for 30 days. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 50 boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS The big type—blood lines. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kansas.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on spring pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

Valley View Hampshires

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

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.

DUROCS—RED POLLS—PERCHERONS

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

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

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

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.

SEE

Jerseys Guernseys Holsteins
Ayrshires Brown Swiss
WHERE?
SOUTHWESTERN DAIRY SHOW
Convention Hall, Kansas City, Sept. 18-23, Inclusive
J. G. WATSON, Secretary-Manager
719 R. A. Long Building Kansas City, Missouri

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BEHRENT, Secretary
Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917 N. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROHWIG, Secretary

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

POLAND CHINAS 12 top Sept. boars by Panama Giant. 5 out of a big Orange dam. 100 Spring pigs. Annual boar and gilt sale Oct. 21 at Norton. J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kansas.

Poland China Pigs March and April farrow for sale. Pairs and trios not related. Ship over R. I. or Mo. Pac. All immunized. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

Poland Chinas 10 Sept. gilts by Luft's Orange. Will sell them open or breed them to your order. Boar and gilt sale Oct. 20. PETER LUFT, 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, Almema, Kansas.

Percherons—Shorthorns—Polands October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Bampton Boar, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Faland, Almema, Kan.

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

Shorthorns—Poland Chinas For sale, a 30 months' 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. Write or phone.

COL. C. H. PAYTON Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Address as above. Write or phone.

L. J. Goodman, D. V. M. Lenora, Kan. Hog vaccination a specialty.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.



Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas

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

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. Am'n. HENRY F. FEHNER, Higginsville, Mo.

O.I.C. Fall Boars
for sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. GOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Kansas Herd of Chester White Or O. I. C. Swine
Fairs and tris not related. Also big growthy, boar pigs Pedigree with each pig. Priced for quick sales. Arthur Moore, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

SILVER-LEAF STOCK FARM
Cholera immune, early spring pigs either sex. Pairs or more not related. A fine bunch of August pigs of popular breeding at \$10 each at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. CARY, Route 1, MOUND VALLEY, KAN.

O.I.C. Chester Whites
40 March and April boars at a bargain. 100 fall pigs of August and September farrow at \$5 each, both sexes, not akin; pedigree with each pig. If you want the best, write quick. Wm. Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
Satisfaction or Money Back
Big Type Poland China March boars and gilts. Can sell stock not related. Best of big type breeding. Write for special prices. A. T. GARMAN, COURTLAND, KANSAS.

Big Type Polands!
Herd headed by the 1020 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.

Sunflower King
25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts
by this great boar, at private sale. One litter (March) by Big Bob Wonder. One litter by Gephart. Headquarters for boars and open gilts. Prices will suit. N. E. COPELAND, WATERVILLE, KAN.

PRIVATE SALE
100 Poland China Boars
and gilts of March and April farrow at prices that are reasonable. Everything immune. Sired by two splendid boars and out of mature prolific sows. Ship over Rock Island or Missouri Pacific. O. J. OLSON, Horton, (Brown Co.), Kan.

Private Sale
March boars by the half ton Hercules 2nd. Choice gilts same age. Summer and fall pigs at bargain prices. Summer pigs ready to ship. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

See the Spotted Poland China Exhibits
at Omaha, National Swine Show, State Fairs in Mo., Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio. Ask for by-laws, list of members' names, list of 1916 sales. Association sale Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 19, 1916.
The National Spotted Poland China Record Association
Chas. E. Kurtz, Pres. | Fred L. Oberchain, Sec-Treas.
North-Salem, Ind. | Bainbridge, Ind.

KING OF KANSAS BOARS
My annual boar sale called off. 20 King of Kansas boars (private sale) at farmer's prices. About the same number of gilts. All March farrow and very fine. Write at once.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kansas

of over 30 pounds and has nine sisters better than 30 pound records. She is by Tidy Abt. erk Prince, one of the fastest coming sires of the breed. Mr. Searle is getting a choice lot of calves from this bull and pronounces him absolutely the greatest sire he has ever owned. They are straight and level, splendidly bodied, good bone, handsomely marked and show quality all over. Mr. Searle would accept a few approved cows for service to this bull if offered by breeders that will give his get an opportunity. Such services could be procured at a nominal figure. Visit Sunflower Herd, Okaloosa, the week of the big Topeka fair. You can go on a morning train.—Advertisement.

Two Holstein Sales.
E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan., and Ira J. Zorcher, Abilene, have claimed November 22 and 23 for their draft sales of Holstein cattle. About 50 or 60 head will be sold in the two sales. Both are located near Abilene and the sales will be held on the farms. Nothing will go in either sale that is not ready to make money for her purchaser. All cows and heifers sold will be fresh sale day or will freshen soon after. Both herds are members of the Dickinson County Pioneer Cow Testing association and the cows and heifers in both sales have been under test right along and their records will be submitted sale day and purchasers will know just what they are buying.—Advertisement.

King of Kansas Boars.
J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., has called off his Poland China boar sale which was to have been held at his farm November 1, and is offering the top boars that had been reserved for this sale at private treaty. Twenty of them are by the great breeding boar, King of Kansas, and their dams are the great Griffiths sows that have done so much to put the Griffiths herd in favor among Poland China breeders over Central Kansas. There is also about the same number of gilts by the same sire that will be sold at private sale. Those who want a good boar should write at once for prices and descriptions. Mr. Griffiths has about 20 sows to farrow in the next few weeks and needs the room and is going to price these great young boars at prices that will insure their selling. If you want a King of Kansas boar at a very reasonable price now is your opportunity. His advertisement starts with this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him today if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

A little over 30 years ago Howell Rees came to Pilger, Neb., with \$17.50 in his pocket. Today he owns 1700 acres of land and one of the best herds of Shorthorn cattle in America. While his herd is comparatively young it is one of the best known, and herd bulls and foundation stock by the great sires of this herd are eagerly sought after by the best breeders in United States and South America. When Mr. Rees refused \$7,000 for the 18 months old Ruberta's Goods he gave to the Shorthorn breeding fraternity the first real insight into the personality of the man who was destined, within a few years, to be one of the foremost breeders of Shorthorns. It took a man of rare courage and great confidence to refuse such an offer, especially at a time when he could have used so much money to such good advantage. But had he yielded, as most men have done, he would have perhaps lost forever the chance of becoming famous as a breeder. Ruberta's Goods made the herd noted and now in his tenth year is still hale and hearty and has the best stall in the barn. With all of his great breeding value and prominence Ruberta's Goods must share the honors of the herd with the great bull, Whitehall Rose Dale, several times grand champion at the best Shorthorn shows in the country. Weighing over 2700 pounds he stands out prominently as a bull second to none of the breed. The Rees herd now numbers over 300 head and the farm is headquarters for buyers who seek the best blood lines along with quality. Mr. Rees has made a success of what he has chosen for his life work and it has paid him well, but it is hard to measure in cold dollars the lasting good such a man has done for the generation in which he lives.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri
BY C. H. HAY.
R. T. Wright of Grantville, Kan., has a regular card advertisement in Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is advertising Hampshire hogs. Mr. Wright has a small herd, but has exceptionally fine individuals. While his offering is not large he will satisfy any of our readers who will order from him. Mr. Wright is constantly adding to his herd. His latest purchase is a boar that Secretary Stone of the Hampshire association says will be the best boar in the state of Kansas. Note the advertisement and if interested in the offering write at once for prices and particulars.—Advertisement.

The Big Dairy Show.
All of our readers who are interested in Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire, Brown Swiss or Holstein cattle should make arrangements to attend the big dairy show to be held in Convention Hall at Kansas City, Mo., September 18-23, inclusive. This will be the biggest event in dairy cattle circles of the season. For any information concerning the show address J. G. Watson, Secretary-Manager, 719 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Ware's Popular Polands.
P. L. Ware & Son, of Paola, Kan., are well known to readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze as breeders of strictly high class Poland China hogs. They are offering at this time spring pigs. Messrs. Ware are noted for the growth they secure on their pigs. This year's crop has made an unusually good growth. They probably have the best lot of boars they have ever raised. This year's pigs are sired by Miami Chief, Prince Look, Wonder King and Black Orange and are out of sows sired by Young Hadley, Wedd's Long King, Big Logan Ex. McGath's Big Jumbo, Major B. Hadley and

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
BIG MEDIUM POLANDS The smoothest big ones you ever saw. March boars and gilts at private sale. Prices right. C. D. CLOSE, GORHAM, KANSAS (Russell County).

POLAND CHINA PIGS of April farrow, out of great sows and by Young Amazon. Some show prospects. Also a yearling herd boar. Would trade for one as good. Write W. C. MILLIGAN, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Original Big Spotted Polands
25 spring boars, cholera immune, for sale at \$15 to \$30. Need the room for summer and fall pigs. Address ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

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

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
Our prices on heavy-boned February and March boars, with size, quality and most popular bloodlines, will prove interesting. Write us today. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLANDS
12 November yearling gilts open or bred to order. 40 Spring boars and gilts. All at private sale. Pedigrees with every animal. C. T. DRUMM & SON, Longford, Clay Co., Kan.

Albright's Private Sale
of more quality, big type Poland China spring boars and gilts is now on. You can't beat my spring boars at the price. Also open gilts. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

Oswald's Big Poland Chinas
40 top boars sired by 4 different sires. 40 gilts mostly by Jumbo Tom. Special September prices. P. O. OSWALD, Wisner, Neb.

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

Herd Boars
If you need one it will pay you big to look over my exhibit at Russell County Fair, October 3 to 7.
L. C. WALBRIDGE, RUSSELL, KAN.

HORSES.
For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions \$250 to \$400, except two. Also Draft Mares for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA

THOMPSON'S PONY FARM
200 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
TOPEKA, KANSAS
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

Registered Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares
30 heavy 3 and 4 yr. stallions, 65 ragged 2 yr. olds. Can spare 25 reg. mares, 24 reg. Belgian stallions. Priced worth the money and you can easily 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, 4 trains daily. FRED CHANDLER RANCH, E. 7, Carlton, Iowa

3,500—Horses—3,500
At Auction
Miles City, Montana
Sept. 11-12-13-14



The Miles City Horse Sales Co. will hold their regular monthly AUCTION SALE beginning September 11 and continuing four days. We will have more than 3,500 Montana bred horses, mares and mules. Big draft-bred geldings and mares weighing from 1,200 to 1,600 lbs. Large draft bred mares with colts by side, broke and unbroke. Lots of yearlings, two and three year olds out of imported Percheron and Shires. Three hundred mules, 2,000 war horses, nice, smooth southerners, BIG RUGGED FEEDERS, 500 head large unbranded colts, old enough to wean and To Be Sold in Small Bunches and Car Lots. EVERY HORSE A FAT ONE. This will be the Banner Sale of the year for, Flesh, Size and Quality.
Miles City Horse Sale Company
COL. C. N. MOORE, Auctioneer GUY CRANDALL, Manager

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.

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.
WELENDALE 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"

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
For Sale—My herd of regis. Aberdeen Angus cattle consisting of 26 head, 20 females and 6 bulls. Laurens Bonnie Lassie 47340, sired by Heather Lad of Emerson 2nd, 19049. She has 4 daughters and three granddaughters. Six 3-year-olds, two 2-year-olds, three 1-year-olds sired by a son of Oakville Quiet Lad 109220. Ten head 1916 calves, sired by Black Itc of Ames, 195917, by Prince Rosesey 152190, the old herd bull at Iowa Agricultural College. Also for sale my fine 23 1/2 a. farm in Atchison Co., well improved, nicely located. Will sell the above named property at a bargain as I desire to quit the farm this fall on account of poor health. G. W. BELLINGER, Owner, Whiting, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Two Registered Hereford Bulls
For sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1950) and one 2 years old. Also some good Hereford stock cattle. Mera E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

HEREFORD BULLS
Seven 10 to 12 months old, 15 7 to 9 months. Farm driving distance from Blue Rapids, Waterville or Barnes.
T. A. WALLACE, Barnes, Kan.

When answering ads mention this paper

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Red Poll Dispersion!

25 cows with calves at foot by Nov. 1. 8 two-year-old heifers bred. 4 yearling heifers. Nine yearling bulls. Also the herd bull, Gladhand. Sickness in my family compels me to leave the farm. A young herd of real merit. Write at once. U. E. HUBBLE, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

Morrison's Red Polls

20 cows and heifers for sale. Also a few bulls under one year. Largest herd in the West. The cows are young and very desirable. Nothing better to be had anywhere. Write for prices. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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. E. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS.

Big Registered Stock Sale
Consign stock to our big sale October 3 to 7. All kinds of registered stock are selling high in Oklahoma. Send for entry blanks today. Address M. J. Smith, Sec., Dewey, Okla.

Scotch and Scotch Tops

24 bulls, 15 of them from 10 to 15 months. Balance 6 to 10 months. Reds and Roans. Half of them pure Scotch. Write for prices and descriptions. G. F. HART, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS (Marshall County)

Shorthorn Dispersion At Private Sale

A nice young herd consisting mostly of females of breeding age. Pure Scotch and Scotch tops. Have sold my farm and changing locations. Dr. P. C. McCall, Irving, Kan., (Marshall Co.)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns!

Scotch and Scotch Tops
For Sale: 11 bulls, six to 12 months old. Some younger. Also a few choice cows and heifers. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Village Knight 398231

Three years old, a beautiful roan, weight 2400 pounds. Our herd is small and we are keeping every heifer he has sired. A Scotch bull seldom equaled in breeding and individual merit. Address, WM. WALES & YOUNG, Osborne, Kansas

Thirty Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Eight to 10 months old. Half of them Double Standard. A choice lot of youngsters of choice breeding, size and quality. Address V. A. PLYMAT, Barnard, Kan. (Mitchell county)

Shorthorns-Private Sale

Herd Established 25 Years. 25 cows and heifers bred to Scottish Buck by Scottish Gloster. 3 yearling bulls and 10 bulls younger. Scottish Buck is a ton bull five years old that is a proven sire of merit. We are keeping all of his heifers and three of his sisters and offer him for sale. This is a reduction sale because of a shortage of feed and pasture. Everything offered is very desirable. Address H. C. WILLIAMS & SON, Sylvan Grove, Kansas (Lincoln county)

other good sires. Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze who want to buy real Poland Chinas from a strictly reliable firm are urged to correspond with R. L. Ware & Son. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Correct Lubrication.
The correct lubrication of farm tractors received a great deal of attention at the tractor demonstrations recently held in the Middle West by the Tractor Manufacturers' association. At the demonstrations at Dallas, Tex.; Hutchinson, Kan.; St. Louis, Mo.; Fremont, Neb.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Bloomington, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Madison, Wis., two members of the Vacuum Oil company's board of engineers were present to explain the various points regarding the correct lubrication of tractors, automobiles and farm machinery. The Vacuum Oil company also maintained a booth at each of the demonstrations where a full line of Gargoyle Mobiloils and lubricants was displayed. There was distributed a booklet on correct tractor lubrication, which contained the Vacuum Oil company's chart of tractor recommendations specifying the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for both summer and winter use for practically all makes and models of tractors.—Advertisement.

A Tumor on the Udder

I have a cow with a lump on her udder. I do not know what caused it. Can you tell me a remedy for it? W. A. J.
These tumors in the udder sometimes will go away of their own accord, but at other times they are an indication of lump jaw or tuberculosis. You don't say how long it has been there, nor how large it is, nor its exact location. If it has been there any length of time and if it does not seem to get any smaller it might be well to write again giving the full particulars. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

What Makes the Horse Limp?

I have a horse that gets lame in the left hind leg, at the ankle. There is a wind puff on the ankle, and the ligament next to the shin bone is a little swollen just above the ankle. He was lame last spring and I gave him a six weeks' rest. I did not notice any lameness for a time, but now it is getting bad again. Last spring he walked on his toe. In walking now he stumbles, and his ankle will turn at times. A. S.
Your horse probably has strained the ligaments around his pastern and fetlock joints. Walking on his toe would indicate a strained tendon which has become somewhat contracted. Inflammation in the diseased parts may be reduced by placing a layer of cotton around the diseased tendon and ligaments and a bandage outside of this. The cotton should then be kept moist with the following mixture:

Spirits of camphor 6 oz.
Powdered alum 2 oz.
Powdered sugar of lead 3 oz.
Water enough to make 1 quart.

The animal should be given entire rest during treatment. Strained tendons and ligaments heal slowly and may always remain weak and cause lameness when the animal is subjected to hard pulling. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

The Calves were Poisoned

I lost two calves in the last 10 days. They were hand fed calves, and were kept in a dry lot until July. Then they were turned on wheat stubble pasture, and were no longer fed milk or corn chop. They had plenty of green forage of the kind that grows in stubble fields after harvest. After they had been on this pasture for about five weeks the first one took ill. It would bawl, and act as if it had cramps. These attacks were light at first, and then as the disease progressed became more severe and at closer intervals. Neither the bowels nor kidneys moved after the first attack. I gave 1/2 pint of castor oil, but it seemed only to increase the pain and hasten death. R. G.

Your calf must have eaten some poisonous weeds. A large number of different kinds of weeds usually grow in wheat stubble and it would be difficult to say which caused the death of your calves. There are weeds of the milkweed family, thistle family, pink family, and others, which are poisonous to cattle if eaten in sufficient quantities.

Prevention consists in placing the cattle in a grass pasture and removing any weeds that may be in the pasture. Treatment consists in unloading the stomach by using a stomach pump and giving such purges as raw linseed oil or Epsom salts in full sized doses. Dr. R. R. Dykstra, Kansas State Agricultural College.

If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.—Boston Work-Horse Relief Association.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

You Are Invited

to visit my Polled Durham exhibit at the western state fairs this fall. 50 breeding cows in our pastures at home. Some choice young bulls for sale. Ask for myself or Mr. Page. Ed. Stegellin, Straight Creek, Kans.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Yearling Jersey Bulls FOR SALE
From the best cows in herd and by Golden Fern's Lad bull. Must be sold to make room. Joseph Krany, Waterville, Kan.

Linscott Jerseys

Kansas First Register Merit Herd. Est. 1875
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 1500 to 1600 lbs. of milk per month. As high as 61 lbs. at an official test. J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, 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
30 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each h. consigned for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

For Sale 35 head reg. and high grade Holstein cows and 4 registered Holstein bulls. Coo's Dairy, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

Iowana De Cola Walker Heads Herd
besides having some fine record sisters on his sire's side, has an 815.25 lb. of 80% butter record dam, and his dam has two sisters with 515.2 lbs. and 594.2 lbs. made as senior three year and Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kan. Junior two year.

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



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.

40 Head High-Grade 2 yr. old Holstein Heifers For Sale

every one a good one, due to freshen early this fall; bred to a pure bred Holstein bull; sold under a positive guarantee to be just as represented, or animal returned and money refunded. See photograph of Canary Butter Boy King, the bull that stamps superiority on every calf that he sires. He is the herd sire at the Maplewood Farm. We have five young bulls for sale, nearly ready for service. Come or send your order at once. W. H. MOTT, 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 Cows.

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 October 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



HOLSTEIN Cows and Heifers

I have for sale a nice collection of HOLSTEIN cows and heifers, a few registered bulls to go with them. All good big ones, nicely marked, and out of the best milking strains. If you want cows or heifers I can supply you, and that at the right kind of prices. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Clyde Girod, At the Farm. F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

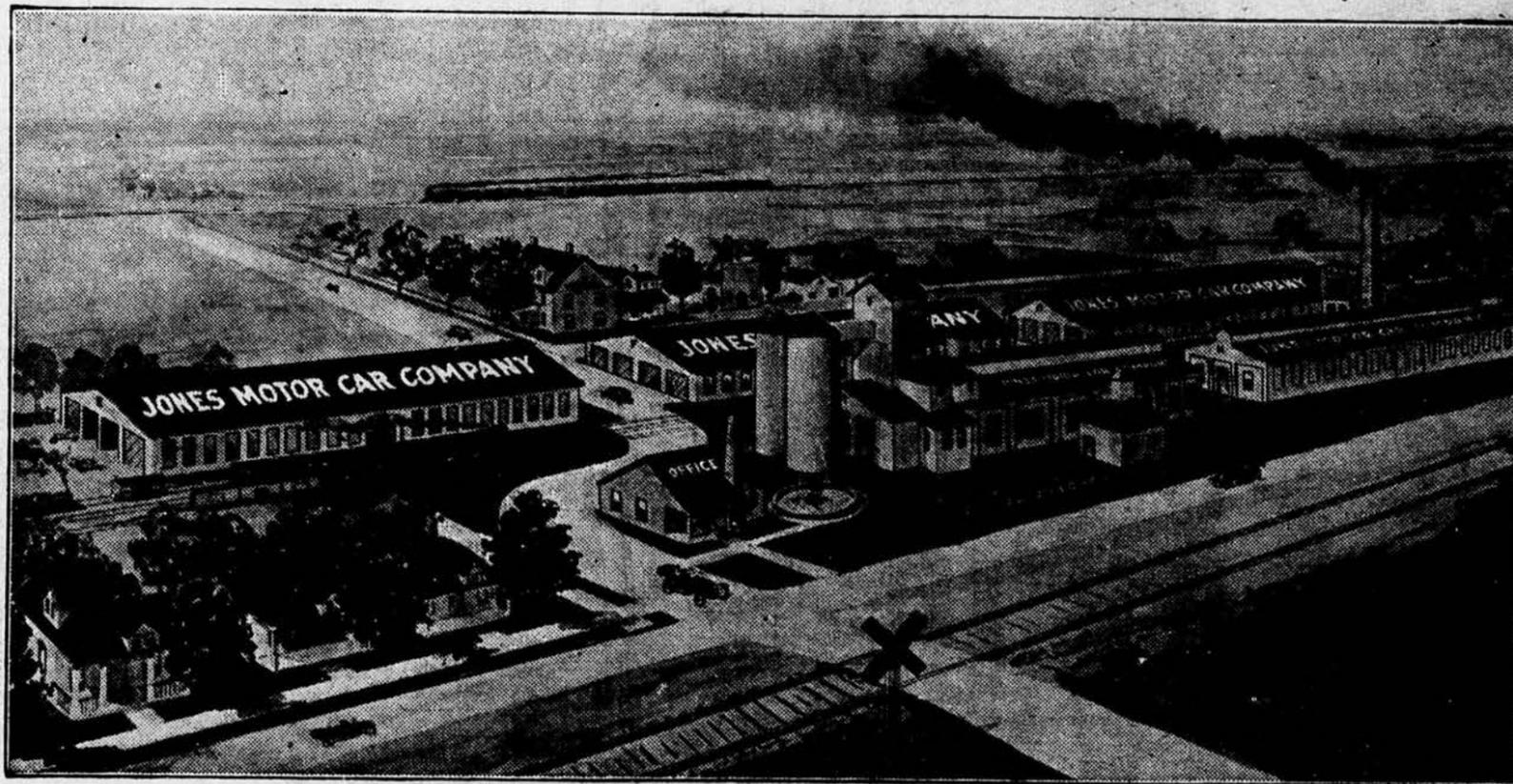
Pure Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789. Special offering in choice young purebred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE purebred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 lbs. butter in seven days.

BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to purebred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions, and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

A GREAT INDUSTRY



THE NEW FACTORY OF THE JONES MOTOR CAR COMPANY
which covers more Ground than any Other Manufacturing Company in Kansas

Never before in the history of the commercial world has a manufacturing industry grown so rapidly and to such extraordinary proportions as has the automobile industry in the United States. The advance has been marvelous and the figures supporting the statement are, at first sight, almost unbelievable. It is in fact the very rapidity of this growth that has carried the industry beyond popular comprehension.

It has been stated that the motor companies have so far this year announced that they will pay in regular stated dividends over \$35,000,000. This is supposed to be exclusive of any extra dividends that have already been paid during the balance of the year. Neither is it supposed to include those companies that do not pay regular dividends, nor those that do not make their dividends public. An estimate of \$75,000,000 for complete profit dividing by the motor companies, according to general opinion, is conservative. And if this estimate is correct and we have every reason to believe that it is, it proves that the automobile industry with half the capitalization of the Steel Corporation can pay \$20,000,000 more in dividends.

Taking all the above into consideration it looks like the automobile industry while not the largest is beyond a doubt the greatest industry for the investor.

Automobile profits in the past year or so have been confused in some people's minds with war profits. It is true that some of the

truck manufacturers have filled truck orders from the warring nations. However, it has been stated that it has been proven by the United States government report which indicated, that the total war business which has come to the automobile industry only amounts to about five per cent. And it is further estimated that this five per cent is more than overcome by the loss of the foreign markets for the American Automobile. The above should prove to the investing public that automobile profits are in no way connected with the war profits, in fact that it looks like the war has harmed the industry more than it has benefited it.

We are offering to you an opportunity to invest in Jones Motor Stock.

The Jones Motor Company has valuable assets to back up the stock it is selling.

The following is a list of the most important of the assets:

Seventy-three acres of land just outside of the city limits of Wichita, Kan.

Several large brick buildings and improvements on the above tract of land.

A Three-Story Business Block with frontage on Wichita's main business street.

An established automobile supply and tire business that is getting its share of the business from the surrounding country and the city of Wichita.

An established automobile dealers' salesroom that is selling automobiles at retail.

The future growth of the largest automobile factory west of the Mississippi river.

The future increase in the value of the capital stock of the Jones Motor Car Company. And if our stocks follow the example set by other automobile stocks, this one item alone is worth the price per share which is now \$17.

We believe this should make a very interesting proposition for the investor.

Today the Jones Motor Car Company has over five hundred and fifty stockholders. Another very interesting point is that the majority of these stockholders are bankers and farmers and it is estimated that the farmers who are now in the lead will continue to stay there.

It is quite an endorsement to have among your stockholders conservative investors as the farmer and the banker are.

It should mean to the prospective investor that the Jones Motor Car Company has been investigated by these men and that they must have been thoroughly satisfied with the results of their investigation or they would not have made the investment.

Another point that is well worth knowing is that a great many of the people who bought shares in the Jones Motor Car Company have bought the second time.

The stock is selling fast. Now is the time to buy.

The sales have been so great in the last few weeks that it was found necessary to raise the price from

\$15 to \$17 and from present indications this price will not last much longer.

The Jones Motor Car Company also has some territory that has not been contracted for up to date. If you are interested in the automobile industry and can produce the business drop a line to the company regarding the open territory.

After reading the above send in your check at once for some Jones Motor Stock. Do not delay, get it in before the next raise which no doubt will come soon.

Clip and mail the coupon with your check attached at once to the Jones Motor Car Company, Financial Department, 1018 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kansas.

\$ 85 Now Buys	5 Shares
\$ 170 Now Buys	10 Shares
\$ 255 Now Buys	15 Shares
\$ 340 Now Buys	20 Shares
\$ 425 Now Buys	25 Shares
\$ 850 Now Buys	50 Shares
\$1700 Now Buys	100 Shares

Cut Out This Coupon and Mail to the Company

Jones Motor Car Company,
1018 Beacon Building,
Wichita, Kansas.

Please send me prospectus and other literature relating to The Jones Motor Car Company.

Or enclosed please find my

remittance for \$.....

for..... shares of stock.

Name.....

City or town.....

State.....

Date..... 191..

The Jones Motor Car Company
1018 Beacon Building
WICHITA, KANSAS