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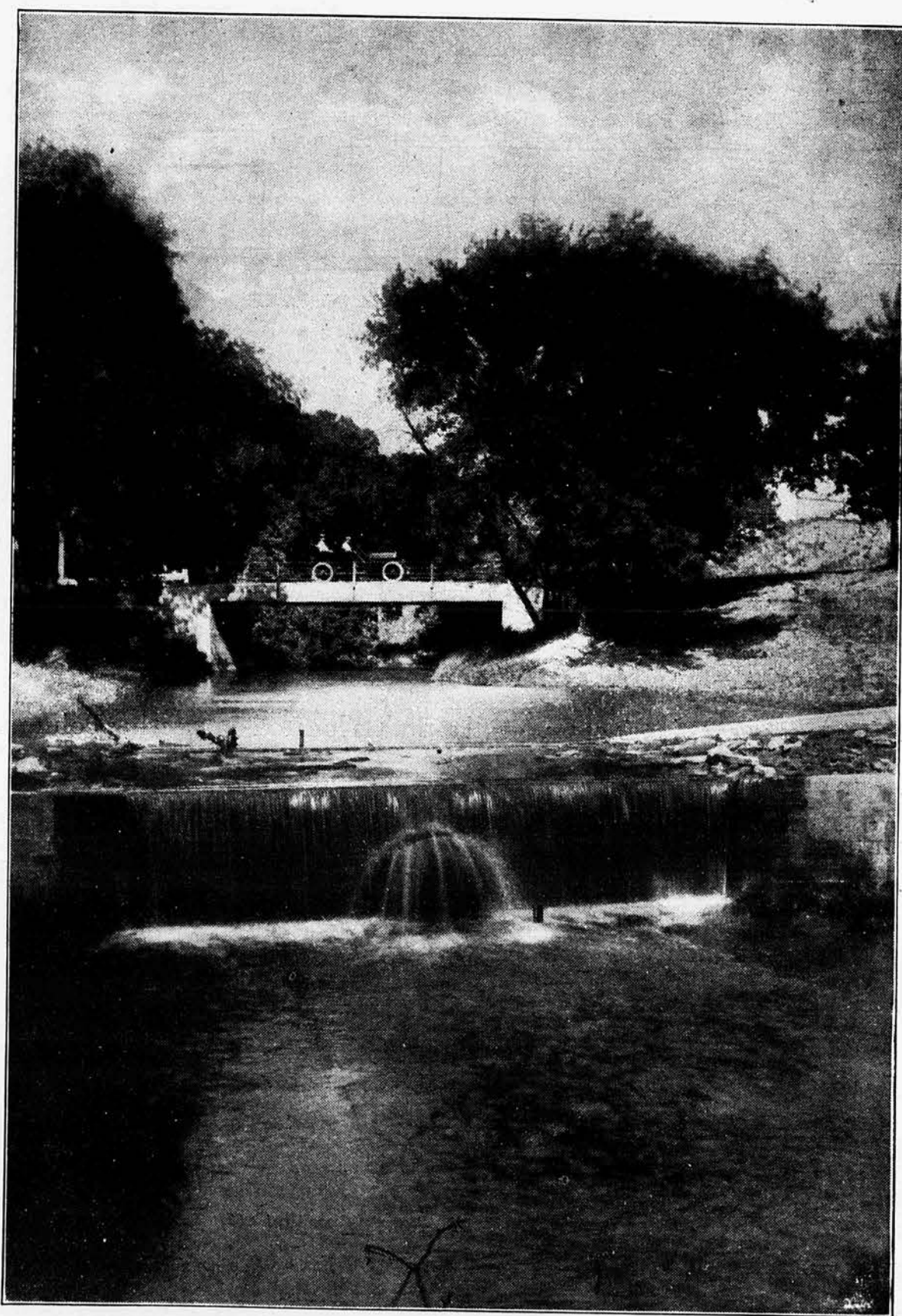
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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The Pawnee River on the Frizell Ranch near Larned

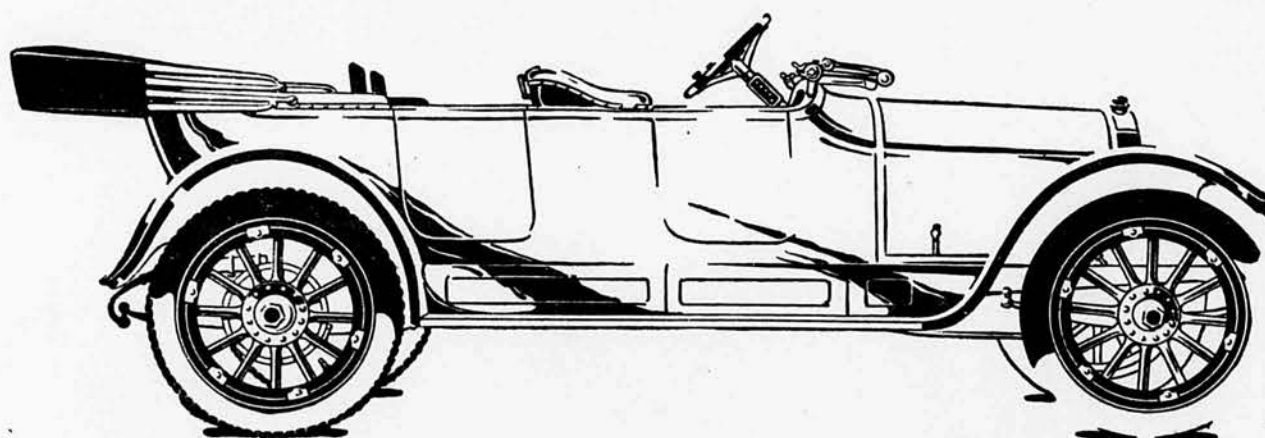


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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46
Number 3

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Big Crops for Pawnee

E. E. Frizell and Other Leading Farmers near Larned
are Featuring Irrigation with Considerable Profit

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

PAWNEE county is becoming one of the recognized centers of irrigation in Kansas. This is especially fortunate, for the next meeting of the Kansas State Irrigation congress will be held there. It is expected that the delegates will be taken on an inspection trip to the leading plants of that section, which will be very helpful, as some of these outfits are very efficient. There are about 20 plants in the county, of which about half have very good equipment. One of the best plants is owned by E. E. Frizell, who is president of the congress.

Mr. Frizell was the first man in that section to pump the underflow; he started with a windmill outfit in 1892. He has been in that section 42 years, so he has had an ample chance to see both dry and wet seasons. In his opinion there has been no increase in the rainfall, which is proved by the observations at the weather stations in that section. Occasionally a wet season comes along such as 1915, in which little irrigation is needed, but as a rule it will help materially most seasons. The aim with all of the plants in the Larned community is to run them only when the water is needed especially—in other words, to carry the crops over the dry periods when the yields would otherwise be reduced greatly.

Grow the Valuable Crops.

Irrigation farmers should grow the more valuable crops, Mr. Frizell believes, such as sugar beets, some truck crops when the market is available, alfalfa and forage crops for silage. It is true of course that good returns can sometimes be made in the irrigation of the grain crops, such as wheat and oats, but the profit is more uncertain than with the more valuable lines. For that matter, Mr. Frizell believes that too much attention is given to wheat in that county. The farming system on his ranch of three sections is based on livestock and feed crops. There is about 600 acres of alfalfa, which is to be increased to 1,000 acres. Irrigation is provided from the Pawnee River, where the water is backed up somewhat with a dam, so the lift is but 25 feet. The pump will deliver about 3,000 gallons of water a minute, and the power is supplied by a 60 horsepower internal combustion engine. This farm is on the site of old Fort Larned.

Good profits have been made on this place by growing sugar beets, and this is possible so long as the present prices are maintained, Mr. Frizell believes. He thinks, however, that the business will be unprofitable after the tariff on sugar is removed. He has obtained yields of more than 20 tons of beets, which at the present price of \$5.50 a ton gives an excellent profit. This is of course much above the average for that section, but yields of from 10 to 15 tons around Larned are common. In addition to the income from the beets, the tops have a feeding value of from \$3 to \$5 an acre, and the soil is left in excellent condition for alfalfa. Much of the alfalfa on the Frizell ranch was planted on fields which had been in sugar beets.

Other than with the sugar beets, however, the farming system is based on

livestock absolutely. The livestock includes about 150 horses, herds of purebred Red Poll and Galloway cattle, and hogs. As a rule the ranch has 1,000 head or more of cattle.

The aim is to keep enough livestock to eat the crops. The protein is supplied by the alfalfa, and the forage crops are used for silage, and placed in the big concrete silos. Grain from the drouth resistant kafirs and milos is used in the fattening. This makes a system of farming which is permanent and substantial, and which is largely independent of the dry weather. It is as certain as any system of farming can be made in that section.

A similar system is being followed on a great many farms. For example A. H. Moffet has a 400-acre place 12 miles from Larned where livestock farming also is the ideal. About 300 acres of this place is under irrigation, the water coming from the Pawnee River. He has two pumping plants, of which one will deliver 1,300 gallons and the other about 1,500. Excellent yields of alfalfa, sugar beets and forage crops have been obtained on this place.

In addition to running this farm, Mr. Moffet also is president of the Moffet National bank of Larned, and he has had an excellent opportunity to see the profits which are being made there by the farmers in the different lines. A banker can judge pretty well from the

business of a farmer whether grain farming or livestock is best. It has been pretty generally shown that the men who are depending on livestock and irrigation of forage crops are in a much better condition financially than the grain farmers. Larned is in one of the best wheat sections of the state, where especially good yields were obtained last year. The Moffet bank has been active in advancing money to get the farmers started in livestock and to help them in buying pumping plants.

A. L. Stockwell is another farmer in that community who has made a great success with livestock. His specialty is feeding lambs; he fed 5,000 head last year. The feed is obtained mostly from alfalfa and kafir. The kafir is made into silage, and the place has concrete silos with a capacity of 1,000 tons. A pumping plant is available to irrigate the silage crops, so high yields are certain.

There are a great many breeders of purebred stock in this county. The Herefords lead with about 10 breeders. There is a general appreciation in Pawnee county that livestock farming is fundamentally right, and the number of men who have chosen to develop high-class animals is large.

The point is that the farmers in that county are in the lead in developing farming on a logical basis. Of course it is true that a distressfully high proportion of the land is in wheat, but it also

is true that many farmers who have been sinning in this way to a considerable degree are seeing the light, and are turning to a better system. In any case there are enough well equipped pumping plants in the county to make this a recognized center for this business. The pumping can be developed there almost indefinitely, for more than half of the county is in the shallow water districts. An especially fortunate thing about this section is that the water is almost free from fine sand, so there is little depreciation to the machinery.

Leading farmers around Larned must be given considerable credit for the part they have taken in building up a system of farming that is fundamentally correct, despite the fact that grain farming has produced profits which are above normal for several years. The thinking farmers have not been led astray by grain farming, however, for the older men realize that the dry seasons will come again, and that there are few years even when the rainfall is above normal when irrigation is not profitable. Mr. Frizell says that there were but two seasons in the 42 years he has been at Larned when irrigation was not needed, and 1915 was one of these.

Livestock is Winning.

Irrigation, livestock, alfalfa, forage crops, and silos form a combination that is certain to produce a good income every year, no matter if the rainfall is below normal. It is an excellent plan to get ready for drouth before it comes, too. That is why there is a great interest in pumping plants in Pawnee county just now even if the rainfall was above normal in 1915.

The growth of the irrigation movement around Larned is a good index to the development in western Kansas. There is a pretty general belief that it is necessary, and that there is to be a great increase in the pumping in the next few years. The conditions in regard to pumping the underflow in Pawnee county have been very favorable, for the water is near the surface and the rich soil has allowed the growing of maximum yields when it is supplied.

It is believed that this increase in the number of pumping plants will be continued. There are many farmers in that section who are regarding irrigation in a much more favorable light than ever, and are talking of installing plants. All of this has come about despite the fact that grain farming has been more profitable than usual for the last two years, for the wheat crops in that section have been excellent on most farms. Most of the leading men appreciate that grain farming is uncertain at best, and that a farming system based on irrigation, livestock, alfalfa and forage crops has a basis that will not dry up and blow away when the dry times come. The leading farmers around Larned have this basis for their farming, and it is yielding them high returns.

The plans already are being made by Mr. Frizell and the other leading men at Larned for the Kansas State Irrigation congress which meets there next fall. This will help to bring out the more important features of pump irrigation which have been demonstrated there.



Alfalfa on the Frizell Ranch; the Planting Now Consists of About 600 Acres, Which Will be Considerably Increased.



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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

General Insurance

R. D. Samuelson, breeder of Herefords and Durocs at Blaine, Kan., writes favoring general state insurance, life, fire, hail. He says in part: "I would say, take up livestock after wheat. I think the poor man loses about as much by losses of livestock as by hail. I think the insurance business as it has been conducted in the past is one of the greatest grafts that ever struck this country. For instance, the case of your subscriber who thought he had full protection and found that he had only 18 per cent protection. The livestock insurance is not one whit better. We used to think that the state looked after the safety of its people through its various departments of high salaried officials, superintendent of insurance, bank commissioner, and so on, but it seems as if some poor sucker must get caught before he learns that anything is wrong. I am strongly in favor of the state conducting all insurance from life insurance down. If this cannot be done under our present constitution then the constitution should be changed. The law-making body has not finished its duty when it has submitted an amendment to the people. Means should be provided for educating the voters. Ignorance defeated the last tax amendment. I know personally where persons voted against the amendment because the word 'tax' scared them, and later stated that if the amendment had been explained to them they would not have voted against it."

I think Mr. Samuelson is right in saying that the tax amendment was defeated because the people did not understand it, and jumped to the conclusion that it was providing some new way to pile additional taxes on them.

I have on numerous occasions urged that we should have a definite state-wide plan by which the voters of the state should be made familiar with measures submitted to them for decision. My suggestion was that every school house should be opened at least one evening in the week for a given number of weeks and that the people of every school district might gather at the school houses and discuss the measures submitted until they thoroughly understood them. As it is now, constitutional amendments are not generally discussed and as a result the average voter passes on the amendment without proper understanding.

Now in regard to the state going into the insurance business: While I am rather favorably inclined to that idea, it seems to me that it would be wise for the state to experiment on one or two lines before undertaking the insurance on so extensive a scale as Mr. Samuelson suggests. If, for example, state hail insurance proved to be a success, livestock insurance might then be added. For the state suddenly to undertake the vast and complicated business of general insurance, life, fire, accident, livestock or hail, might result in disaster. We should go slow in these matters.

The New Fence Law

Writing from Wilmore, Kan., E. N. Redfield defends the law passed by the last legislature which modified if it did not in effect repeal the old herd law.

He says: "I am a landowner and have my farm all fenced. My neighbor is a renter and the man who owns the rented land lives at Larned. I wanted to put a woven wire fence between our fields to keep my hogs from bothering the tenant's crops. That was two years ago. The landowner would not build his share of the fence for it would make his taxes that much higher. Don't you think the big landowner who rents his land all out ought to help build fences to protect his crops rather than compel the small farmowner to do it all? Most of the large landowners live in the East and most of their lands are unfenced and with few improvements. They don't seem to care about improvements. I am glad the law was 'put over' the herd law."

In my previous article I was neither trying to condemn nor uphold the recent law. I said that in my judgment the herd law originally served a good purpose. It enabled many a poor homesteader to save his crops and keep his land. At that time cattlemen were rather inclined to disregard the rights of the homestead farmers and if it had not been for the herd law the crops of the poor farmers would have

been eaten up and trampled down by cattle. However, it is quite possible that the law has served its purpose and that the new law may be a good thing.

Renter's Rights

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Has a landlord the right to put a renter off his farm on account of not having raised a crop on a creek bottom farm last year, when it was under water and the renter has nothing himself and is trying to earn every dollar he can to support his family? He was put off with no notice excepting a letter. Would the law uphold the landlord?
 P. S. M.
 Kansas.

Here is a case such as I notice quite often, in which the writer does not state the facts with sufficient definiteness so that I can answer his inquiry. Certainly the renter was not responsible for the wet weather last summer and could not be dispossessed for that reason. But if he had a contract with his landlord without any definite time expressed, or if he had a contract for a given time, the landlord would have a right to terminate the rental at the end of the period by giving proper notice in writing. Evidently he did give the notice in writing and the only question would seem to be whether it was given in proper time. That is something I cannot tell from this letter. Before I can say whether the landlord has exceeded his rights I must know all the facts.

Teacher's Authority

Will you please publish your opinion on the following subject of great interest:

First: Who has control of the school children after 4 o'clock in the evening of each day, the parents or the school teacher?
 Second: Has the teacher the right to forbid the use of the German language in a social way at school, where the community is composed of Germans and the children are accustomed to using the German language?
 Sabetha, Kan. READER.

So far as I know our supreme court has not passed on the question of the authority of the teacher after the close of school. What I believe would be a commonsense view would be that the authority of the teacher ceases when school is dismissed except insofar as the conduct of the pupils may be detrimental to the school. For example, the teacher would have a right to punish the pupil after school was dismissed for improper conduct on the school grounds, but after the pupils have passed out of the sight of the teacher on the way home the authority and responsibility of the teacher ceases until school convenes the next morning.

2. Certainly the teacher would not have the authority to forbid the pupils from conversing with each other in the German language at times when English speaking children would be permitted to converse in the English language. Language that would be improper for children to use who speak English would also be improper for them to use if they speak German, but the mere fact that they conversed in German would not be in itself an offense.

For Preparedness

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In a recent article you said if Germany succeeded it would be a triumph of the most brutal system of militarism the world had ever known. Your sympathies are strongly with the allies. Why are you not in favor of this country helping to head off this menace to civilization, liberty and democracy?

Theodore Roosevelt's preachments on war disgust you, yet you regard the conquest of Belgium as the greatest crime of modern times. Is this country playing an honorable part in sitting idly by and being neutral even in thought while the greatest crime of modern times is being committed? In short isn't this country playing as dishonorable a part as Germany? Germany disregarded her treaty obligations to civilization and decency for a military advantage while this country did the same thing in order to avoid trouble.

Beloit, Kan. E. B. SMITH.
 The United States cannot act as a policeman for the world. I do not think that any considerable number of authorities on international law, if there is such a thing as international law, will agree with Mr. Roosevelt that the United States was under treaty obligations to declare war with Germany on account of the invasion of Belgium. Mr. Roosevelt does not say that in so many words but that is the inference to be drawn from his writings. If not obligated by treaty the question is should the United

States have come to the assistance of Belgium in order to help right a wrong?

If that was the right policy to pursue in the case of Belgium in the absence of a treaty obligation, then it should be pursued in all cases where some other government has committed a grave crime against justice and humanity.

On that theory this government should long ago have sent a fleet and army against Turkey on account of the Armenian atrocities. It should, on the same general principle, have used armed force if necessary to stop the persecution of the Jews by the Russian government. When Great Britain compelled China to allow the importation and cultivation of opium with all its demoralizing effects, physical, mental, and moral, this government should have taken the side of China and if necessary gone to war with Great Britain to stop the crime.

When Japan violated its agreement with Korea and compelled the hermit kingdom to submit by force of arms to Japanese dominion this government should have come to the rescue of Korea. When Belgium under the rule of the former king Leopold, was committing the outrages in the Congo the United States should have compelled it to desist.

Does it not occur to Mr. Smith that if this government should carry the principle laid down by him to its logical conclusion we would have bitten off considerably more than we could masticate?

The trouble about trying to right a wrong committed by a government such as the Belgian outrage is this: The persons really responsible for the wrong are never punished. While it probably is true that the masses of the German people are loyal to their government and are fighting and dying bravely for what they have been led to believe is a just cause, they are not primarily responsible for the wrong. The German soldiers invaded Belgium because they were ordered to do so. They shot down unarmed and defenseless men and women for the same reason. The crew of the submarine which sunk the Lusitania with its load of women and children did so because they were obeying orders and believed that to be their patriotic duty.

Suppose then that we should declare war against Germany and send an army and fleet to attack her. Who would be injured as a result? Would it be the men who are responsible for the crimes committed? No. Perhaps we might succeed in killing and wounding a number of thousand German young men who if let alone would have been kindly, honest, and industrious folk and who are doing simply what they are ordered to do, but not one of the persons really responsible, would be injured. We would sacrifice the lives of tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands of our own fine young men who would be sent out to kill other men with whom they had no quarrel and who as I have said, were not responsible for the crime committed.

Private Railroad Crossings

I should like to know what kind of a crossing the railroad is required to keep up over its track at a private crossing. I have one to cross in going from one field to another. There is a ditch on each side and a grade. I have tried to get the company to fix it. What can be done?
 Havensville, Kan. W. R. McKEE.

Chapter 245, laws of 1911 reads in effect as follows: "It shall be the duty of a railroad company to construct and keep in repair at each crossing of any regularly laid out crossing on any farm or other crossing where needed, a good and substantial crossing." Another section of the statute provides that the railroad company at road crossings on regularly laid out roads must also provide properly graded approaches to the crossing. It may be, however, that this will not apply to Mr. McKee's case, but that Chapter 244, Section 1, of the session laws of 1911 will apply. That law reads: "Whenever any railroad, steam or electric shall run through any farm so as to divide it, such railroad at the request of the owner of such farm, shall construct, and maintain a crossing either on, over or under such railroad track at some convenient place, which crossing shall be so constructed as to permit ready and free crossing thereon by animals, farm implements and vehicles."

Section 2 provides that the railroad company must provide and maintain gates so as to permit the passage of animals, farm implements and vehicles. Section 3 provides that if upon such request being made the railroad company fails or refuses to construct

such crossing and gates or keep the same in repair the owner of the farm may construct the crossing and gates and collect the cost of such construction from the railroad company.

I should advise Mr. McKee to take this matter up at once with the state board of utilities and have the railroad "jacked up" about its neglect. You need not take the time to come to Topeka in person. A letter addressed to the state board of utilities, setting forth all the facts in the case as clearly and briefly as possible will be sufficient.

Tax Deeds

1. In 1872 A lost a piece of land by virtue of a tax deed. The lien has been sold several times and warranty deeds given. Property is now much improved. How could A or his heirs now gain re-possession of the land, or how should they proceed?

2. After a tax deed is issued by the county does the certificate of purchase draw compound interest?

SUBSCRIBER.

1. A tax deed is considered of course in favor of the original owner; that is to say, if there are defects in the deed or in the tax sale the deed generally will be set aside by the court. However, it would seem to be a rather difficult matter to set aside a tax deed issued in 1872. If there has been undisputed possession during all those years that fact would be taken into consideration by the court and a pretty strong case would have to be made out by the heirs of the original owners before the deed would be set aside. The only way they can test the matter will be to begin an action in court to set aside the deed. You should consult the best lawyer you know and get his opinion as to whether there is sufficient ground for beginning the action.

2. No.

Paved Roads

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I notice that Saline county, Kansas, and another county in Missouri have caught the good roads fever; are going to vote 5 or 6 per cent bonds and get busy.

There are two objections to this new move—the way they get the money, and the kind of roads they propose to build. Why not those county commissioners go to Uncle Sam and say to him, "Here, Uncle, we want you to print us some orders for goods in small denominations convenient for use at once. We have the goods and the workshop in which to make more goods, but we would feel it less if we could have a little time in this matter, and your orders would allow the workmen who build these roads to get their goods anywhere in the United States at once.

"We will give you a contract to the effect that we will return these orders, or others like them in a few years and then you can give us the contract and destroy the orders.

"Now, Uncle, it will not cost you 1 per cent to print these orders. However, we won't be small about it; will give you 2 per cent for your work and you can use the money with which to run the government, instead of borrowing money from individuals, making additional war tax or increasing the tariff."

But the president of the National bankers' association says this would not be a good plan for the people. He did not say why, but as he is a great financier, that ends it. National and state paved roads are a necessity. And so are rock roads leading from one town to another, all over; but I hope it will not be 10 years before the people discover that rural railways systematically arranged about a given town on which to convey their produce to a near market will be more economical than rock roads.

Eighty-four miles of railway would take the place of 300 miles of highway.

I don't believe the upkeep of rural railways would cost more mile for mile than that of rock highway. The horse flesh could be kept on the farm. The consolidated schools would be in town, where all school necessities are provided for, such as fire protection, water, walks, physicians, school supplies.

With rural railways, dairy milk cows could be kept at a distance from town, where land is cheaper. The same is true of garden truck and small fruits. Day laborers could be hired by farmers when most needed. Women and children could find employment among the berry growers who could extend their acreage, which they have had to curtail for want of help.

The railroad companies would build and operate these rural railways if they were shown that they would be profitable.

Again 300 miles of highway takes up 2,400 acres of land. Let these rock roads boosters stop and consider a little lest their children be taking up these rock roads and supplanting them with railways, about the same time they are paying off the rock road bonds.

H. L. FERRIS.

Osage City, Kan.

Leaving the Farm

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In considering ways and means of keeping boys and girls on the farm, I believe one important factor is being overlooked—the rural school. The people of Kansas are proud of their schools and they are good as far as they go but I think they are not keeping pace with the growth in other directions. They are just where they were 40 years ago.

We are fortunate enough to live on a farm 2½ miles from a splendid high school and by preparing for it, our boy and girl have managed to attend the high school regularly, regardless of blizzards, bad roads and floods. But what about the boys and girls who live from 6 to 10 miles in the country? Shall they quit school when 13 to 14 years old or when they have finished the eighth grade, as far as they can go in the rural school?

Or shall the family move to town, as is often done, in order that the children may have a few more years of school? Does that sound like keeping the boys and girls on the farm? Or shall they be sent to board in town—perhaps with strangers?

I know of one sweet, young girl recently who tried this but was not able to overcome the pangs of homesickness in being separated from her family, a bunch of boys and girls, and parents, who also needed her companionship.

And when does a boy and girl need the influence

of home and parents more than at the age of 13 to 16 years?

The idea that strikes me is that the farmers of Kansas are rich, thousands of them are. What they need they can have, and they will have more efficient rural schools when they see how much they need them. I think they have been too busy to think much about it.

In everything else the farmer has the same advantages and conveniences as the city man, but how about the school for his sons and daughters? They ought to have more than common school education surely.

There are teachers a plenty, as there are other good things in this blessed state. What I should like to see would be the high school course taught in every district school in Kansas. One more room and a No. 1 teacher in addition to the present grades would help to keep boys and girls on the farms.

A KANSAS WOMAN.

I have long been an advocate of a system of consolidated rural schools. I would build a school building where that is practicable or if that is not practicable, take in about that amount of territory. I would have connected with this school at least 80 acres which would be used for scientific farming, horticulture, floriculture and arboriculture. I would have not only the children but the grown people just as far as possible students at this school. It would become an experimental farm for that community.

In the little kingdom of Denmark, men and women do not cease to attend school at a certain age. Men and women of middle life and even older attend the schools at least part of the time. The ordinary text books would be used to such an extent as might be deemed necessary to furnish the foundations of a broad general education, but the best of the work of the schools would be the building up of intelligent cultured farm and stock raising communities. In other words I would make farming a learned profession.

Before the boys and girls can be induced to remain on the farm, farm life must be made not only attractive but it must be demonstrated that it can be made as profitable a business as other lines of business. Denmark has demonstrated what can be done along this line. Kansas is a better country than Denmark and ought to make a better showing. This Kansas woman has a good idea. All it needs is a little broadening out, in my judgment.

Congressman Helvering

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A meeting was held Tuesday evening by the farmers of that vicinity to discuss Mr. Helvering's request, asking for opinions in regard to the proposed increase of army and navy appropriations. There was a good attendance and a deep interest was shown. Mr. Senn made a short talk, then offered the following letter for a reply to Mr. Helvering. It was unanimously approved and signed by more than 40 voters.

THE LETTER.

Hon. Guy T. Helvering, Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, respectfully ask you to oppose with all your ability, influence and vote any large increase of our army and navy. We hold that a large increase of our army and navy would be a menace to our free institutions and a useless burden of taxes. We believe our country will be safe from any attacks from foreign nations if we man and keep in first class condition the ships we now have and are building; if we perfect our coast defenses with mines and by increasing our submarines and, most important of all, have men and more officers thoroughly trained to properly manage them.

War is becoming more and more a question of science and mechanics and for that reason we should build the most approved defenses and have the best scientific experts to design, construct and operate them. We must rise above corrupt politics and be advised by army and navy experts. We should abolish useless forts and navy yards and put the building of battle ships and making of munitions of war on a business basis, thereby saving millions annually.

When we consider the fabulous profits being made now on the manufacture of ammunition for the European war, it is to be expected that these pork barrel patriots will use their power and money to the fullest extent to create a public sentiment that demands preparedness with immense appropriations for a larger army and navy.

These patriots who want a larger army and navy charge the government \$17.50 for 3.8 inch common shrapnel while our government arsenal makes it for \$7.94. They charge \$7 for a 31 second combination fuse the government makes for \$2.92, and on an order for ammunition filled in its own arsenal the government saved \$979,840 as compared with prices of private firms. Surely this proves that the hard earned tax money of the people should be used for the best advantage and according to business principles by our government. So we ask you as our representative to oppose any large increase of army and navy appropriations, and use your best efforts to put the army and navy expenditures on a strict business basis.

(Signed) M. SENN AND 40 OTHERS.

Manhattan, Kan.

This is a very important question and we hope that our brother farmers all over the country will realize it and gather in their respective neighborhoods and discuss the subject and send their opinions to their member of Congress.

A General Embargo?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Passing comment in your last issue has the usual number of good things. The article on, "An Industrial Army" being especially good, but the paramount question now is the saving of Europe by stopping the useless and senseless slaughter of the innocents abroad.

Mr. Laemmle appears to believe that Henry Ford is entitled to great credit. He is, but many persons believe he is, to use a popular expression, butting against a stone wall.

It is a grave question whether peace in Europe, under present conditions, is advisable or best for humanity. If it means that each side would immediately begin preparing for a greater struggle then peace would be a calamity instead of a blessing.

Let Congress pass an embargo act and allow no shipments, either directly or indirectly, of food for cannon or any other food or manufactures or munitions of any kind to any and all of the belligerent nations of Europe. Such act to be and remain in force until such time as they agree upon honorable terms of peace to each nation concerned and

enter into an universal peace pact between the leading nations of the world, including the United States, such pact to require disarmament and disbanding of standing armies and the destruction of munition works with just sufficient army to enforce the agreement until such time as mankind could be taught that each man is his brother's keeper.

I am not optimistic enough to believe that the Pork Barrel Patriots now in charge of affairs in this country would agree to pass such an act because the jingo patriots for profit, appear to have them bound hand and foot.

We can, however, work for such an act and we can elect a Congress and administration on such a platform if we set about it and do it now.

While it would appear to the casual observer that the jingoes have us on the run, yet there never was such an opportunity for the people to rise up in their might and take control of this government to make it what our illustrious forefathers intended it to be.

LORIN S. WHITNEY.

Fairview, Kan.

There is no question that Germany would hail such an embargo with great satisfaction. It is possible that the allies could get along without importing guns and ammunition as they now have their own factories so well organized that they might with the aid of Japan furnish their own troops, but England especially could not exist without food and other raw material imported mostly from the United States. Deprived of that supply England would have to yield and Germany would triumph. Mr. Whitney says it is a grave question whether peace in Europe under present conditions is advisable. Well, his plan, if carried out, probably would bring peace, but it would in my opinion mean the triumph of the wrong.

As to Preparedness

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—We notice there is a letting up on you at least in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of your German readers. We rather expected this would occur as your comments were to the point and a big majority of your readers think your stand was correct. We have another live issue: National preparedness. We were not surprised at the stand Mr. Roosevelt took on the subject, but Mr. Claud Kitchen explodes the idea of the United States being a helpless mass of people. We saw his comments in the Commoner. We wonder why we have so very few big papers which never say one word except along the jingo line. We note some of the most senseless stuff one Mick gets off in our home paper, the Beacon. It is enough to make a man ashamed of his country in general. We admit we feel ashamed of some things. One is that we are short on statesmen who neglect or fail to see one of the most important needs in our opinion to get a United States merchant marine and get it quick; get a rural credit bank system, whereby the humblest citizen can get money as cheaply as any one when he puts up the security without the consent of any other bank or banking system, and on long time.

But the biggest surprise up to date is the stand President Wilson takes on preparedness. He has reversed his engine and seems in line with the jingo, after all his peace talks and actions. We surely are surprised. All these jingo people fail to realize the difference, it seems to me, between people fighting for homes and every tie and on their own soil and those who are not. When the war is over there will be no nation which will be able to fight us, let alone coming thousands of miles, transporting an army and landing that army on the American soil. Why doesn't England wipe out the German navy? Answer so plain and easy: The reason is the mine and submarine; same answer for our jingo. We have been hearing a good deal about the German-American in the United States. I would predict if any foreign nation ever tried to invade the United States you would find the foreign citizen among the foremost ones in defense of our country.

I was raised close under the shadow of the Hermitage away down in old Tennessee where good Democrats were born and raised on Democratic food and voted the ticket from top to bottom. We had a cause for doing so. We came to Kansas in 1879 when it was rather unpopular to be a Democrat, but I attended to my own business, picked out such men as I thought were good, capable men on the G. O. P. tickets and kept up the custom and habit of voting. Since coming to Kansas I have had the chance of voting for about all the issues and party people, but I must say Mr. Wilson's stand reminds me of what my old Republican friends used to tell me. They said they could always count on the Democrats if in office doing some fool thing that put them out. I am not nearly so Democratic as I was once, that is I don't vote her straight. We are giving Mr. Wilson credit for a lot of good things done and advocated. But we don't enclose the preparedness stand he takes. We hope he may be defeated on this by the good men who are in Congress regardless of politics. I am supporting the stand Governor Capper takes on that question and several other things.

Wichita, Kan.

W. P. FINGER.

What We Did to Mexico

Please answer in your paper two questions: Did our soldiers ever have a battle with the Mexicans on Mexican soil during the past few years and did they take a port and hold it for a while?

Rydal, Kan.

M. APPLEGARTH.

On April 9, 1914, a force of United States marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and after a battle in which 18 marines were killed and about 70 wounded, the city of Vera Cruz was captured and occupied for several months by General Funston of the United States regular army with 6,000 troops.

Question of Inheritance

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Where a man and woman marry and have no children, but each has children by a previous marriage, if the husband dies first does the wife get any of his property and if the wife dies first does he get any of her property?

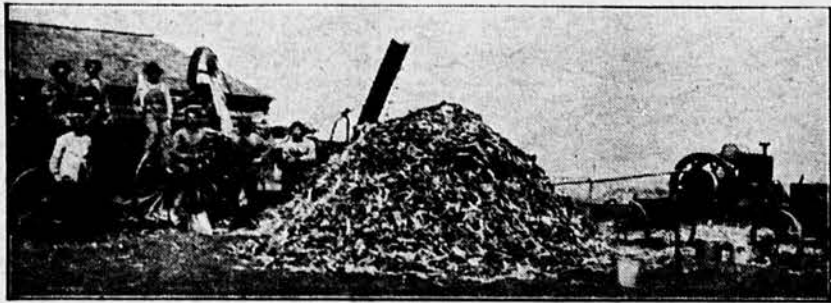
Kansas.

READER.

In the absence of a prenuptial agreement to the contrary the survivor would inherit half of the property left by the deceased.

Pictures Tell the Story

A Group of Views Taken on Kansas Farms—Prize Corn



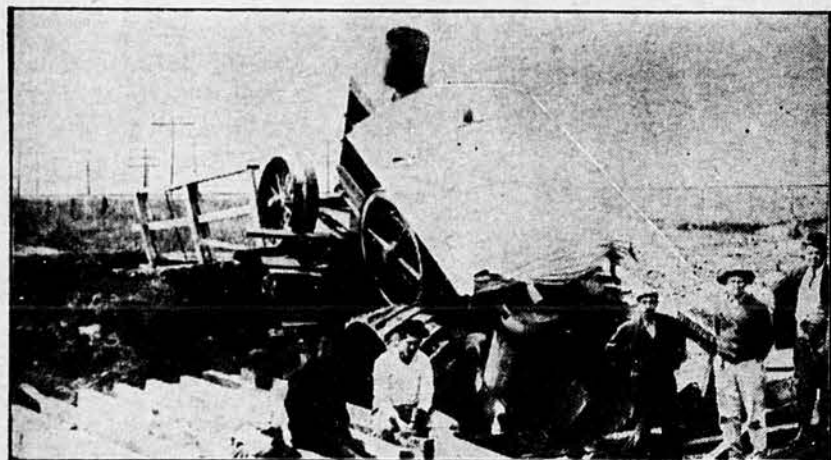
A Corn Sheller at Work in Brown County; This Machine Does the Work Rapidly and Efficiently, at a Low Cost.



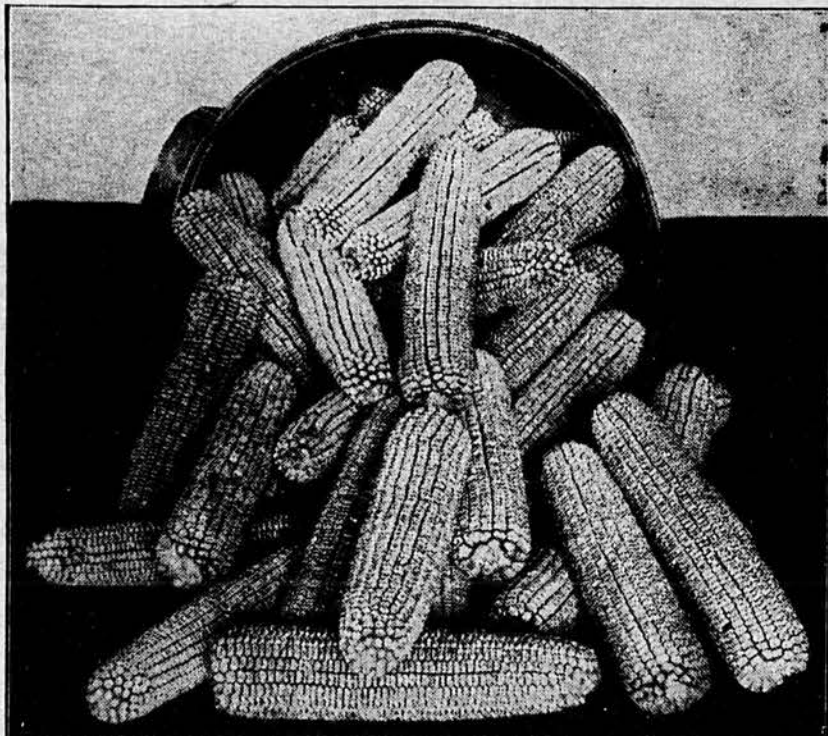
Winter Spraying for the San Jose Scale in Northeastern Kansas, Which is very Efficient in the Control of This Pest.



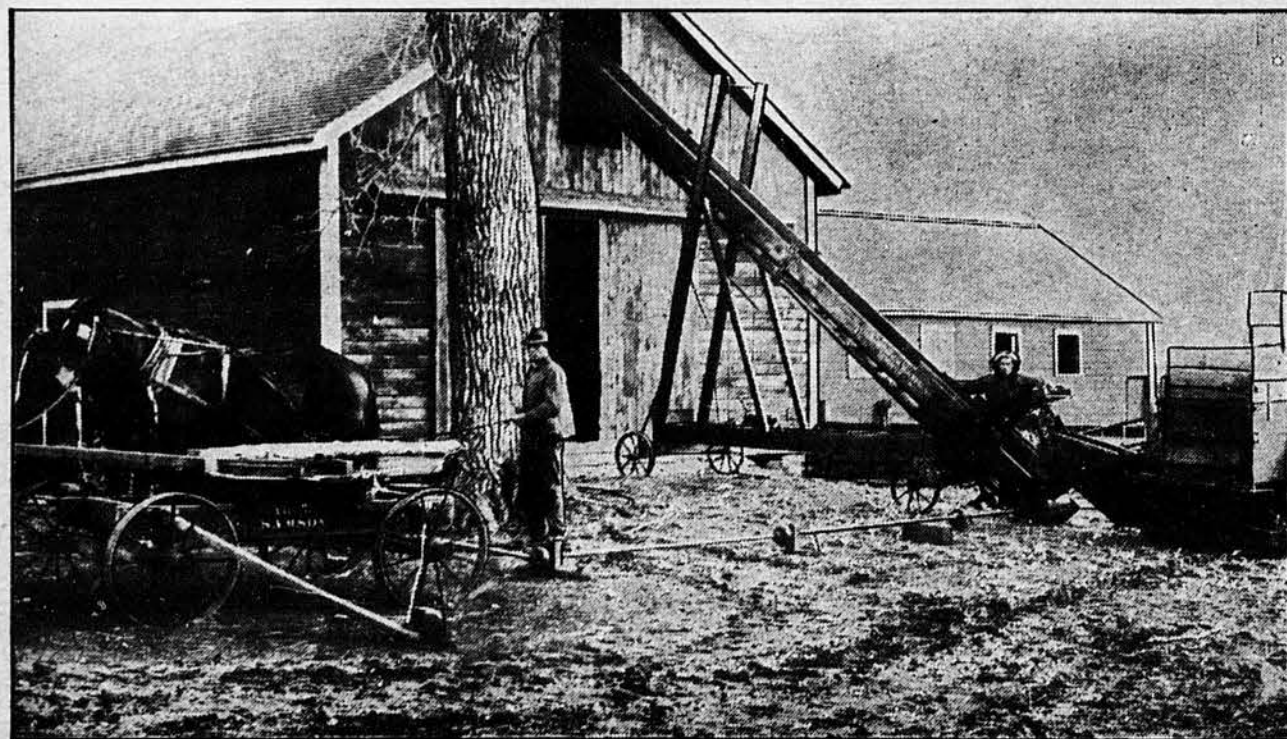
Removing an Orchard in Doniphan County; the Trees Were Old and Diseased, and the Owner Needed the Land for Alfalfa.



An Excellent Reason for Good Roads; This Tractor Broke Through the Bridge, Injured the Driver and Damaged the Engine.



This Sample of Corn, Grown by George Kerlin, Franklin, Ind., Was Never Defeated in any Show.



Grain Elevators Being Used to an Increasing Extent on the Larger Farms of Kansas. They Remove the Hard Labor Connected With This Task, Which Helps Greatly at the Close of a Hard Day's Work.



A White Leghorn Cock, Which Won First at the Indianapolis Poultry Show.

Boys Who Grew Corn

Armour Ramey Won \$25, and Charles Ostrand a Trophy Cup—Capper Prizes

BY V. V. DETWILER

NINETY-TWO bushels and 5 pounds of corn was grown on a measured acre by Charles Ostrand, a 15-year old boy of Elmont, Kan., last year. His net profit on the acre was \$62.48. This record won first place in Acre Yield of Corn contest conducted by the Farmers Mail and Breeze in 1915. The prize for first place in this contest was a large silver trophy cup, presented by Arthur Capper.

Armour Ramey, Spring Hill, Kan., won first on his 10 ears of corn entered in the Capper Corn show, December 11, 1915. His prize was \$25 and a blue ribbon. He was up against some mighty strong competition in the Capper Corn show. Floyd B. Nichols, who judged the show, said that there was a difference of only a few points between the first five or six samples. Ramey's corn was sent from the Capper show to the State Corn show at Manhattan, where it was entered in the men's class for northeast Kansas. It won third in that class.

Second place in the Capper Corn show was won by William H. Gronniger, Bendena, Kan. Gronniger took his corn to the show at Manhattan, and won sweepstakes in the boys' class. Walter E. Delfelder, Effingham, Kan., won third in the Capper show, and fourth in the Manhattan show. The ranking of the other prize winners in the show are:



Armour Ramey.

Fourth place—Zack Whinery, Pleasanton.
Fifth place—Elden Moore, Gardner.
Sixth place—George H. Delfelder, Effingham.
Seventh place—Bernard Sawyer, Manhattan.
Eighth place—David Woods, Morrowville.
Ninth place—Walter Hays, Osawatimie.
Tenth place—Evert Wilson, Auburn.
Eleventh place—James Parks, Iola.
Twelfth place—Matthew Karleskint, Fort Scott.
Thirteenth place—Floyd Kuykendall, Oak Hill.

Two hundred and forty ears of corn were exhibited in the show this time. The corn entered was very much superior to that shown the preceding year. Of course the fact that there was a lot of good corn grown last summer had a great deal to do with it; but it also is true that the boys knew much more about selecting show ears, than they did in 1914. Everyone who saw the corn as it was displayed in the Capper building the day of the show, remarked on the uniformly high quality of the exhibit.

The grades of the boys in the acre yield contest were figured on the basis of a possible 100 per cent. Yield counted 30 per cent; profit, 30 per cent; exhibit of 10 ears, 20 per cent; report, and story on how the crop was grown, 20 per cent. Here is the ranking of the winners in the Acre Yield of Corn contest:

First place—Charles Ostrand, Elmont.
Second place—Walter Hays, Osawatimie.
Third place—Walter E. Delfelder, Effingham.
Fourth place—David Woods, Morrowville.
Fifth place—George H. Delfelder, Effingham.
Sixth place—James Parks, Iola.

Seventh place—Emil Paroutek, Esbon.
Eighth place—Clifford Wetherbee, Montrose.

Ninth place—Merle Rowe, Winfield.
Tenth place—Matthew Karleskint, Fort Scott.

Charles Ostrand, with his 92 bushels and 5 pounds ranked first in yield. He was second in profit, but ranked down to ninth place on his report and story. He made a neat, businesslike report as far as the figures were concerned, but neglected to tell much about how he grew his crop. Walter Hays, who won second place in the contest, ranked first in profit and first on his written report. His yield of 57 bushels and 65 pounds ranked seventh. Walter E. Delfelder had a yield of 80 bushels and 10 pounds; George H. Delfelder, 74 bushels and 20 pounds; David Woods, 72 bushels; Emil Paroutek, 70 bushels; and James Parks, 68 bushels and 60 pounds. The Delfelder boys had excellent seed corn, and if they had hunted up a good market for it, their grades would have jumped up quite a number of points.

The cost of growing the Ostrand acre of corn was itemized as follows: Rent of acre of ground for one year, \$3; listing, man and team, 1 hour, 35 cents; disking, self and team, 1 hour, 30 cents; cultivation, two times, self and team, 3 hours, 90 cents. The total expense was \$4.55. The receipts from this acre were 68 bushels and 5 pounds, sold at 50 cents a bushel, \$34.03; seed corn, 24 bushels sold at \$1.25 a bushel, \$30; premiums won on exhibit of corn at the Indian Creek fair, \$3 making a total of \$67.03.

Ostrand explained that he had no expense in removing his corn from the field, as his father did the husking for the fodder. The corn grown on this acre is Shawnee County White.

It cost Walter Hays \$17 to grow his acre of corn. He itemized it in this way: Plowing, harrowing, manuring and other work of self of team, 52 hours, \$5.20; hoeing of corn, 20 hours, \$2; planting acre of corn, self and team, 1 hour, 30 cents; cultivating acre of corn, self and team, 6½ hours, \$2; work in gathering corn, 30 hours, at 10 and 15 cents an hour, \$4.

About 20 bushels of seed was selected from Walter Hays's corn. He figured this in at \$3 a bushel. The common corn was valued at 50 cents a bushel. He since has been offered \$5 a bushel for 2 bushels of his seed, and \$3 a bushel for 13 bushels. With the figures used at gathering time he made a profit of \$62.71 on his acre. It may be that he will have a little more than that, if he sells the remaining 5 bushels of seed, as he is pretty sure to do. It cost him just 29 cents a bushel to grow his corn.

The story written by Walter Hays, telling how he grew his crop, is mighty interesting. It seems to me that it is worth printing in full, and here it is:

"In order to keep my corn from mixing with other corn, I chose a plot of upland alfalfa ground, that had been in alfalfa for four years. It was used as a hog pasture for a number of years before it was sown to alfalfa. There is

a gray top soil, and a red subsoil. "We had Boone County White corn on our farm, but I wanted Reid's Yellow Dent because it matures earlier. I purchased my corn from J. C. Woods, who lives 15 miles from my home, paying him \$2.50 a bushel for extra good, select seed corn.

"I tested my seed corn with a rag doll tester, early in the spring. I took a piece of muslin and marked it off into 2-inch squares, which I numbered. The ears of corn to be tested were numbered to correspond with the squares. Six kernels were taken from every ear, and placed in the squares corresponding with the numbers on the ears. The kernels were taken from different parts of the ears, for one side of an ear may be injured and the other side uninjured. I folded the muslin carefully so as not to disturb the kernels, and rolled it up and tied a string at each end so that the kernels would be held in their proper places.

"After getting my doll ready I placed it in a bucket of lukewarm water for 1 hour. After removing it from the water I wrapped a heavy cloth around it, and left it for three days in a room with a temperature of about 70 degrees. On the third day I removed the heavy cloth, dipped the doll again, and re-wrapped it. On the seventh day I unwrapped it and found that I had two bad ears. One was dead, and the other was weak.

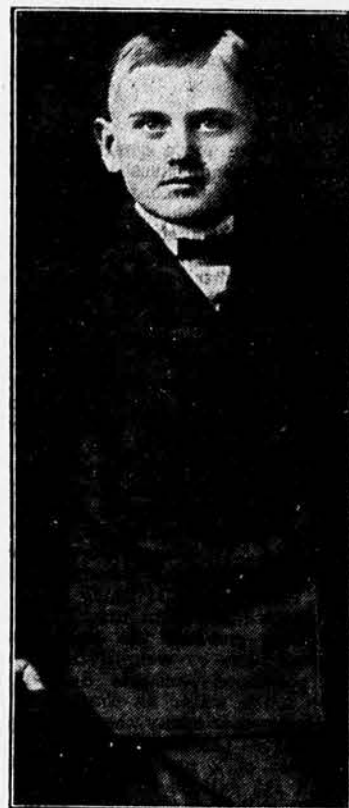
"My plat of ground was plowed about 7 inches deep, March 16. I double disked and harrowed it, in order to conserve the moisture. It was double harrowed again before planting time. My corn was drilled April 19. I used the ear-to-row test on 15 rows of it.

"The stand was perfect at first, but the cutworms cut off about 10 to 15 per cent of the stalks. I did not use any preventive, and I cannot say what became of the worms. I noticed a great number of old chinch bugs on the corn at one time, and they also disappeared.

"I harrowed the plat just before the corn came through the ground. My deepest cultivation was the first one, and I cultivated as close as I could to the corn. I cultivated it three more times. After it was silked and tasseled, I went through it twice with a 14-tooth garden harrow, and hoed it once.

"I selected my corn for the Hutchinson State Fair, September 10. Winning first in Miami county entitled me to the trip with all expenses paid. It was impossible for me to go, so my older brother, Clyde, went in my place. I won first and sweepstakes at the Hutchinson State Fair. This was \$15. I selected a number of ears from each of the 15 rows in the ear-to-row test, weighed each one separately, and made my selection from row 4 and row 7. The rest of the well-developed corn was put on the hooks. There was 170 pounds that I was satisfied was too green to keep, and this was not counted on my yield.

"R. E. Mathews, Charles F. Knoche, and O. C. Hagan, the county adviser,



Charles Ostrand.

measured, husked and weighed my corn October 18. We went through first and selected my seed corn. There was 20 bushels. Then we finished husking and weighing. The yield was 57 93-100 bushels. I placed my seed corn over the driveway of the granary, on No. 10 finishing nails.

"I am a believer in the ear-to-row test, because the ears run more to type. Some of my rows were entirely dry two weeks before the other rows. The early maturing rows made the heaviest yield. The best row made a yield of three times as much as the lowest row. I have an offer of \$5 a bushel for 2 bushels of my seed corn, and \$3 a bushel for 13 bushels. I am proud of my success for this year, and I hope to do better another year."

Care for the Grass Land

Pastures need more attention in Kansas, and they must have it if they are to produce a proper profit. It is true that there was a better growth of grass last summer than usual, because of the abundance of moisture, but it also is true that even then the growth was much smaller than 10 years ago. Most of the grass land of the state has been so much injured by overpasturing and dry weather in seasons before last year that it will take it quite a while to recover.

The first consideration in managing pastures in Kansas is not to place too many animals on them—do not over-pasture, for it doesn't pay. Another thing is to help the grass in its fight against its enemies, the weeds and brush. There should be more mowing of Kansas pastures. We also have reached the point in Kansas with a great deal of land when it pays to pick up the rocks, for the soil is valuable enough to make this possible.



This Picture of the Corn Exhibited at the Capper Corn Show December 11, 1915, was Taken Just After the Judging was Completed. Arthur Capper Came Into the Room, and was Admiring the Corn a Few Minutes Before the Picture was Taken, and We Persuaded Him to be in It.

Spray Helps the Fruit

Here is a Schedule for the Applications; They Will Pay Well This Year

By J. H. Merrill

IN KANSAS the more common insect pests and plant diseases with which orchardists have to contend are San Jose scale, codling moth, curculio, canker worm, apple leaf skeletonizer, apple scab, apple blotch, bitter rot, black rot, and apple rust. There are others but in carrying out the following spraying schedule they usually will be controlled.

To control San Jose scale a dormant spray should be applied, using commercial or homemade lime sulphur before the buds open. Lime-sulphur is used as a contact insecticide in dormant spraying, and is applied in the summer spraying as a fungicide. Arsenate of lead is used in the summer spraying as a stomach poison. It may be procured in either the paste form or as a powdered arsenate. Whenever arsenate of lead is mentioned in this schedule it is the paste form which is being spoken of but the powdered form may be substituted. Only one-half the amount of the powdered form by weight should be used, as powdered arsenate does not contain so much water as the paste.

The first summer spray should be applied just before the blossoms open and should consist of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead and 1½ gallons of lime sulphur to every 50 gallons of water. This is a very valuable spray for controlling the spring canker worm, the plum curculio, and the apple scab. It also will control apple rust.

The second spray is applied when the blossoms are one-half to two-thirds off the tree. The composition of this spray is similar to that of the first. The object of this spray is to fill the calyx cups with poison before they close so that when the young codling moth attempts to enter the calyx end of the apple, as most of this brood do, they will find the poison waiting for them and their entrance will thus be checked. This spray continues to aid in controlling the curculio and apple scab as well as black rot and rust.

The third spray is applied about three weeks after the blossoms have fallen. At this time the codling moths are just hatching and since they take their first meal from the leaves it is desirable that these leaves should have a good coating of poison. It is at this time that the spores of the apple blotch are liberated. In order to successfully handle the apple blotch it is necessary to use Bordeaux mixture, as lime sulphur will not control this disease. The same amount of arsenate of lead is used in this spray but Bordeaux mixture 3-4-50 is used

instead of the lime-sulphur. The control of black rot and rust as well as curculio also is continued by this spray.

If blotch is very bad in the orchard it will be well to apply another spray of the same composition as the last one and about three weeks after it.

The spray for the second brood of codling moth should be applied about 10 weeks after the blossom fall spray. If blotch is present or if bitter rot is expected, Bordeaux mixture 3-4-50 should be added to the arsenate of lead, but if it is not present, this spray should consist of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead to every 50 gallons of water. In Kansas the codling moth is either three brooded or else there is a continuation of breeding throughout the summer, as they do an immense damage to the fruit late in the season. To prevent such damage another spray should be applied shortly before the fruit begins to ripen, consisting of 2 pounds of arsenate of lead and 3-4-50 Bordeaux to every 50 gallons of water. This will not only control the codling moth but will take care of the blotch and bitter rot.

Spraying is not the only work which may be advantageously carried on in an orchard in the summer. The young watersprouts may be rubbed off as they first appear, the apples may be thinned wherever they are found to be too thick and summer pruning may also be practiced. If the trees are making too much wood growth and are not bearing enough fruit this condition may be changed by checking this excessive wood growth by doing the pruning during the early part of the summer. This will have a tendency to throw some of the buds which ordinarily would be leaf buds over into fruit buds.

The problems mentioned are by no means all with which the orchardist will have to deal, as new ones are constantly appearing which will have to be dealt with as they come up.

Whether or not it pays to put these principles into practice can best be shown by giving the stories of a few of the orchardists where these methods have been used. Dori Hale of Troy has an orchard of about 10 acres from which he formerly received practically no returns. During the winter of 1913-14 he began to give his trees some care and during the summer of 1914 he sprayed his orchard five times. In 1913 there were as many apples in his orchard as there were in 1914 but as they were not sprayed he only received \$200 for the entire crop, while in 1914 he harvested seven carloads or 3500 bushels, for which he received \$2,000. Mr. Hale estimated his expenses for all the work he did in 1914 at \$200, thus making a net profit of \$1,800. This is all the more remarkable when the poor condition of the apple market in 1914 is taken into consideration, as the prices paid for apples that year were low.

George W. Kinkead of Troy purchased a farm 2 miles north of town which had about 40 acres of orchard on it. This orchard was a good example of what

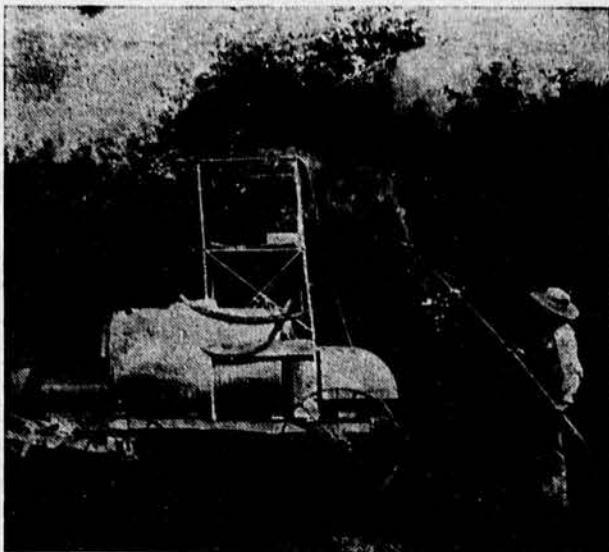
neglect would do to fruit trees. The trees were growing as brush heaps and were so dense that it would have been impossible for the sunlight to penetrate to the fruit. It had been a breeding ground for fungous diseases and insect pests for so long that it had actually become impossible for it to grow merchantable fruit. Mr. Kinkead headed back all of the tall trees and opened them up to give an opportunity for sunlight to enter and color the fruit. During the summer he applied five sprays to this orchard. In 1912, the apples were so injured by the different pests that they all fell off. In 1913 there were not enough apples produced to pay the taxes, but in 1914 after the orchard was taken care of it produced 9558 bushels.

The story of what E. V. Wakeman of Wathena has done in his orchard is not only interesting but also very helpful. Mr. Wakeman was one of the pioneers in good orcharding in Doniphan county but even though he practiced the things that he believed would eventually put his orchard on a paying basis, he had to wait three years before he accomplished his purpose. In 1911 he used a rather poor spraying outfit in his work and as it was a bad apple year he received but \$452.50. In 1912 he purchased a power sprayer of good capacity and thus was equipped to carry on the work as he believed it should be done. Everything was going well with him and his apples were in good condition when a severe hail storm came along in June and did an immense amount of damage not only to the fruit but to the trees also. There were, however, 1100 bushels of apples that were not so badly damaged but what they could be sold, netting \$1,026.50. During the summer of 1913 this orchard, which was still suffering from the hail storm of 1913, was severely attacked by twig blight, which, together with the fact that the summer of 1913 was extremely hot and dry, caused it to have another "off year." It yielded only 432 bushels, which were sold for \$360. It was about time for Mr. Wakeman to lose hope and give up the task of trying to raise a large apple crop but instead of being discouraged he went at the work all the harder in 1914. He continued his pruning, put on the full number of sprays and cultivated his orchard to conserve the moisture. The result of sticking to what appeared to be a losing game was that in 1914 he sold 5,351 bushels of apples for \$2,980.85. Five acres of this orchard, on which were 239 trees, netted him \$1,492, which makes \$298 an acre for net profit or \$6.24 a tree.

I do not want to be without the Farmers Mail and Breeze under any consideration for I think it one of the best farm papers published.

George W. Jackson.

R. 3, Pryor, Okla.



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Feed Your Sow Alfalfa

Some Timely "Hog Talk" for Members of the Capper Boys Pig Club

By John F. Case, Contest Manager



Will a Hog Eat Alfalfa Hay? Look at This Happy Family and be Convinced. Add Some to Your Sow's Ration.

"MY SOW is the finest hog in Kansas," writes one of the Capper Pig Club representatives in reporting the weight of his newly bought contest animal. And I have no doubt that every other boy feels the same way. Then when the small porkers arrive there will be added cause for pride and pleasure. I'm sure that more than 100 sows at least in Kansas are going to be properly cared for this winter. If the pigs had a chance to choose their masters there would be a chorus of squeals sounding like "Buy Me! Buy Me!" that would be heard throughout the state. The chosen animals can't say that but every one of them is "rooting" for the success of the club.

The ranks are so nearly filled now that I'm not going to weary you with talking rules. Only seven counties lack one application at least for entry in the contest. It's difficult to understand why these counties, Ellis, Hodgeman, Lincoln, Rawlins, Rush, Sheridan and Stanton lag behind the other 98. Surely some of our club members have boy friends or relatives eligible for membership in these counties. Why not clip the coupon, fellows, and send it to a friend? Let's get lined up for the big race. And now I'm going to let an expert talk hog.

Alfalfa Means Better Pigs.

A few years ago we fed some gilts on corn only. When the litters came, we found that there were only 68 strong pigs out of every hundred farrowed, but where we fed ear corn and allowed alfalfa in a rack, instead of there being only 68 strong pigs in 100 farrowed, there were 89 or almost 90, says John Evvard, swine expert at the Iowa Agricultural college, in the National Swineherd. This showed the beneficial effects of alfalfa when it is added to the corn ration of the pregnant gilt.

The corn-fed gilts produced pigs that weighed only 1.74 pounds each, as compared to 2.29 pounds where alfalfa was added to the corn.

The corn-only fed pigs at birth, feed costs only considered, necessitated an outlay of 41 cents each, but where alfalfa was added to the corn the cost was only 31 cents each, and you had much bigger, better, stronger pigs—more of the kind of pigs that live and thrive, more of the kind of pigs that gain well during the growing and fattening period, more of the kind of pigs that get to market—in short, more of the kind of pigs that net the ultimate profits.

How much was charged for the corn and alfalfa in producing 41-cent new born pigs on corn alone, as compared to 31-cent pigs on alfalfa? Fifty cents a bushel for the ear corn and \$15 a ton for the alfalfa were the charges made. The gilts were credited with what gain they had a surplus of at the rate of 5 cents a pound. Or, to put the matter more plainly, the figures were deter-

mined in just this way: We found that it took 140 days on the average to carry these gilts during the breeding season before the pigs were brought forth; in other words, it took about 114 days for the period of gestation, plus 26 days of the breeding season. If the sow ate \$6 worth of feed during this period of 140 days, but weighed 54.4 pounds more at the end of the 140 days than at the beginning, we will have to credit then the value of this 54.4 pounds at 5 cents a pound or \$2.72. Deducting this from the \$6 leaves \$3.28, which, divided by an average farrow of, say 8 pigs, gives a total cost, say 41 cents, or just exactly what the corn alone sows produced pigs for. Of course, if half of these pigs died after birth or during the suckling period then the birth cost on the living pigs would be twice the cost of 41 cents, or 82 cents, because the living pigs would have to pay for the ones that died or at least bear the expense of their production.

Another test showed quite clearly once again that ground alfalfa could be fed as well as the whole alfalfa, to produce good, strong, healthy pigs. We have found that ground alfalfa is oftentimes advisable, because through its use we can make the gilts eat the alfalfa. Sometimes when it is given to them in a rack, they hesitate and will not eat enough of it, and in that case it is well to mix the ground alfalfa with the feed called "forcing method." Here is a case, where the economic advantages to be derived are increased by using the so-called "forcing method." Here is a case, too, where the pigs' appetite sometimes goes wrong, but perhaps our method of judgment is not the same method that the pig would apply. At any rate, we find that oftentimes it would be advisable to grind the alfalfa and mix with the grain ration in order to insure that the gilts eat it, and the same is true of old sows. In every case where we

have ground this alfalfa and mixed it with the corn ration, we have secured better results in the farrowed litters than where the corn was fed alone.

Last year we carried some gilts through the winter. They gaining a half pound daily and receiving only 2.11 pounds of corn, plus 3 pounds of alfalfa. Where corn only was fed the pigs gained less than .4 pound or less than four-fifths as much as the alfalfa-corn fed pigs, and yet they ate 4.11 pounds of corn. In other words, 3 pounds of alfalfa was instrumental in absolutely replacing 2 pounds of corn grain which at 70 cents a bushel of 56 pounds means considerable in so far as the worth of the alfalfa is concerned. Then, too, we have better results from this method—the sows not only gain better and do better, but they look better, and the pigs which are farrowed are more rugged.

A happy combination of corn, alfalfa hay (ground when necessary) and meat meal (tankage), makes a fine brood sow feed. A mixture of 100 parts of ground corn and 100 parts ground alfalfa, to which is added about 5 parts of tankage, make a very acceptable mixture, and this labor-saving mixture may be self-fed, in a self-feeder. If it so happens that the gilts tend to fatten unduly on this ration then the logical method of preventing over-fattening is simply to add a larger proportion of alfalfa so as to "bulk up the feed."

Of course, it is hardly necessary to mention the desirability of allowing salt to these gilts at free will, taking care to get them on the salt slowly, especially if they are not used to it.

Sometimes a ration of corn, fed preferably in the ear form, together with alfalfa in a rack, proves acceptable, this being especially true with gilts that have been raised on alfalfa. It seems that gilts which have eaten alfalfa all their lives take to the hay more kindly than those which have never seen it, but even with gilts that have been on alfalfa and have learned to like it, it is sometimes advisable to feed them more alfalfa than they would naturally eat out of a rack—this for economic reasons—when corn is very high in price the advisability of pushing the alfalfa is greater. To illustrate: One year where corn and whole alfalfa was fed, the former by hand, the latter in a rack, the pigs ate approximately 4 pounds of corn together with ½ pound of alfalfa. Equally as good results were secured, however, in so far as the gilts' growth was concerned, and the development of the pigs, where the alfalfa was ground and mixed with corn. In this case it took a little over 2 pounds of corn and 3 pounds of alfalfa. Generally speaking, the 2½ pounds of extra alfalfa replaced approximately 2 pounds of corn in the ration. It can readily be seen that where alfalfa is worth \$5 or \$6 a ton or 25 to 30 cents a hundred pounds, that it would be a paying proposition to so increase the alfalfa that 2½ pounds of it will replace approximately 2 pounds of corn.

The Capper Pig Club

Arthur Capper, Eighth and Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as the representative of

.....county in the Capper pig contest. If selected I will send recommendations as requested, I will read carefully the bulletin entitled "The Feeding and Growing of Swine" published by the Kansas State Agricultural college, will follow all instructions carefully and will keep an accurate record of the weight of the sow when received, the weight of the sow and pigs when slaughtered, sold, or at the end of the contest, and the quantity of feed fed to the sow and her litter. I will do all the work myself as far as possible and will give complete direction as to how it is to be done at any time when I cannot do it myself.

Signed.....Age.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....Date.....

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Some types of motors require in winter an oil that will flow freely at low temperatures. Otherwise the oil is likely to congeal either in the splash troughs, sight feed or in exposed oil piping and fail to reach all friction points.

In many leading cars the lubricating requirements of the motor demand the same oil in winter as in summer. In these cases Full Force Feed or Force Feed lubricating systems are employed. These two systems are now employed on many four and six cylinder cars and on all eight and twelve cylinder cars announced to October 1st.

In each of these lubricating systems, the splash troughs, sight feed and exposed oil piping are done away with and the oil is forced—usually by pump pressure—to the principal friction points.



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Explanation: The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for gasoline motor lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

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Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic," etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

MODEL OF CARS	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Albion Detroit	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
American	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Armstrong	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Avery (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A
Avery (Model C) 1 Ton	A	A	A	A	A
Buick	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cord	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
E. M. P.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Empire	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Franklin	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
General	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hudson	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
International	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Jefferson	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Knight	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Marquette	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Maxwell	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mitchell	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

MODEL OF CARS	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Moline	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" Knight	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Moon (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
National	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pontiac	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Putnam	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rambler	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Regal	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Savoy	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Studebaker	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stutz	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Voile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Voile (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winton	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

TRACTORS

Model of Tractor	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Antman-Taylor (4 cyl. horizontal)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Avery (2 cyl. horizontal)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Best	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Big Four (20)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Bull (Model A1)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Holt Caterpillar	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
C. O. D.	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nichols & Shepard (2 cyl. horizontal)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Denning (Models B & C)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Eagle	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
E. B. Farm	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Emerson Brantingham (Model L—Big 40)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Fairbanks Morse	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ferguson	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flour City	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hackney Auto Flow	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

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Must Give Notice to Tenants

Thirty Days, Says the Law on this Important Subject

BY C. D. YETTER

THE legal relation between landlord and tenant is founded on ancient customs that have come down to us from the earliest times. These customs have been modified gradually by more just laws and equality of opportunity until the relation has become settled into certain recognized principles. There have been few changes in Kansas since the early days of statehood in the enactments in regard to this relationship. The decisions of the courts have clarified the application of the law in many particulars.

Tenants may be considered in three groups for more clearly and briefly setting out some of the principal points in regard to tenant occupancy of farms and farming lands in this state; that is, tenants at will or by sufferance, tenants for stated periods, and tenants from year to year.

A tenant holding possession of real estate with the assent of the owner is presumed to be a tenant at will, unless the contrary is shown. Where a tenant continues to occupy the premises at the expiration of the term with the consent of the landlord, he is considered a tenant "from year to year." An exception to this case would be where the rental consisted of the performance of labor only.

Thirty days notice in writing to the tenant by the landlord is necessary where vacation of the premises is desired, prior to the expiration of the year, which in the case of farms is the first day of March, where the tenant is holding from year to year.

If there is a written contract stating the time of the expiration of the tenancy the notice is not necessary, and notice may also be dispensed with where the tenant commits waste.

Notice to quit may be served on the tenant, or if he cannot be found, by leaving a copy of the notice at his usual place of residence or by leaving a copy with some person more than 12 years old who resides on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by posting a copy of the notice in some conspicuous place on the premises.

Where an agreement is made that rent is to be paid at intervals of three months or less, the tenant is considered to be holding for a period of time equal to the time between payments, unless there is a contract to the contrary.

Thirty days' notice in writing is required to be given by either party to terminate a tenancy at will or from one period to another as mentioned, but where rent is to be paid at intervals of less than 30 days the notice need not be for a longer time than the time between payments. If a tenant for a period of three months or longer refuses to pay rent when due, 10 days written notice will terminate the lease unless the rent be paid before the expiration of the 10 days; if the rental period be for less than three months, three days' notice is sufficient.

A tenant for a term not exceeding two years does not have power to transfer his term or interest to another person without the consent of the landlord, or person holding under him. A verbal lease cannot be made for a longer time than one year. Occupants of lands without special contract are liable for rents to any person entitled to the same. A joint tenant, or tenant in common may maintain an action against his co-tenant, for a just proportion of the rents and profits.

Any rent for farming land is a lien on the crop growing or made on the premises, and may be enforced by attachment. The courts have ruled that the landlord's lien takes precedence over the purchaser of the crop.

As to Crop Rent.

When rent is payable in a share of the crop the lessor is the owner of that share or proportion, and if the tenant refuses to deliver to him such a share, he may enter upon the land and take possession of the share or obtain possession by replevin. When any person is liable for rent whether such rent is due or not, or if due within one year, and such person intends to remove, or has removed his property from the premises within 30 days, the person to

whom the rent is due may begin an action in the court having jurisdiction, and by making an affidavit and executing a bond, may have an attachment issued to enforce collection of rent due. An affidavit of this kind must state the amount due, and describe the lands on which the rent is claimed. Justices of the peace have jurisdiction in cases of this kind where the amount claimed does not exceed \$3,000. Improvements placed on rented or leased land by the tenant are assessed against the owner as personal property unless such improvements become a part of the real estate.

The conveyance of real estate by the landlord, or any interest he may have therein, is valid without the agreement of the tenant to assume the same relation to the new owner as he formerly held to the original owner. This is called the "attachment" of a tenant. A tenant's attachment to a stranger is void, and will not affect the possession of the landlord unless given with his consent or by order of the court, or pursuant to a judgment at law. In case of a sale the payment of rent by the tenant to the grantor at any time before such tenant receives notice of sale is good against the grantee.

A Higher Price for Twine

The price of binding twine probably will be very high in 1916. The reason for this is that the entire output of sisal fibre in Yucatan for the coming year or longer will be controlled by the organization known as the price regulating committee, the Mexican name of which is the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen.

This organization, which has been an important factor in the sisal trade for several years, is managed by men who are close to Gen. Carranza, whose forces are in control in Yucatan. As the result of financial arrangements made with New Orleans bankers, the Comision will have sufficient funds to secure a monopoly of the crop and all purchasers of the fiber hereafter will have to deal with the Comision.

The Comision was created by law passed in Yucatan several years ago and is controlled by a board appointed by the governor of the state. It is not improbable that an American company will be formed to handle the business of the Comision in this country.

The Comision has entered into a contract with two very wealthy men in New Orleans, both bank presidents, who have agreed to finance the Comision's fiber operations. Loans equal to 60 per cent of the value of fibre shipped to New Orleans and stored in warehouses there will be advanced by the bankers, with the understanding that 10 million dollars will be the maximum loan. The loans will be secured by warehouse receipts covering the fibre.

This deal will make New Orleans the leading sisal fibre market of the country. For a number of years it has been the principal port of entry. A large stock of fibre will be accumulated at New Orleans as rapidly as possible, and the Comision expects to carry from 10 to 15 million dollars worth of sisal in the southern metropolis.

For several months the sisal market has been inactive and prices nominal, but the Comision is now selling fiber to American cordage manufacturers at prices much higher than were asked a year ago. Having a monopoly and sufficient financial backing, the Comision will be able to dictate the price at all times. The conditions make it absolutely certain that the price of twine for 1916 will be materially higher than the price of the past season.

A Through Ticket

"Mother," said little Mabel, "do missionaries go to heaven?"

"Why, of course, dear," her mother replied.

"Do cannibals?"

"No, I am afraid they don't."

"But, mother," the little girl insisted, "if a cannibal eats a missionary, he'll have to go, won't he?"—New York Evening Post.

When Men Laugh at the Law

Gov. Capper Shows How the Statutes Are Ignored and Defied, Particularly in Useless, Expensive Receiverships

What we need is more old-fashioned common honesty in the court room; more plain common sense and even-handed justice between man and man.

We want laws made so plain, so simple, so direct that the humblest citizen, as well as the most powerful corporation may understand them and respect them and obey them.

We need a system which shall make it impossible for shrewd and tricky lawyers to thwart the plain intent of the law and delay the administration of justice.—From Gov. Capper's address on "Law Enforcement."

NO MORE severe arraignment of unnecessary receiverships has been heard in Kansas, in recent years, than that uttered a few nights ago by Governor Capper in speaking before the Anti-Horse Thief association's convention at Parsons. His subject was "Law Enforcement." Some of the more striking parts of the address are presented here:

We need courts and judges and a system of jurisprudence that will act with the same promptness as the postoffice. 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 more soldiers and more battleships, but more efficient and honest judges and other public officials and a citizenship that is constantly on the job.

Perhaps our greatest weakness as a nation is our lack of respect for law. This is not to be wondered at when it appears that our courts and our great corporations may evade and ignore or impede the law with impunity, whenever and wherever they see fit. We have seen, over and over again, a fatal paralysis overtake justice when a smart lawyer and a long pocketbook were in the case and only law and justice and a smaller pocketbook were on the other side to oppose them.

We have recently learned that in the Kansas Natural Gas case 21 lawyers and receivers participated in the grab, some of them receiving as high as \$22,000.

The total cost of this brief receivership, which the people ultimately will have to pay, is nearly one-third of a million dollars!

We now find the state receivers in this case—receivers appointed by a Kansas court—resisting the efforts of the state to restore this public utility to service. Instead of clearing up the company's difficulties, closing up its affairs in court, ending the great expense of this litigation, and restoring the company to something like normal business efficiency, these receivers are sparring with legal technicalities and attempting to prolong the litigation by returning the company to the federal court where further costs and expenses may be piled up.

Lawyers to right of them. Lawyers to left of them. Lawyers in front, behind and all around them, like a pack of hungry wolves trailing a hamstring steer, this is the position of the Kansas Natural Gas company and the people of Kansas. The lawyers by raising "a federal question" now have the receivership case in the federal courts and further rich picking in fees and emoluments will be added to the hundreds of thousands already bled from the public. Meanwhile the whole Middle West is receiving such a lesson on the venality and decadence of some of its courts and forms of law that a way to protect the public from such betrayal and legalized robbery in future impresses the people as imperative.

Lawyer's fees in receivership cases are as lawful and honorable as the wages of a workman, says one of the receivers in the Kansas Gas deal. They are lawful. They also are exorbitant, excessive, and extortionate. No workman ever gets more than the scale for his day's wage and in service must render full value for that. Nor are 21 workmen ever employed on any job that two or three can readily perform. Big fees in receiverships come within the law, it is true, but the public recognizes as unmistakably, as ever, nevertheless, that these fees are a form of legalized graft and legalized extortion, and that it is the victim.

"I feel that two receivers are not necessary. I am an operating railroad man, not a lawyer," wrote H. U. Mudge in tendering his resignation to the federal judge who appointed him one of the receivers of the Rock Island.

What do the four receivers and the 15 assistant receivers of the Kansas Natural Gas company think of the Mudge idea? One receiver is enough for a giant corporation like the Rock Island, but it took 21 legal wet nurses to minister to the infant gas company.

When a great corporation goes on the rocks, some man or group of men has scuttled it. During the reign of law and

lawlessness in big business, we have seen looted corporations stagger to their feet and once more become healthy and vigorous, only to be robbed again and laid low. That day is passing and with it must pass that form of legal pillage appropriately called receiverships. It was intended that bankrupt business should be nursed back to health by these officers of the courts, not betrayed, sand-bagged, robbed and done to death in the refuge of the law, by men posing as friends and preservers.

The attorneys and receivers who participate in this graft seem to have no sense of decency, no feeling of shame when it comes to appropriating money to their own use, which they are presumed to hold in a sacred trust.

It simply is a species of robbery. Indeed, I have more respect for the bank robber or the burglar, who must risk his life, than for the public official who hides behind the law and participates in this kind of legalized extortion.

Graft has for too long been permitted to intrench itself in our public institutions, in our court houses, in our city halls, and—God save the mark—in our courts of justice there openly, shamelessly and brazenly to exact and compel tribute from all comers. We must close these avenues of easy money where the public is robbed, and quit putting a premium on such infamous dishonesty by tamely submitting to it, by saying or doing nothing to prevent it.

I say to you frankly that I propose to use all the power of the governor, as long as I am in the office, to forever put a stop to these get-rich-quick schemes at the expense of the public.

We need—not more laws—but straight, honest, aggressive, impartial enforcement of the laws we have. Less technicality and quibbling in our courts. Speedier justice and cheaper justice.

How many poor men and poor widows are there who have learned, through bitter experience, that we have blood-sucking public leeches which fatten off of the misfortunes of poor men and poor widows; that we have public officials, lawyers and courts which, apparently, make it a business, by means of many fees, or by long expensive legal processes, to consume all the property or money that these courts or lawyers can get within their clutches. And we all know how potent and how all-prevailing in court is the long pocketbook and the smart lawyer.

While I have condemned unsparingly the evil that is done in courts, I should be doing very wrong to intimate, or to seem to say, that only evil is done there, for of course they do far more good than harm and I do not wish my remarks to be construed as a wholesale attack upon them. The majority of our courts, I think, are doing their utmost to deal out evenhanded justice. It is the system that is most at fault. It is not infallible and too often a court, forgetful of its plain duty to the state and its people, stands for these indefensible, extravagant receiverships. It is these courts that I am condemning.

Pruning for Better Fruit

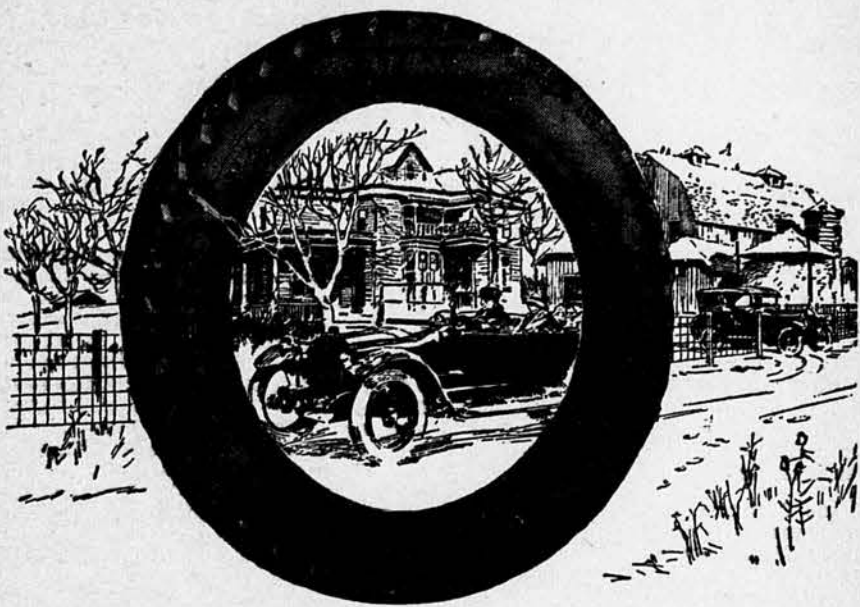
BY F. W. FAUROT.

In pruning apple trees, it is well to avoid the common practice of cutting off all the branches easily reached from the ground, and leaving the tree looking like a large feather duster. Begin at the top and thin out branches which shade the center of the tree too much. If the tops are too high, lower them moderately and gradually so as not to disturb the balance between top and roots. If the root system has been developed to take care of a large top and much of this is suddenly removed, the roots will send up so much more material than the remaining top can use that there will be a big growth of water sprouts. Most people remove too little instead of too much of the top, but it is often necessary to distribute the work over two years and sometimes over three years.

Trees planted too thickly may need thinning, but if the branches of neighboring trees overlap, the level ones may be cut back to some upright branch. Always prune close to the trunk or main branch, and never leave a stub to carry decay into the tree. Paint all cut surfaces with white lead and raw oil. Cut out blister canker completely, and disinfect the pruning tools in a mixture of corrosive sublimate in a thousand parts of water, or disease may be carried from tree to tree.

I have been a subscriber of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for a number of years and cannot get along without it.

R. 2, Kingman, Kan.



How We Protect Our Good Name

To you Goodyear quality—which we believe to be the highest it is possible to put into a tire—means service and utter tire satisfaction.

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Your thoughts of Goodyear are worth more to us than any monetary profit.

And to retain your good opinion, and protect our good name, we constantly build into our product quality beyond which we believe it impossible to go.

We doubt if any tire can give service as good or as long as All-Weather Tread Goodyears.

The fabric is the strongest made. The tread is tough and durable.

Because they excel in these fundamentals, they excel in tire-life and tire-satisfaction.

Goodyear Tires are not as low in price as many of the close to two hundred brands made in this country.

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The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio



Granges Win in Dickinson

Fuel Costs With Tractors also are Being Reduced

BY H. A. HUFF
Dickinson County

A NEW Grange has been started 4 miles west of our place and four of us have joined it. It is a new thing for this part of the country and I do not know very much about it yet, but I believe that it is a good thing. The organizer laid great stress on the secret and social part of it but it seems to me that the business side is the most important. If you can show a man where he can save a few dollars every month or every year, you will have no trouble in getting him to support the Grange. Farmers must learn to co-operate.

The Chapman community chorus was organized early in the fall and meets every Wednesday night. The object is to give every one in the community who likes to sing a chance to do so. We have about 40 members. It is the intention to give a musical program sometime in the spring. It is under the direction of the music teacher of the Dickinson County high school. There are dues of 25 cents on joining and every member pays for his music. It will be a success if all the singers will come out and help.

Gasoline has gone to 20 cents here at retail in 5-gallon lots. That makes it so expensive that I decided that I would try to make it go farther in my tractor or use something else. I bought 10 gallons

one load that we get from our own barns.

We get best results from our manure by hauling it directly on the alfalfa. We planted several acres of alfalfa in the fall of 1914 and we got a fine stand. Then during the winter and spring we covered three or four acres with manure and when it was ready to cut the first time, there was a difference of 8 inches or more between what was manured and what was not. This same difference showed all during the summer and will show again next year. Our land is sandy and for any crop except alfalfa, the manure seems to lose most of its value after the first year but with alfalfa it lasts three or four years.

The weather for the first four days of this month has been more like the first of April than the first of January. This morning, the wind has changed around to the north and it looks as though we would have some colder weather. Most of the corn is husked and many farmers are hauling it to market. The elevators and mill in Chapman have bought 115,000 bushels of corn this fall and the price paid was from 45 cents to 60 cents a bushel. Corn is selling now at 56 cents for white and

acres. In this feed lot is corn fodder that the horses can eat when they wish. The stallions are either turned into a small lot of about an acre or they are exercised by one of the men. While the horses are out in the feed lots, the barns are cleaned and fresh bedding put in. The barns are kept clean at all times. The horses are given all the fresh water they can drink.

The horses are fed prairie hay and alfalfa for roughness and oats and bran for grain. Mr. Erwin is doing some experimenting in regard to what to feed and the amount, but he has not yet fixed any definite ration. The object is to keep the horses in a good, healthy condition at all times, and to keep the young stock growing as fast as possible. The hands do not spend much time in currying and working with the brood mares but they do with the young stuff, to get them used to being handled.

The Erwin brothers expect to sell their horses mostly to army officers. They will have a trainer who will take charge of the colts as soon as they are old enough, and they will be trained especially for the use of army men.

For a Central Grain Office

Representatives of 100 Exchanges in the Farmer's Equity Union will meet January 28 and 29 at the Coates House, Kansas City, to form a central sales office. Delegates from 250 farmers' elevators in this territory also have been asked to meet with the members of the Farmers Equity Union. Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers, will talk to the organization on the afternoon of January 28 on "Golden Rule Co-operation on a Sane Business Plan."

Co-operation has been making such a rapid growth in Kansas that it is believed that there is a big place for a central sales office at Kansas City. An office of this kind would handle the farmers' grain at cost, and eliminate all overhead charges. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of Kansas farmers who are interested in co-operation.

Reversed

"How long have they been married?"
"About five years."
"Did she make him a good wife?"
"No; but she made him an awful good husband."—Judge.

PUZZLED

Hard, Sometimes, to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftentimes more accurate, in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body, than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy had long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on."

"One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper, and I think he would have liked the food for dinner."

"The difference in his appearance is something wonderful."

"My husband had never fancied cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it."

"We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts."

"A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. The children showed it. So I urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical."

"They continued the food and today both children are as well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in Grape-Nuts for she has the evidence before her eyes every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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



The Manure is Hauled Directly to the Fields from the Barns, and it Usually is Placed on the Alfalfa.

of gasoline and five gallons of fuel oil which cost me 5 cents a gallon. I mixed the 15 gallons and put that in my engine. Then I put a hot-air pump from one of the exhaust pipes around to the carburetor. I used gasoline to prime the engine and after I got the engine warmed up I was able to close up the carburetor from one-fourth to one-half a turn.

I sawed wood for about three hours with it fixed that way and I find that I am saving about half on the amount of fuel used, and by using the fuel oil it makes my saving amount to just about half. I did not think that a hot-air pipe would make as much difference in the amount of fuel used as it does.

The way that we handle our manure is a little different from most other persons. We use a great deal of straw for bedding and then about once a week we hitch to the spreader and clean out the barns, and haul the manure directly to the field where we wish to place it. To keep the barns clean by this method we have to use more straw than when they are cleaned out every day, but we get more manure and that is what we want. The manure also is of much better quality as none of it is sent off into the air. It does not heat so long as it is left in the barn and the stock tramp on it.

We haul some manure from town, about 1½ miles away. The most of it is pretty poor stuff compared to what we get from our barns. Most of the men in town clean out their barns every day and throw the manure in a pile. It takes from a week to two weeks to get a load and by that time the lower part of the pile has heated and a good share of it has gone off into the air. It takes at least two loads from town to equal

57 cents for yellow. Wheat is selling at 95 to 97 cents for No. 2.

The Cedar Lodge farm is the home of a fine herd of Thoroughbred horses. This is the old Erwin ranch and is managed by J. L. Erwin. His two brothers, W. W. Erwin and V. P. Erwin, both officers in the United States army, are associated with him in the business. The farm is about 1 mile northeast of Chapman on the east side of Chapman creek. The buildings are on a knoll and the house is surrounded by cedar trees. The soil is a sandy loam and this gives the feed lots and barns fine drainage.

This farm has one-third of the entire Windsor Stud of 49 horses formerly owned by S. L. Cheney of Columbus, Kan. It has two of the stallions, Loki and Norborne, and nine of the brood mares, May Sabiston, Mollie Creina, Lulu H. Kansas Lily, Blue Daisy, Inventress, Miss Betty, Windsor Belle and Rofina. There also are two three-year olds, six yearling colts and six colts that were foaled in 1915. The Erwin brothers also have some standard bred horses and some grades.

The barn is 120 feet long and 12 feet wide, and is divided into 10 box stalls 12 feet square. It is about 16 feet high and the top part is used for hay and bedding. This barn stands on the top of the hill and faces the south. The stallions and brood mares are kept in this barn. There is another barn where the brothers keep the younger horses, and it will hold 20 or 22 head. The colts are placed in a separate shed, which is well protected from the wind. The barn room will be increased as fast as it is needed, and the additional barns will be similar to the first one.

In the day time the mare and young stock have the run of a feed lot of 15

Light Weight Cushman Engines

Built as heavy as necessary, yet very light weight and very steady running, on account of modern advanced design and Throttle Governor. Cushman engines are not light weight compared with other high grade engines, but they are very light weight compared to farm engines of the old type. Cushman 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs. Mounted on iron truck, a boy can pull it around and put it to work. Cushman sizes 8 to 20 H. P. are 2-Cylinder, which secures much steadier power than one cylinder engines of same horsepower. 8 H. P. weighs only 325 lbs.; 15 H. P. only 780 lbs. and 20 H. P. only 1280 lbs. Compare these weights with those of other engines. Remember, heavy weight doesn't mean power or steadiness.

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Cushman Engines are the only all-purpose farm engines built. Besides doing all regular farm work, they will do many jobs ordinary engines cannot do. 4 H. P. saves a team on the binder, and saves the crop when it is wet. 8 H. P. used on hay balers and other machines. Any Cushman engine may be mounted as light portable truck. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor and Friction Clutch Pulley. Direct water circulating pump prevents overheating. Run at any speed; speed changed while running. Cushman Engines are not cheap, but they are cheap in the long run.

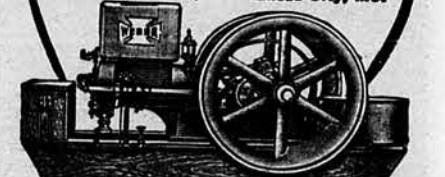
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For More Grange Insurance

Co-operative Protection for Farmers is Very Popular

BY HARLEY HATCH

FARMERS who live in Kansas do not need to be told what a fine winter holiday week we had between Christmas and New Year's but to our friends living in other localities we wish to say that the weather just fitted the time of year. It brought snow enough so that the little people on Jayhawker farm could use the sled that Santa Claus brought.

As I write this the weather forecast for the next 24 hours has just arrived and it says, "more snow and much colder." It may come but I would take more stock in it if there had not been so many threats of bad weather made by forecasters this fall, scarcely any of which came to pass. Many storms foretold by the weather bureau strike elsewhere but miss Kansas. I am not blaming the bureau for this; on the contrary I am glad that it turns out that way.

It will not take many lines to tell of the work done on Jayhawker farm during the holiday week. To tell the truth, we did as little as possible.

We fed the stock and kept the stoves supplied with fuel, gathered each day a lessening supply of eggs and put in the rest of the time reading. For the coming week we expect to get out some wood along the creek. A small saw has recently been installed on the farm and with this we expect to make into stove length all poles under a foot in diameter. The saw is a small one—only 20-inch—and we have but a small engine to run it but it makes wood quite fast.

The larger trunks of trees which we may get out will be saved by the cross-cut method. We have found that tree trunks of good size had better be handled in this way than to use the light powered saws on them. We have paid \$1 an hour to men to come with saws run by four and five horsepower engines and saw up tree trunks but always thought we would have been ahead had we done the work with common crosscut saws. The logs are heavy to lift to the tables and the saw that cuts through them requires lots of power. Our wood from the creek is nearly all the smaller saplings which die. Most of these saplings are elm and are of ironlike hardness after standing all summer. They make fine wood but are hard to work hence the purchase of the buzzsaw.

From Altamont, Kan., comes the following, "To settle a dispute—What kind



of an automobile did you buy?" We bought a 6-cylinder Studebaker. I have told you why we came to buy the 6-cylinder instead of the 4-cylinder. The reason we bought a Studebaker is because we had used one of that make for six years and had found it very reliable. Probably other makes are just as good but we had become accustomed to that car and liked it. Every motor car put out today has speed enough; all of them will go faster than they should be run on any road. What we want is power, power that will take us through mud and up over the high hills. With speed claims over 25 miles an hour none of us should be really interested.

Hogs are going up in price slowly. The market seems to gain about 25 cents sometime during the week and then at some other time 20 cents of this is lost. It reminds us of the old problem in Greenleaf's arithmetic of the frog that climbed up so many feet in the well each day and fell back almost as many each night. Even this slow gain would encourage were it not for the fact that every 10-cent gain in hogs the price of corn advances more than enough to cover it. A neighbor shipped in a car of corn this week which he is selling for 69 cents a bushel. Where does the man who is buying it to feed 6-cent hogs come out? Greenleaf's frog had a snap compared with this.

Last fall we all agreed that but little kafir had been raised and that mature seed would be so scarce that the chickens would have to fill their crops with other grain. But one of the threshers of this county has just pulled in his outfit after a fairly long siege of kafir threshing and we find that, after all, kafir is a much cheaper grain than corn. One farmer in this neighborhood had 1,400 bushels of fully matured kafir and he has been selling seed threshed from hand picked heads for 75 cents a bushel which does not indicate lack of good seed next spring. And I note that in Kansas City recently the receipts of kafir broke all records, there being 101 cars received on one day and 110 cars in another.

At the prices offered for kafir in most parts of the Southwest it is nearly 25 per cent cheaper than corn for feeding. Threshed kafir makes fine horse feed when ground and mixed with wheat bran. If one can get the kafir in the head it does not need to be

ground. The roughness in the head helps the rather heavy grain to digest and it also keeps the horses from swallowing it too fast. But any way it is fed we prefer to give some wheat bran along with it; it balances the grain and keeps the horse in good condition. For feeding to hogs threshed kafir doesn't work quite so well in winter when it cannot be soaked but if the kafir is in the head hogs relish it when fed along with corn. Our plan has always been to feed it at noon in the head after slopping the hogs.

I was asked this week why a farm should not be considered as good security for the full purchase price and why so many would not accept it as such even when they agreed that the land was worth the full amount. On first thoughts one might think that a farm certainly should be good security for its full value but there is another phase of the matter that many do not think of. The laws of Kansas are very favorable to the debtor and if a man can once get possession of a farm it will take the mortgage holder practically two years to get him off. In that time he need not pay even the taxes. Hence it comes that the owner of land in this state must have what would amount to two years' rent and taxes as first payment to make himself safe. Of course this is right but it goes to prove that you can't get around the man with money. In one way or another the borrower finally foots all bills.

The people of this neighborhood took their dinners at the schoolhouse on New Year's day. After dinner there was a musical program and then the newly elected officers of the local Grange were installed. Every officer was on hand which is something of a record in affairs of this kind. As to the dinner it was of the kind you might expect to see in Kansas; the man who could not eat such a meal with an eager appetite would have to be afflicted with la grippe or something worse if there is anything worse.

The report of the state Granges shows that for the last year 7½ million dol-

Are we to continue to punish the destitute wives and children of law-breakers because the man has done wrong? What sort of justice is it that clothes, feeds and takes such good care of these men in prison, but leaves their innocent wives and children to exist as best they may while bearing the brunt of the disgrace, the suffering and deprivation incident to the wrongdoing of the head of the family? These families must live somehow. They have few, possibly no friends. In taking the bread from their mouths by putting their provider in prison, leaving them shunned and disgraced to face the world alone, who are we punishing more, the guilty or the innocent? It would be only partial justice to pay a large percentage of the convict's prison earnings to his family.

lars of new insurance has been written as compared with 4½ million for the preceding year. The Grange rate on farm houses and their contents for all elements for a term of five years is only \$1 on the \$100. This rate is but one-third that of the old line companies that in this locality charge \$3 for farm house risks against all elements for a 5-year term. Should the Grange rate prove at any time not adequate an assessment can be made but I am informed that but one assessment has been made in the last 15 years and that most of the money raised by this assessment is still on hand. Since that assessment the rates on a few classes of property have been slightly raised and there is not much indication that another assessment will ever be necessary. The Grange rate on livestock against fire and lightning is \$1 on the \$100 for a 5-year term; the old line rate is practically four times this. To secure the foregoing rates one must be a member of the Grange in good standing; if he lets his Grange membership lapse his insurance becomes void. The man who inserted that proviso certainly understood how to hold the membership in line for there is nothing that will hold an organization together like financial benefit.

Lice Hate Hog-Joy

The Hog-Joy Oiler leaves no happy home for them. Lice like other types of oilers because only the hog's back is oiled and the lice escape. But they flee when Hog-Joy Oilers are installed. For they know the hog will also oil its belly, leg-pits, neck, sides and ears.

Over 35,000 farmers prefer the Hog-Joy Oiler because it is the only horizontal-roller machine. Positively automatic feed. No springs, valves or other delicate jim-cracks. Can't clog with mud or snow. Positively can't freeze. No oil can waste. Only three working parts—strongest cast iron. 30 days' free trial. Guaranteed for 5 years.

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H. L. Ide, President, Hog-Joy Co.
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HOME DRESSMAKING

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

Ladies' dressing sacque 7544 is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be made with or without the smocking.

Skirt 7548 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



Girls' middie dress 7581 may be had in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The blouse is separate and the plaited skirt is attached to an underwaist.

Girls' dress 7546 is cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. The skirt may be plaited or gathered.

Ladies' apron 7565 comes in only one size. Any of the pretty flowered materials may be used for making it.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Name

Postoffice

State

R. F. D. or St. No.
BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Use the Traveling Libraries

[Prize Letter.]

The Housewife's club was organized in December, 1914, for the two-fold purpose of studying household economics and promoting neighborliness. To accomplish the former we secured a set of 50 books bearing on the problems upon which we wished to inform ourselves. These books came from the Kansas Traveling Libraries commission, of which Mrs. Adrian L. Green of Topeka is secretary. Such a library costs \$2 for a period of six months; this amount includes freight. The books may be kept longer by paying 25 cents a month for them. We have 20 members in our club, and the payment of 10 cents each entitles all to the use of the volumes.

A member is entitled to keep a book out a month; at the end of that time she relates to the club what she has found in it that she thought most helpful or interesting. We also take up special subjects. Just now we are trying to find an easy and inexpensive way to provide a summer ice supply for the farmer's wife. We are hunting for information as to whether ice is a real

saving, and whether it is cheaper on the average farm to buy ice in quantity or build and use an ice house.

We meet monthly at the various homes represented. Occasionally it is impossible to meet on our regular day, but we never have missed an entire month since organization. Two members and the hostess serve refreshments. One of our pleasantest meetings was held with a member whose daughter had lost all her canned fruit in the flood, as her house had been swept away. We took great care that the daughter should attend this meeting, and gave her a canned fruit shower.

It has been suggested that we have a gift box at the December meeting. Each member will provide a gift, not to exceed 10 cents in value; then each will be given a number and a chance to get a gift from the box in which all of them have been placed.

Mrs. W. C. Opfer.

R. 5, Clay Center, Kan.

A Sin Against Kansas Babies

A week or two ago a baby was born in Chicago, deformed in a half dozen ways in body and undoubtedly an idiot in mind. Born as he was, death was inevitable. An operation would have prolonged a hopeless life. But the physician, after consulting with several others, decided not to operate. A day after its birth the baby died.

Vigorous protest has been made against the action of this Chicago physician in allowing one defective baby to die. But, "thousands of babies, normal, healthy and entitled to life, die every year," says Dr. S. J. Crumrine, secretary of the Kansas state board of health. "This happens right here in Kansas, and yet the protests are few and far between. I won't say they are deliberately allowed to die, but they die as the result of ignorance, of carelessness, of insanitary conditions. Their deaths are preventable. And these dead babies are just as dead as the poor defective, who never could have developed into a real active human being, allowed to die in Chicago.

"For those who consider a great wrong has been done and that humanity has been sinned against in this case, there is a wide field for thought and usefulness. Why not begin applying here and

A great thing is being done in Boston that can be done and will be done sooner or later in every community in the land big enough to own a school house or church. Hundreds of people gather on Sunday nights in Ford's Hall, Boston, to hear public speakers on topics of the day and, after the speakers have had their say, to put questions to them. There is no admission fee. After the program the audiences mingle socially. Here is the school that is wanted for American grownups. That people of all classes throughout the land are ahunger for such knowledge, is proved by the crowds that fill this immense hall. Here is a means of progress, of community uplift, of training in citizenship, the like of which cannot be surpassed. Any community almost, could do the same thing and could find nothing more worth doing, or farther reaching in its consequences or benefits.

now the ounce of prevention that will prevent scores and scores of such cases from ever happening? Better education of the present and future fathers and mothers in matters of health and child hygiene would undoubtedly work wonders along this line.

"There are many defective babies living today needing attention and service. There are diseased and subnormal children whose defects could be easily corrected but for the price. There are babies dying daily for want of proper care and feeding, and scores are born defective for lack of parental care. That these conditions exist and continue to exist are crimes against babyhood and humanity that indeed need protesting against.

"Many crippled children are being treated by the state of Kansas at the Bell Memorial hospital at Rosedale, which is the state hospital of the school of medicine of the University of Kansas.

Parents having crippled children who are unable financially to secure treatment, should communicate with the superintendent of the hospital at Rosedale, Kan."

Social Clubs for Farm Women

A year ago a few of the women in our neighborhood met for the purpose of organizing some sort of club to create a more friendly feeling among the farmers' wives and daughters and to cheer up our otherwise monotonous lives. We realized we were not getting out of life all there was in it for us, that all work and no play was "making Jack a dull boy," and that we were likely to go on in the same old rut till the end of time if something wasn't done.

So there was organized what is known as the Country Social club, to meet once every four weeks, the ladies entertaining alphabetically. We find the club is doing all and more than we expected of it. In fact, I have met in a social way one lady in particular who had lived within 5 miles of me for more than 16 years and whom I had never seen before.

At the meetings we usually take up some subject, and all are free to express themselves on that subject. And we have interesting and lively discussions. Sometimes we take our work along, and in that way get different ideas in needle work. We always serve some light refreshments (nothing elaborate); there is nothing like a few "eats" to stimulate sociability.

We never have any dues to pay, for we are not a church organization. We have members from all denominations. In fact, we are about half Catholics and half Protestants; but that doesn't make a particle of difference. The club is maintained on strictly social lines. When we need a little money all "chip in" and get what we need. Neither do we have to be young and handsome to belong; but the club is making us more contented and happy, and that goes a long way toward making us handsome.

Occasionally we entertain the men, and if one can judge by appearances they enjoy it as much as we do—especially the refreshments.

Mrs. E. E.

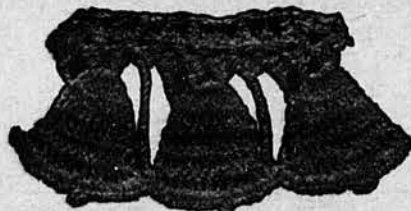
Hope, Kan.

Bell Pattern in Crochet

[Prize Letter.]

A novel and pretty crocheted edging is made in the shape of bells. Begin with a chain of 6 stitches join with a single crochet (s c, made by inserting hook in chain, draw loop through, thread over hook, and draw through both loops on hook) then make 3 double crochet (d c, made by thread over hook, insert hook and draw loop through, thread over and draw through 2 loops, thread over and draw through 2 loops) in the ring thus formed, chain (ch) 2, 3 d c in same ring making a shell, ch 3, turn.

2nd row—3 d c in shell, ch 2, 3 d c in



For Towels or Pillow-cases.

shell, 1 d c into top of outer d c of shell, thus forming a straight edge for the lace, ch 3, turn.

3rd row—3 d c in shell, ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 3, then 8 d c into the ch 3 between first and second shells, ch 3, turn. This forms the 1st row of bell.

2nd row of bell—9 d c into the 8 d c of preceding row, ch 3, turn. Next row make 11 d c, ch 3, turn. Then make 13 d c into preceding row, ch 3 and turn.

5th row—1 d c between d c's of preceding row, ch 1, 1 d c between d c's, continue across bell.

6th row—11 s c into d c's of 5th row, then make a picot of 4 or 5 chain stitches, join, and 11 more s c on across the bell. This completes the bell. Chain 14 and make shells the same as the first shells. Join the second bell to the first at the beginning of the last row.

Winchester, Kan. Pearl Shughart.

A good way to keep a baby covered while asleep is to get four horse blanket pins or large safety pins and pin each corner of the cover to the mattress.

Mrs. J. R. T.

Camden Point, Mo.



"I Know They'll Be So Good I Just Can't Wait"

"If you've ever tasted the big, tender, tasty, light biscuits, doughnuts, cakes and other things made with Calumet you can't blame me for being tempted.

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Eastern Oklahoma



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"When I came from Missouri to Pittsburg County, Eastern Oklahoma, I had only about \$700.00. I leased raw land and engaged in livestock farming. I have raised and sold corn, hogs, hay, and cattle every year. I now own 810 acres of land all under fence, with a modern seven room house, fine well of water and wind-mill, with water piped to the house and barn." Find out what you could do in Eastern Oklahoma.

Send for free booklets
published by the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau, composed of bankers and business men who have no land to sell but are interested solely in inducing practical, substantial farmers to settle and develop the fine farm lands there—lands at \$10 to \$20 per acre, which will raise as high as \$50 bu. of wheat, 75 bu. of corn, 20 bu. of oats and 6 tons of alfalfa a season. Write for these booklets now!

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The Latch String's Still Out

Mr. Farmer and His Wife Meet with Their Friends

BY H. M. BAINER



UNTIL comparatively recently the school house, like the church house in many communities, was used for but one purpose, that of housing the school. But the day is dawning when there will be no more locked and barred school house doors. We are beginning to realize what we have been losing each and every week, month and year, through the error of closing our buildings with the school term, to be opened no more until the teachers and children return to resume their work for the season.

A social center is a point at which the people of a community gather for the interchange of ideas, for relaxation, for mutual edification. That the school house is particularly and peculiarly adapted for this purpose there cannot be a doubt.

I know of an instance where a lone individual, Col. R. E. Smith of Sherman, Tex., popularly known as the alfalfa king, has wrought an entire and most desirable change in the character of the citizenship of his community. On a portion of his estate, known as the Mount Nebo farm, Colonel Smith erected a social center headquarters in the form of a commodious house, well ventilated, lighted and warmed. Good roads were then constructed reaching from various points in the community to this "social center." Every man, woman and child in the neighborhood is an individual custodian of the roads, and the slightest break is repaired without waste of time.

Having built and equipped the "social center" structure, planned and assisted with the roads and furnished the fuel, Colonel Smith gave the property over to the community. In a recent letter regarding this work Colonel Smith states that the social center, like the immortal Saint Paul, is "all things to all men." He explains this statement by saying that during school hours it is a school house, during farmers' meetings it is a farmers' institute hall; for debates and lectures it is a literary building; at the season of the Baptist revival it is a Baptist church; when the Methodists begin their meetings it changes to a house of that denomination; and so on down through the various shades of denominational belief, with a wealth of good fellowship for all. Sunday afternoons there is a union Sunday school, teachers for which are chosen by reason of their qualification, regardless of denominational affiliation.

Into this "social center" building Colonel Smith goes, as does any other interested person. He brings experts along agricultural and dairy lines, orchardists and poultry men, educators in a literary way, together with musicians and florists from time to time, in order that the people may have the best that is obtainable.

The planting of this "social center" was accomplished three or four years ago. At that time few if any of the men and women in the community would take the lead. This made necessary the introduction of speakers and entertainers from outside communities. But today what a difference! Men and women of the community now stand forth and give the social center gatherings the benefit of their years of experience, and it is the exception, not the rule, when an outside lecturer, reader or speaker is engaged.

In the social center movement there is an utter absence of the one-man domination. It is a movement in which each individual is given an opportunity to contribute to the general fund of education, enlightenment and entertainment—development of the highest order. It matters little what the question under consideration may be; if it is for the general good it takes its place for dis-

play at the hands of its exponents before the people.

One of the chief benefits derived from this movement is the bringing together of the people who in its absence would know little and perhaps care less about one another. Ordinarily a closer acquaintance among men and women produces a higher esteem the one for the other. This assures an interchange of ideas, creates a stronger community interest, makes public the reasons for the success of the individual, while laying bare the mistakes and failures of another's methods, whether it pertain to housekeeping, educational advancement, farming, stock raising, poultry, or any of the other hundred and one things which arise to perplex the mind.

Owned by the people, the school house should be open to the people. Any community that now has the stigma of a closed school house will, if the structure is thrown open, soon have a corresponding opening of the public spirit and mind. The women will adorn the interior of the building and plant flowers, and the men will plant trees and provide for their upkeep, transforming the formerly plain surroundings into an environment of inspirational proportions.

In the meantime the mental complexion of the community will grow apace, reflecting itself in improved conditions of door yards, gardens, orchards and fields. The homes and farms will be made more attractive, the home life will become new, and the young people growing up on the farms will lose their desire to know the questionable delights of the city determining rather to begin and continue their endeavors in worthwhile schemes of development handed down to them by their parents.

Why You Have Headache

Most headaches come under one of four classes, says Dr. W. A. Evans in the Chicago Tribune, and the remedy that will help one is not likely to do any good for another kind. Drugs and medicines advertised to cure any sort of headache should be avoided, as they are likely to increase the frequency of the trouble, or to do serious injury to the heart.

One sort of headache is due to rheumatism, which is now known to be caused by an accumulation of pus in some part of the body coming from some source of infection. In order to effect a cure, the source of infection must be found and removed. Often the infection which causes rheumatism is found in decayed teeth. Temporary relief may be obtained from massage, hot applications, or aspirin taken internally.

The second form of headache comes from infection or inflammation of the eyes, ears, nose or some other part of the head. In such cases there is likely to be a little fever at some time during the day and the pain is located somewhere near the seat of the trouble. A good nose and throat specialist can locate the cause of these headaches and give treatment that will cure them. Relief may be obtained sometimes by steaming the nose or soaking the face in hot water.

A third form of headache is known to doctors as the neurasthenic headache. This is not a pain but an unpleasant feeling of pressure likely to be felt in a circle, a band, or a streak. It is a nervous headache caused by mental strain, worry or overwork. Perfect rest, quiet, freedom from worry, and the proper sort of nourishing food make the best

home treatment, though a physician's advice should be sought also.

The most common of the four varieties is the headache known as migraine or megrim which runs in families. The pain is confined to one side of the head and sometimes is accompanied by dizziness. It attacks women more often than men and begins in childhood, increasing in severity and frequency until the age of 45 or 50, after which time it lessens. The prime necessity in treatment is to seek out and remove every custom which can be classed as wrong living. Change the diet from foods rich in fat and sugar to the simple, easily digested ones, and never overeat. Exercise vigorously in the open air, sleep with the windows wide open at night and keep the house thoroughly ventilated in the day time. Correct constipation, and remove all possible sources of the trouble as eyestrain, loss of sleep, overwork, excess use of tobacco or use of alcohol. As said before, the use of drugs and coal-tar headache powders and tablets, while it may give temporary relief, will increase the frequency of these headaches.

Afterglow

After the clangor of battle
There comes a moment of rest,
And the simple hopes and the simple joys
And the simple thoughts are best.

After the victor's paean,
After the thunder of gun,
There comes a lull that must come to all
Before the set of the sun.

Then what is the happiest memory?
Is it the foe's defeat?
Is it the splendid praise of a world
That thunders by at your feet?

Nay, nay, to the life-worn spirit
The happiest thoughts are those
That carry us back to the simple joys
And the sweetness of life's repose.

A simple love and a simple trust
And a simple duty done;
Are truer torches to light to death
Than a whole world's victories won.
—W. Wilfred Campbell.

Bag for Hot Water Bottle

A cover for the hot water bag may be made from Turkish toweling. Shape the bag at bottom and sides to fit the bottle, but leave the top straight. Sew the cover up as a bag, leaving the top open. Make crocheted eyelets of blue floss around the neck of bag, and run through them a white cord for draw strings. If the strings from one side are run



entirely around the bag and out at the beginning eyelet, and the strings on the other side the same, it can be drawn up easily. Embroider an initial or small design in blue floss on one side.

Mrs. W. E. Boone.

Denton, Md.

An Easy Way to Empty Tubs

I have found an easy way to empty water without having to lift the tub or dip the water out. I took a piece of rubber hose about 2 yards long, immersed all of it in the water, applied my finger closely to one end of the hose to keep the air out while I lowered that end below the level of the tub, then removed my finger, and the water flowed out of the tub. It works on the principle of a syphon.

Mrs. M. K.

Good Furniture Polish

A recipe for furniture polish used for many years in a furniture store calls for equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and cider vinegar. Put into a bottle and shake till of a creamy consistency and always shake well before using. Apply with a soft cloth and use a second cloth for polishing. This polish is also good to use on buggies or carriages after washing.

Mrs. C. E. D.

R. 2, Hartford, Kan.

When washing in cold weather, pin the small articles, cuffs, collars, handkerchiefs and such things, to a sheet or some other large piece before going out to hang up the clothes. It will save cold fingers.

Mrs. D. M.

Oswego, Kan.

Always sprinkle a little flour over eggs when you break them into the skillet for frying and you will not be bothered by the grease popping.



KNOX JELLIED PRUNES

Wash 1/2 lb. prunes and when thoroughly cleaned soak for several hours in 2 cups cold water, and cook in same water until soft; remove prunes, stone and cut in quarters. To prune water add enough boiling water to make 2 cups. Soak 1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in 1/2 cup cold water, dissolve in hot prune water, add 1 cup sugar and 1/4 cup lemon juice, then strain, add prunes. Dip mold in cold water, fill with above mixture and set in cold place to harden. Stir twice while cooling to prevent prunes from settling. Serve with sugar and cream.

You never tasted a better dessert than this one made with prunes, sugar and

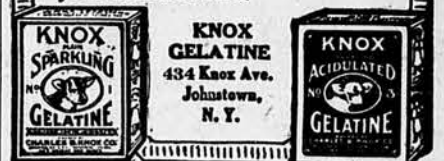
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SPARKLING
GELATINE

(It is Granulated)

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The Rayo has no dampers to open and waste heat. It regulates itself automatically by cutting down or increasing the size of the flame flame. That saves gallons and gallons of oil. 31 hatches on one gallon.

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Hatch Them in Incubators

Relieve Hens of Unnecessary Drudgery and Get More Eggs

BY V. V. DETWILER



ONE OF the most profitable investments that can be made by a poultry grower, is the purchase of an incubator. If an "egg-laying" machine was put on the market, it would have a tremendous sale. The incubator produces the same results as such a machine, because it relieves the hen of the drudgery of sitting, and affords her an opportunity to produce eggs.

The fact that hen labor is more expensive than incubator labor is not the greatest argument for the use of incubators. You can set an incubator as early in the spring as you wish, but you set a hen when she gets ready, not before. The early hatched chickens are the ones that can be put on the market when high prices are being paid. Pullets that lay in the fall and early winter, were hatched early. The early hatches are the ones that suffer the least from vermin. In fact it seems that everything is in favor of early chickens, except the hens.

Don't Hatch With Hens.

When hens are used for hatching, the broods come off in small numbers, usually scattered all through the spring and summer. With the incubator hatching and brooding may be done in such a short time it will not interfere with other work of the season. It is about as easy to care for a hundred chicks from the machine as a dozen from one hen.

Both hens and incubators are used on many farms. A few hens are set at the time the incubator is started, and all the chicks are given to the hens to rear.

When you buy a machine, always study well the directions for running it. The careful operator often obtains larger hatches from a cheap machine than the careless person does from a high-priced one.

Buy Good Incubators.

If you wish to buy an incubator for the coming season, it will be wise to get one as soon as possible. Test out the incubator and be sure that you understand how to run it. Do this before filling the machine with eggs.

It is not necessary to buy one of the highest priced machines on the market, in order to get a satisfactory one. There is no wisdom, however, in trying to save money by buying a cheap incubator. Its cost is really a small matter, compared to the value of the eggs to be hatched.

You should consider carefully what size machine to buy. One that will hold 100 to 150 eggs is a convenient size for a person with a small flock of chickens. Some persons prefer two machines that size, rather than one twice as large. I know a woman who hatches 20,000 chicks a year, and she always uses 200-egg machines. Probably most persons who hatch large numbers of chickens prefer to have machines somewhat larger than that.

For the man who makes poultry merely a side line and has only one incubator, the best place to run it is in an unused room of the house or in the cellar. The mistake is frequently made of putting the machine in one of the rooms that are in use and in which the temperature varies materially, on account of variation in heat from stove or furnace, and the opening and closing of doors and windows. The object should be to set the incubator in a location where the temperature is as nearly constant as it is possible to have it, and where there is ventilation. A cellar that can be provided with good ventilation is an ideal location. Muslin substituted for windows provides a very good means of ventilation.

The temperature of an incubator filled with eggs should be kept about 103 degrees. First start the machine and see if you can regulate the lamp and tem-

perature so that a regular heat will be maintained day and night. The regulator must be set according to directions and must not be changed after once in good working order. Let the machine run two days and if it is found that a constant heat can be held, place the eggs in it. The eggs, of course, will be colder than the inside temperature of the incubator, and when they are placed in it the inside temperature will drop and remain low until the eggs have become warmed all through. Do not turn up the wick to increase the heat when the first temperature drops, but wait for the temperature to rise gradually.

Testing the eggs may begin about the fifth day. All eggs showing clear then are infertile and should be removed. If there are any doubtful ones they may be left a day or two longer and then tested again. Another testing should follow about a week before the end of the hatch. A clean lamp and well-trimmed wick have a great deal to do with keeping the temperature uniform.

The makers of the incubator you buy know its peculiarities, and it is a safe plan to follow their directions carefully. The permanent success of any company depends on the satisfaction given by its machines, so you may feel free to call on your incubator company for advice. They will be glad to help you.

It Seldom Pays to Doctor

BY DR. C. R. WATSON,
Miller, Neb.

It seldom pays to doctor a fowl which has been seriously sick for any length of time. If you should be successful in curing the disease, it would not be safe to use this bird in the breeding pens. It is much more important for the beginner in the poultry business to know how to prevent disease than how to cure, or attempt to treat it. In the majority of cases, disease can be prevented by good care and management in the exercise of ordinary common sense. Should your birds become diseased, examine your methods of management, premises, houses, feed and method of feeding, and remove the cause. Clean up the premises, disinfect, white-wash the houses, scald the drinking vessels or wash them in an antiseptic solution. In case your birds become seriously ill, the best thing to do is to kill every sick bird and burn the carcasses. There is one rule that you should follow; that is never to let a sick bird die on your premises. Kill it and burn the carcass before it reaches that stage.

Skin of Dry-Picked Poultry

The skin of a chicken will tell the housewife whether the bird has been properly "dry" picked and "air-chilled" or whether it has been "scalded" in order to remove the feathers. The skin of a dry-picked chicken is flexible, translucent, with the feather papillae plainly visible, and short hairs which have to be removed by singeing. If a chicken has been scalded the skin is hard, thick, close to the muscles underneath, and almost free from these hairs. The skin of a dry-picked chicken which has been chilled in water has lost the powdery look which is characteristic, and is shiny, thicker than when air-chilled, and it is scarcely possible to see the pink muscles underneath as one should be able to do. A water-chilled chicken is also a fraud to the buyer, because it absorbs water, which is charged for at chicken prices.

Housewives should insist on a dry-picked chicken, because any wetting of a chicken, and especially scalding, lessens or destroys the delicate flavor of the meat.

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John Bowen, Littleton, Colo., Colorado Poultry Pioneers Association.

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Queen Incubator Co. 131 Bryan Ave., Lincoln, Nebraska

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 958 Farmer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells how to prevent a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 50 per cent of every batch. All poultry men should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

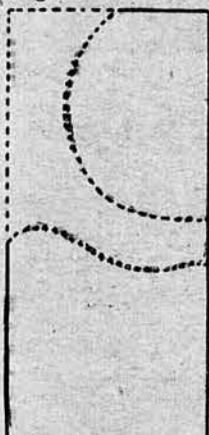
Doing Over Dolly's Bedroom

All That is Needed is Pasteboard, Paper and Glue

BY REBECCA DEMING MOORE

WITH THE help of some cast off paper boxes, and a roll of crepe paper of dainty design, Dolly may have a wonderful new canopy bed to lie upon, a comfortable wing chair for lazy minutes, and a pretty dressing table, without troubling the furniture dealer or the upholsterer in the least.

The bed is a big one, with four posters and a canopy over head. This is the way to make it. Choose two clean pasteboard boxes about 14 inches long, 9 inches wide and 3 inches deep. Set the cover of one box inside of the box like the tray of a trunk. As the cover is larger than the bottom, it must be cut down so that it fits in tightly.



Side of Box. Cut on Dotted Lines.

Strip off one of the short ends of the cover and cut off about $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch. It will fit nicely now and make a place for the bed clothes under which Dolly is to lie. Take the bottom of the other box apart and cut from it 4 strips an inch wide and 14 inches long for the posters. Cover them neatly with plain brown paper, wrapping paper will do, to imitate wood. Set them upright at the four corners and paste them very firmly, or sew with a coarse needle and strong thread. The cover of the other box placed with the edges downward on the top of the four posters makes the canopy. But before pasting it firmly, the bedstead must be made dainty. For the decoration, cut a strip of crepe paper as wide as the box is deep and long enough to cover all four sides. A third more than the straight measurement will be just right. Gather it on one edge and paste in position. Cover the top of the canopy with the paper and the edges with a frill. Set the canopy on the four posters and fasten it with stitches or glue. The bed is now ready to be made up with dolly's sheets and pillows. If figured paper is used for the trimmings, a spread of plain white makes a pretty contrast.

A shoe box is very easily turned into a comfortable wing chair. Take off one of the short ends of the bottom of the box and shape the sides like the picture. Part of the cover makes the seat. The strip should be long enough for the seat and to cover the open space at the bottom. Leave the sides of the cover on the part for the seat to use as a support. The strip is creased and bent for the seat and lower front of the chair. Before putting the chair together, the back, sides and seat must be upholstered. Cut cotton wadding just the same size as the parts to be covered and paper large enough to paste over on the reverse sides. When the covering is smooth and in place, thread a coarse needle with twist the same color as the figure in the paper and take stitches through to imitate the tacking in real furniture. Next the outside of the chair is covered with more paper laid on smoothly. Glue the seat in place and

finish the chair with a frill around the bottom from the seat down.

Another shoe box is needed for Dolly's dressing table. Cut the bottom part of the box in halves and glue the two sections together side by side with the two short ends up. Cut a piece of white crepe paper a little larger than the top of the dresser and paste it at the edges. Then cover the pasting as well as the open front with a frill of the figured paper. Make shelves from the pieces of the box cover for dolly's belongings. When Dolly's brush and comb and other toilet articles are arranged on the top and a little mirror draped with paper hung on the wall behind, she will have the daintiest of dressing tables.

A box couch is a very easy piece of furniture to make. It is useful as a window seat and will also hold Dolly's dresses.

Cut a piece of cotton wadding the size of the top of another shoe box. Lay a piece of crepe paper a little larger over this and paste it down on the sides. Tack the top as you did with the chair seat and back. Make a ruffle of the paper just the right depth to reach the floor when it is pasted on the edges of the cover placed on the box. Make some cushions from two or three squares of plain paper stuffed with cotton and the couch is complete.

Edith Rides to School

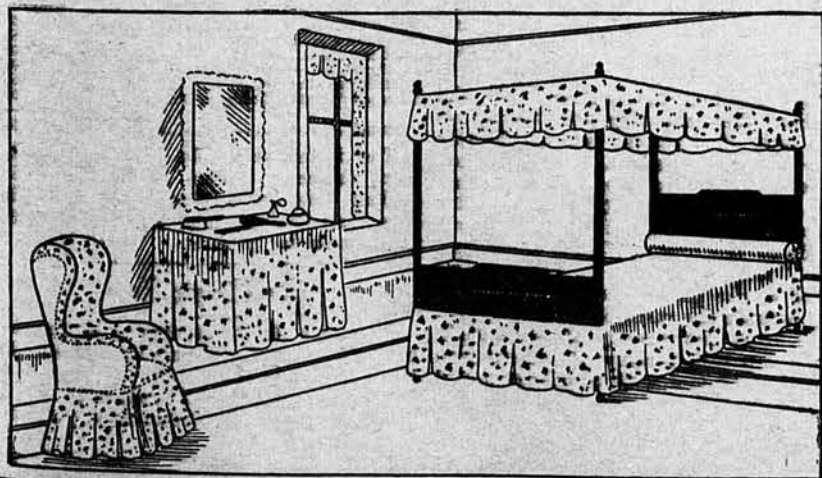
My pet is a burro. Her name is Jude. Both she and I are 11 years old. She has several tricks and is very useful. One of her tricks is begging for food, another is chasing anyone that she sees chewing a piece of bread. On a stormy evening she will go up to the barn and try to open the door; if she sees anyone she will bray to them as much as to say, "Open the door for me." My two little brothers and I ride her to school. After we get home from school we hitch her to a sled and haul grain to the hogs. We keep her in the barn at night; she weighs 500 pounds and is strong for her weight. I could not get along without my burro.

Edith Mae Rasdon.

R. 6, Guymon, Okla.

What Can You Make?

How many of you boys and girls ever made your own toys at home? Maybe it was a rag doll, or a puzzle, or a toy bedstead or bureau, or a kite or a sled, or a game of checkers. Things we make our very own selves are always heaps more fun than the ones we have to buy. These cold winter days when you can't go outdoors much are the best sort of time to make things in the house. Write us a letter and tell what you have made so that other boys and girls may learn to make them too. Give the directions plainly, and make any drawings that are needed to show how the thing goes together. For the best letter received before February 1 we will send a prize of 50 cents. For the second best letter there will be a good story book, and for the next five there will be packages of post cards, if they are written by boys, or a beautiful paper doll if the writer is a girl. Address your letters to the Children's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Wouldn't Your Doll Be Happy with a Bedroom like This? Make One for Her Some Stormy Saturday and See How Pleased She'll Be.

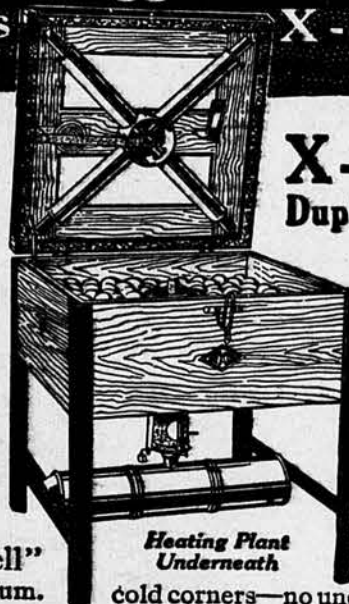


Between the Egg and the Chick
Stands X-Ray

X-RAY

Vapor Generator

converts the dry heat from lamp underneath into a mild, moist heat of the exact temperature and humidity for the perfect hatch. Reduces the number of "dead-in-the-shell" chicks to a minimum.



Heating Plant Underneath

X-RAY

Duplex Heater

distributes the gentle, moist heat with positive certainty and absolute equality to every point in the hatching chamber upon a perfectly level tray. No cold corners—no unequal heating.

Only One Filling of Oil to the Hatch

THINK what it means to be relieved of the disagreeable task of filling your incubator lamp every day. With the X-Ray you fill the big tank just once—at the beginning of the hatch. It saves oil—a gallon runs the hatch—saves work, saves worry. The

X-Ray Incubator

is the original incubator with heating plant in the center, underneath, where it should be. And every year it leads in important improvements. It is today the perfect incubator of the centrally-heated type. No other incubator is so scientifically built to produce perfect hatches. Reports from the many thousands of X-Ray users in all parts of the United States positively prove this. Join them—use an X-Ray yourself. Get big hatches that pay.

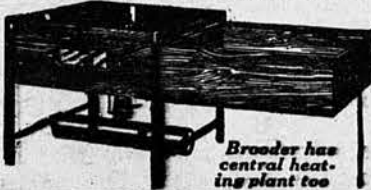
Send for Our Fine Free Book
No. 47

Your name and address brings it. Get all the facts, illustrations and full descriptions of the X-Ray's fifteen special features. The book shows how the X-Ray duplex heater insures even heat and for the first time in incubator history makes practicable a level egg tray—how the mildly moist heat, the hatching heat of a mother hen is

produced—and with it you see how the central heating principle is correctly applied.

Low Prices—Express Prepaid

With book, come low X-Ray prices and our new liberal offer to ship incubator by express at our expense to practically all points. No additional charge. We start your machine to you the very day your order is received. Wherever there is local delivery the express brings your X-Ray right to your door. It may mean an extra hatch to get your incubator just as soon as the express can bring it. And that means extra profits for you.



Brooder has central heating plant too

Free Book Tells All
Write TODAY—Ask for No. 47

X-Ray Incubator Co., Des Moines, Iowa

SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Hundreds of amazing bargains! Write now for free copy of our new catalog, with life-like pictures of harness, saddles, bridles, blankets, bits, etc.

Special Offer

Here's a dandy extra heavy copper riveted halter, 12" high wide, sells for \$1.50 everywhere; our special offer \$1

—Prepaid—

We Prepay the Freight

Save you from 30 to 50 per cent, guarantee our goods for two years, refund on the minute if goods don't suit you. Send goods with privilege of examination. Get catalog TODAY—it's free for the asking—and see our wonderful direct-from-maker bargains.

H. & M. Harness Shop, Dept. K, St. Joseph, Mo.

White Rocks Champions Prize Winners

Special prices, cockerels \$3.00, Pullets \$2.00. Eggs \$7.50 per 100. Order direct from this ad. White's White Rock Farm, Chanute, Kan.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$25 to \$100 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, Box 6, 400 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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World's Champion

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"In 25 World's Greatest Matches Belle City Won With Perfect Hatches"

SEND for my new big free book, **"Hatching Facts,"** today. The whole wonderful story told by the winners themselves. Book gives all facts—proofs—particulars—shows 100 actual photographs of prize-winning hatches—gives full description and great, big illustrations of incubator and brooder in actual colors, tells you why World's Champion is—*"An outfit made for hatching that there's no such thing as matching."* 402,000 in use—the kind used by the U. S. Government and leading Agricultural Colleges—the kind that won the Gold Lined Silver "Tycos" Cup—the kind that will win big success and cash profits for you.

Belle City Incubators and Brooders

"Add a money-making charm to the poorly paying farm"

My book, "Hatching Facts," shows money-making opportunities for every man, woman, boy or girl. With it comes my low price—same as last year—freight prepaid—my 1-2-3-months' home test—my ten-year personal money-back guaranty—my

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Conditions so easy anyone may receive biggest pay
Biggest Chance Anyone Ever Had to
Make Extra Money with a Hatching Outfit

Learn how I paid one Belle City user \$156.25, another \$50.00, two others each \$45.00 and many others from \$33.00 down. Learn how thousands have made big hatches and cash profits with my 25 Times World's Champion Belle City Incubator—how my World Famous Belle City Brooder saves the chicks and raises the highest percentage—how you can make the most money out of poultry this year whether you go into it on a large or a small scale. Write to me today. Address Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box J21 Racine, Wis.

"Simply beats the dickens how it hatches out the chickens"



Get My 1-2-3-Months' Home Test Offer Freight Prepaid

I Ship Quick from Kansas City, Buffalo, Minneapolis and Racine

THE GOOD JUDGE FEARS THE WOODMAN'S LIFE

YOU ARE NOT GOING DOWN THERE FOR THAT POUCH I DROPPED.

IF ITS THE REAL TOBACCO CHEW, YOU JUST BET I AM

MAN you are not alone in your desire for a clean, small chew that will give you tobacco satisfaction.

W-B CUT Chewing—the Real Tobacco Chew, now cut, long shred—is what you want. A small chew satisfies you better and lasts longer than twice the money will buy in the ordinary kind. You can tell by a quality test that it is the Real Tobacco Chew.

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

Made by WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY, 50 Union Square, New York City

Cut Your Footwear Expense

Elephant Head Rubber Boots outlast the ordinary kind. You cut down footwear expense, because you buy less often.

Every seam and wearing point is reinforced. Made in all lengths. Always look for the Elephant's Head. Sold by square dealers.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO., Woonsocket, R. I.



WOONSOCKET ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS

Well Built Umbrella Rack

This Is an Easy Piece to Make—There are No Difficult Joints

BY DAVID KRATZER

THE umbrella rack shown here is useful, looks well, and yet is very simply constructed. It should be made of some hard wood, preferably oak, either plain or quartered to suit your taste. If you are near a planing mill, have all the pieces mill planed and cut to length. This will save much work.

This is a list of the required stock:

- 4 pieces $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 28 inches.
- 4 pieces $\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 4 pieces $\frac{7}{8}$ by 3 by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 4 pieces $\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 2 pieces $\frac{7}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
- 4 pieces $\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ by 14 inches.
- 1 piece $\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

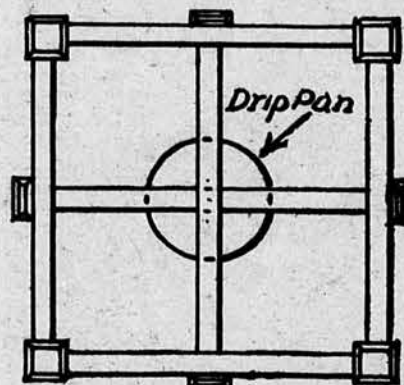
Begin work by squaring up the posts to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches square and 28 inches long. Plane off just enough to remove the mill marks, the plane being set very shallow. After having squared all the posts, cut a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch bevel on all four sides as indicated in the drawing. Next measure 28 inches from the top, square a line around the post and saw to the line. Repeat until all the posts are cut to size.

The next step is to lay out all the mortises in the legs. This requires accuracy. Beginning at the top of one leg, measure down $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, draw a line across side, then draw another line in the same manner 2 inches from this one. Next measure down $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the last line drawn and still another line 1 inch below this one.

Now draw a line $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches up from the bottom, then draw another line 2 inches from this one, thus locating the positions of all the mortises. Having drawn all lines across one face, lay the

outside, gauge on each end of each rail. Then set the gauge to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch and from the same side repeat the process.

Upon the accuracy of the following operations depends largely the success of your work. Saw to line down to the gauge lines just drawn, and with mallet and chisel remove the waste from each end. In order to make the tenons



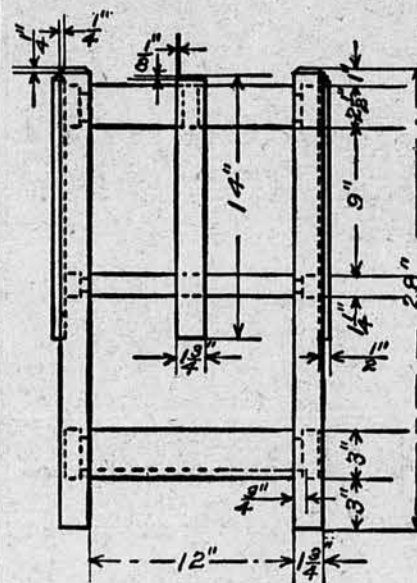
Top View of the Rack.

fit the mortises, cut off $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from all sides of each tenon on the top and middle rails. This forms a shoulder to help make a perfect fit in the mortises. Remove $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the same manner from the bottom rails. Fit each tenon into its mortise and mark each mortise and tenon with some mark so as not to have two tenons fit the same mortise.

Having all mortises and tenons cut and fit, glue and clamp one side up square, being sure there is no twist, and that the legs are parallel to each other. Glue up the opposite side and let stand about 12 hours to give the glue time to harden. After hardening glue the two sides together, observing the same precaution.

While the glue is setting, prepare the cross pieces for the top. Make half lap joint being careful to have the pieces at right angles to each other, and the ends at the same distance from the center and long enough to fit snugly between the top rails as shown in the drawing. Place into position, and with either screw or finishing nails fasten into place. Prepare the bottom $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches square and cut a round hole in the center to suit the size of the drip pan. Cut the four slats to the dimensions shown and nail these in position.

Now comes the finish. Remove all surplus glue, scrape and sandpaper well. Select a stain to suit your taste, and apply according to the directions found on the can.



Here Is the Working Drawing.

legs on the bench, side by side, the bottom ends being even, and extend all the lines across the faces. On an adjacent side extend all lines on that face. This locates all the mortises on all the legs.

The next step will be to get the widths of the mortises. Set the marking gauge to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch and from the unmarked sides gauge a line between the lines drawn across the faces, where the mortises are to be. Repeat on all four of the legs. Next set the gauge to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch and repeat the operation from the same unmarked sides. This gives a mortise $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Care must be taken that you do not make two legs for the same corner.

After marking the outlines of the mortises, the next step will be to cut them out. The easiest way to do this is to take a brace and a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch bit and carefully bore a series of holes $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, being sure to let the holes cut each other. Do not let the bit cut outside of the lines. With a chisel and mallet, trim the sides of the mortise square to the gauge lines.

To prepare the rails, plane all the mill marks from the various pieces. Begin with a top rail, measure $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the end and with a trisquare and pencil extend the line on the four sides. Measure 12 inches from this line and square another line in the same manner. Repeat this for all the rails. Next set your marking gauge to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, and from the side you wish to be the

Farmers Got the Twine

Farmers' unions and granges obtained considerably more than half of the 2,539,855 pounds of twine sold from the penitentiary twine plant in the latest wheat season, according to a report from C. K. Landis, chief clerk of the prison twine plant. Jobbers obtained only 40,000 pounds, less than 2 per cent of the whole. The output for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, was 2,539,855 pounds.

The "wheat twine" sold from the penitentiary last season was divided as follows:

	Pounds.
Farmers' unions	1,164,150
Granges	446,050
Jobbers	40,000
Dealers	653,200
Individual farmers	53,455
Farmers' Union Jobbers' associations	183,000
Total	2,539,855

The twine was sold to dealers, jobbers, farmers' unions and granges, in carload lots, for 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, to those in less than carload lots, 7 cents, and to individuals for 8 cents.

Good Logic, Too

Five-year-old Frank was of an inquiring turn of mind, and one day he went to his mother and said:

"Mamma, what am I made of?"

"Why, dearie, the Bible says you are made of dust."

"Well, then, mamma, I should think that if I am made of dust I would get awfully muddy inside when I drink."

Every Kansas Farmer Should Read This Announcement

For it tells of a Great Land Opening that will enable a farmer at a glance to make up his mind whether or not this is an opportunity for him to build a Better Home—Earn a Better Living and Lead a Better Life than he is now doing.

When the United States Government throws open its lands for settlement, the people recognize the great opportunity; and filing applications often outnumber possible claims at the ratio of 100 to 1. There is a reason for this, and this reason is: "The American farmer knows the value of a new country and new land." This announcement is very similar to a Government enterprise in this respect.

Suppose you could transplant your farm, with the very surroundings amid which you have lived for so many years, to a newer climate where your acreage might produce for you three crops per year. Wouldn't you gladly embrace the opportunity? The land we want to tell you about is located in Beauregard Parish (County), Southwestern Louisiana. These lands lie high, are naturally well drained and are virgin in every sense of the word. No plow has ever pierced the breast of the acres we will soon throw open for settlement. No farmer has ever taken from this soil any of its pristine value. Beauregard Parish (County), around that great center known as the De Ridder, Ludington and Bonami District, enjoys all the sterling qualities of the famous state of Louisiana, without suffering from the drawbacks which have obtained in the past in other regions of this noble state. Beauregard Parish lies in the very heart of what is known as the Ozone Belt of Louisiana's famous highlands. Singularly free is this region from rigorous climate and the effects of stagnant water. There is no river overflow, nor backwater to create swamps. To the ordinary farmer of the state, except for new delightful foliage of trees, plants, etc., the contour of this section would remind him of his own land.

Corn has become Louisiana's staple product, in point of acreage devoted to it, and quality produced. From a yield of 19,516,500 bushels in 1913, it has increased to more than 48,000,000 bushels in the year just passed. There is a reason for this enormous development—and that reason is the influx of Northern farmers into this wonderful state.

It is said that Louisiana has more miles of navigable streams than any other state in the Union. Its lands consist of 29,610,000 acres, which were once gigantic forests. Louisiana has been slower in developing, than those farm regions where lumber was not necessary to remove, in order that such lands might be cultivated. The fame of Louisiana, the building of railroads through the heart of the forests, the ever increasing demand for its excellent lumber, has, year after year, thrown open for settlement great quantities of virgin farm land; and each year finds the total of taxation in the state sufficient to enable the great parishes—which are the same as Northern counties—to extend the work of improvement into all lines such as roads, schools, extension work, etc. If you could go to De Ridder today, with some of your school commissioners, and see there what Beauregard Parish is doing in the matter of school work, you would surprise and even shame your own county in this regard.

The United States Government has established an Agricultural Field Agent in this section at De Ridder; the Parish (County) Commissioners and Principals of schools are extending the work of agriculture to the school room. The children are gathered together from great distances by County conveyances, and thus carried to school. No condition of time, distance nor climate stands in the way of education in this great region.

THESE LANDS

Let us tell you briefly something of the lands, about which we want to focus your attention in this announcement. The timber from these lands has been removed by Long-Bell Lumber Company operations. Most of this timber has been cut off for a period of five years. It is a well known fact that, when land is exposed that has been tree-covered, and the trees taken from the soil, such land passes through a reconstruction period. It becomes sick, so to speak, and the chemical forces within it set to work to build up a newer, better soil. Gradually it turns itself over and over. It takes time to do this, and the great difficulty has been, with

land of this character, that agriculture follows too closely behind the woodman's ax. In this region, however, sufficient time has passed to prepare the soil for the plow. Here, to this very spot, great transportation companies have been attracted by the traffic of lumber. Three great railroads traverse this fertile Parish now, while lumber railroads form a network of lines between them. To the South, sixty-five miles "as the crow flies," lies the great Gulf of Mexico. Its windtemper the atmosphere to a point one hundred miles inland. At night this cooling Gulf wind enables one to sleep during the hottest part of the summer with comfort, and the same wind that acts as a shield in the summer throws a protecting blanket over this region during the fall and winter months. It is a sort of an air cushion that stands the buffeting of the air currents hurled upon it from the North, East and West.

LARGE CAPITAL AND FARMS

There is approximately from twelve to sixteen years' more work for the lumber mills in Louisiana. The rail-

road, such crops as oranges, kumquats, figs, grapes, pecans, vegetables, melons, ground fruits, etc., which will swell his opportunity to make a small acreage, with ordinary effort, yield tremendously.

This Company is a sister corporation to the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which concern needs no introduction to the American people, as it has no superior in the lumber business of our land. Any financial institution—no matter where you are located—has the means at hand to determine the value of the Long-Bell Lumber Company's name. The same excellence which obtains with this company will be the steadfast rule of the Long-Bell Farm Land Corporation, whose lands we are now describing. This being an assured fact, that which is to follow should be of particular appeal to everyone.

OUR PLAN

It is our purpose to throw open for settlement 100,000 acres during the year 1916; 100,000 acres during the year 1917; to be followed by an additional 100,000 acres in 1918. The first

no idlers, nor people fascinated with false dreams. We want men and women who are as good as the soil and climate. No matter how rich the land, science always finds that a certain proportion of mankind fails under any and all conditions. A great worker of this country, connected with the United States Agricultural Department said of the Southern land: "Seventy-five per cent of the value of the South is climate; fifteen per cent soil, and ten per cent man; but if you do not give the soil and the climate the ten per cent man-quality, the South cannot take advantage of the remaining ninety per cent of its producing value."

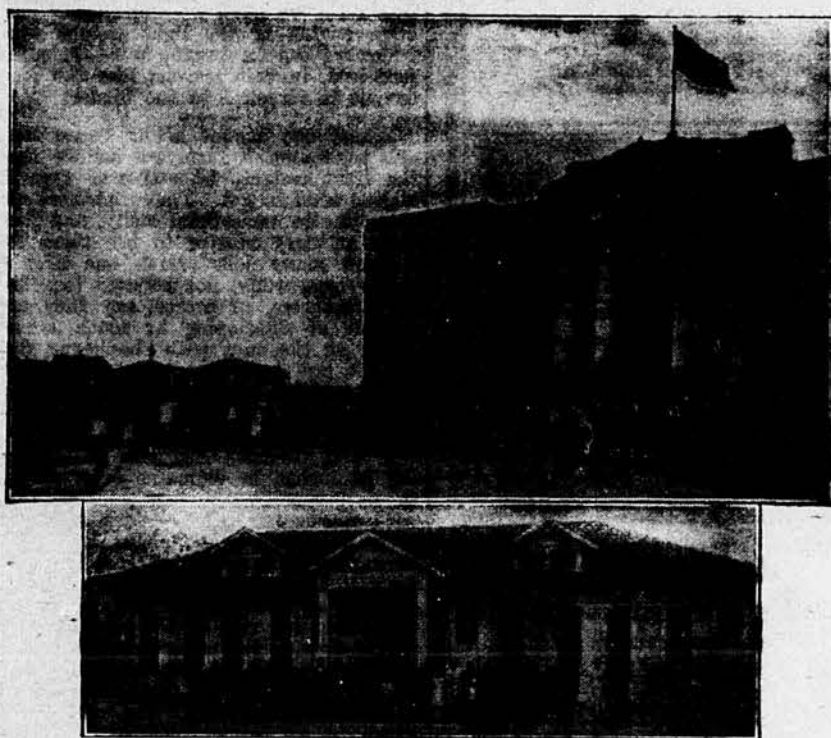
We want to free this announcement of any glamor or imagination that will paint landscapes in the brain of the cool and collected man; and thus away his judgment against his real duties to himself, his family and his future. On the other hand, we do not want stable, competent, equipped Northern farmers to confuse this project with some kind of colonization work that has been carried on in the South in the past—to a failure.

This Company reserves the right to know as much about its colonists as its colonists desire to know about it. This may sound like high-handedness. But we know the effect of "one bad apple in the barrel." We know that one failure among twenty or thirty strictly energetic settlers breeds discontent, and we do not intend to let a man, who is not equipped for success, run headlong upon the rocks of his own ignorance.

This land will be sold at a remarkable figure, and upon very interesting terms. When you read the announcement of our plan you will be convinced that the Company has struck the very keynote to the needs of land development. The first requirement will be that the settler is allowed as much use of his money as is possible. Land payments will not be allowed to exhaust development funds. He will receive from the Company all the co-operation that may be expected, to bring about the successful tilling of his acres. The Company has a demonstration farm where the question of soil has already been proven, and where the Company's expert is equipped to illustrate his words by growing tests made over a period of eight years. You can see his success with your own eyes. Every need of the very acres and the very soil upon which a settler will locate has been solved already by this Company. Having accomplished these things to our own satisfaction, we are prepared to place the right kind of men and women on the land, at terms that should enable them to pay for the land out of its earnings. Possession will be granted at once after first payment. By reading our great announcement in this paper on the 29th day of Jan., 1916, you will learn exactly what these terms are and no word of ours will be necessary to show you the value of your opportunity. You can see it at a glance.

You must rest assured that everything stated in this announcement is stated by a commercial enterprise whose influence, in the business world, is so well established that your own banker will prove to be as large a testimonial as anyone would care to offer. To the curiosity seeker, the skeptic, the pessimist or the idler, we have nothing to offer. To the man who knows farm conditions, whose judgment has led him to success in the past, and to hope of continuous success in the future, we do want to appeal—and we want to appeal as strongly as we may. This land will all be sold, and sold to the right kind of people; and these people will be successful. If you are one of such, then we want to call your attention particularly to the issue of this publication which will appear on the 29th day of Jan., 1916. We want you to read this issue and to act on it at once. It will have an offer that will be very attractive to everyone, provided he is alive to opportunity and takes time by the forelock. If, for any reason, you believe you will not see this issue, then by all means clip the coupon below and send to us NOW. We will place your name on our mailing list and send our literature to you. In this literature you will receive not only the same facts contained in our announcement, but you will obtain photographs and reproductions of the very sights you will view when you go down to visit the lands of this Company. We will keep your name and send this literature to you so that it will arrive, wherever you desire it to arrive, at approximately the same time as our announcement in this publication. In this way we will give you an equal advantage with the thousands of persons who will anxiously await the data pertaining to this New Land Opening in Louisiana.

Here Is Prosperity Proof!



Upper photo illustrates High School Building at De Ridder, La. Lower photo is a typical district school of the section.

roads have followed the saw mill and logging camps. Great capital is soon to be shorn of its earning power derived from the products of the forest. Capital has realized this fact; the United States Government has realized it; the State of Louisiana has realized it. We then find that all the large influences and financial interests have really awakened to the necessity of placing crops where once stood the forest tree.

MIXED FARMING AND READY MONEY

The charm of this section lies in a great degree with the fact that the Northern farmer can grow corn, oats, hay, the clovers, velvet beans, cow peas and other legumes, and with less competition, than in almost any section of the North. There is need for the dairy cow; there is a crying need for pork and sheep; and, while all these necessities await only the man-quality to bring them into profitable being, there is the climate which makes possible the planting around a man's home of a few of the semi-tropical staples as by-products to his

block of land, 100,000 acres, will be offered under our plan of settlement in about thirty days. We are today making this announcement in many sections of this country to the American farmer. We have so timed this publicity that the public will have identical opportunity for investigation at the same hour. In other words, the man who lives in the State of Washington will have the same opportunity under our unique plan of selling, as the man in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. We have a UNIQUE plan, but because of the very fact stated above, we cannot unfold this plan in this publication, at this early date. All that we can do is to call your attention to our announcement in full, which will appear in the columns of this paper on the 29th day of January, 1916. It is our purpose to sell these lands in blocks of 40, 80, 120 and 160 acres. We will sell no land to any man unless we are assured that such an individual has the means to improve his land, and to cover his expenses for such a period until the farm can return to him a profit necessary to the work of making virgin acres—a producing farm. We want

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Engines Help With Wheat

The Butchering is Done—Three Rousing Cheers

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

GETTING up some wood and doing other important midwinter jobs has been the work on this farm for the last few days. This has, of course, kept us out of the field but anxious as we are to get all the winter plowing done, we have no desire to have an old North-westerner catch us without a good supply of fuel.



Along the creeks is an abundance of dry drift-wood which may be had for the asking and we got our fuel from this source. This consists of Red and White elm and quite a lot of oak, which all makes good fuel after it is worked up. If one depends upon the axe and buck saw as a means of converting it into stove wood the task is a tedious one but if a power saw is available the job is soon over with. On this farm we have a 4-horsepower gasoline engine of the light weight type which we use for sawing wood, grinding feed and, in wet seasons like the past one, it is attached to the binder.

Where one cannot afford more than one engine on a farm we believe that the light weight, 4-horsepower type is a good kind to get. Their lightness enables one to move them easily, and thus it is an easy matter to use them for a good many jobs which one of the heavy type would not be used for. The manufacturers, of course, say they are capable of developing as much horsepower as the ones with the heavy fly-wheels but our experience with both kinds has led us to rather doubt this assertion.

A well seasoned Red elm or hickory log 12 inches in diameter is a pretty tough proposition to saw and we find with our engine and a 24-inch saw that it is necessary, when about half way through a timber of that size to withdraw it from the saw and give the engine an opportunity to pick up speed, while the saw rigs in the neighborhood equipped with the other type engine of the same rated horsepower will pull a 28-inch saw through the same timber without any apparent loss of speed which is, we think, conclusive evidence of the superior power of the heavy type. Still we are an admirer of the light type and until the time comes when we can afford more than one engine we shall stick to it. For grinding feed, pumping water or running the washer or binder they have ample power and seem to fill all requirements as well as one could wish. Some farmers think this type is rather extravagant in the use of gasoline and they may be right but the engine on this farm has been repeatedly run for 10 hours on 4 gallons of fuel. We are not informed as to the quantity of gasoline the heavy types of engines require for a run of this length but if they do it with a smaller fuel consumption than this the owner is getting cheap power.

This engine, like all of the light type engines, is of the vertical construction and when we purchased it the lubricator was set to inject the oil for cylinder lubrication, into one side of the cylinder. For a time we had a great deal of trouble with the engine heating, due to the fact that the cylinder was running dry on one side. We were at a loss as to how to remedy it until a friend, who had a motor car, told us to try mixing our

engine oil with the gasoline, 1 pint of the oil to 5 gallons of gasoline. We did so and have had no trouble with the engine heating since.

By the aid of this engine one field of wheat on this farm was harvested when the ground was so soft that seven good horses had a difficult time in pulling the binder. The bull-wheel tracks are yet, in many places, a foot deep and somewhat wider and are looming up as a difficulty to be contended with in the preparation of the ground for next year's crop. After the wheat was cut the cockleburrs, that had been dormant for years, came up in patches over the entire field. When they had attained some size the mower was resorted to as a means of putting an end to them but the unevenness of the ground made it impossible to get all of them consequently a vast number went to seed, a fact we dislike very much. This field we are planning to list as we believe listing will afford a better opportunity for combatting the burrs which are sure to put in their appearance. But getting the ground ready to list is what seems to be the biggest problem. The wheel tracks cannot be filled by disking and to plow the field deep enough to fill them would make deep listing necessary. Shallow listing following deep plowing would give an excellent opportunity for the weeds to come up in the row along with the crop. So after looking over the situation we have decided to take the gang plow and plow this field shallow, not more than 2½ or 3 inches deep. Then we believe we can get hold of enough dirt with the disk to fill these wheel tracks and then by listing just a trifle deeper than the ground was plowed we hope to have the weeds in such a shape as to be easily killed. No doubt there are many fields like this throughout the state and persons who know how to handle them, owing to previous experience, but we will confess it is new to us.

We notice, in traveling over the neighborhood, that some farmers are listing their ground for oats. To one who has never tried this method of putting in oats the system might appear slipshod but after having tried it ourselves we like it quite well as the lister ridges, provided the ground is listed in the fall, hold the snow and thus supply the soil with an abundance of moisture to sprout and grow the oats until they reach a considerable size. But if the person, who has never tried the listing method, does so in the belief that he is saving some work he is doomed to disappointment for our experience has been that it is a slow method of preparing a seedbed for oats, or other small grains, owing to the numerous workings that are required to get the ground in proper condition for drilling.

For oats we usually list in the fall or early winter and let the soil stay that way until the middle of February or the first of March. The freezes have by that time disintegrated the soil throughout the entire ridge and when it is again listed it is reduced to a thoroughly pulverized state. It is then leveled with a 2-row monitor followed by double disking and thorough harrowing and it is then ready for seeding. Frequently one sees a field of oats



A Well Shaped Ham.

(Continued on Page 22.)

Beats the World for Butter

Duchess Skylark Ormsby Produced More Than 1,205 Pounds of Butterfat in 365 Consecutive Days

THIS IS a picture of the Holstein-Friesian cow, Duchess Skylark Ormsby, the new world's champion butter producer. The results of her 365-consecutive-days' test, conducted by the Minnesota Agricultural College, show that she milked 27,761.07 pounds, nearly 14 tons, or over 23 times her own weight. The butterfat contained in this year's milk yield weighed 1,205.09 pounds, this being a fat percentage of about 4.32.

Figured at cash value, and the dollar and cents' estimate is one of the prime reasons for the popularity of the Holstein-Friesian cow, and allowing 35 cents a pound, she produced about \$500 worth of commercial butter. Think of it! More than 35 40-pound tubs! The best previous record for the 365-consecutive-days' butter test was held by Funderne Pride Johanna Rue 121083. She produced 642 pounds more milk, but it contained 28.62 pounds less butter than the amount accredited to the new champion. Duchess Skylark Ormsby 124514, who now holds the world's record regardless

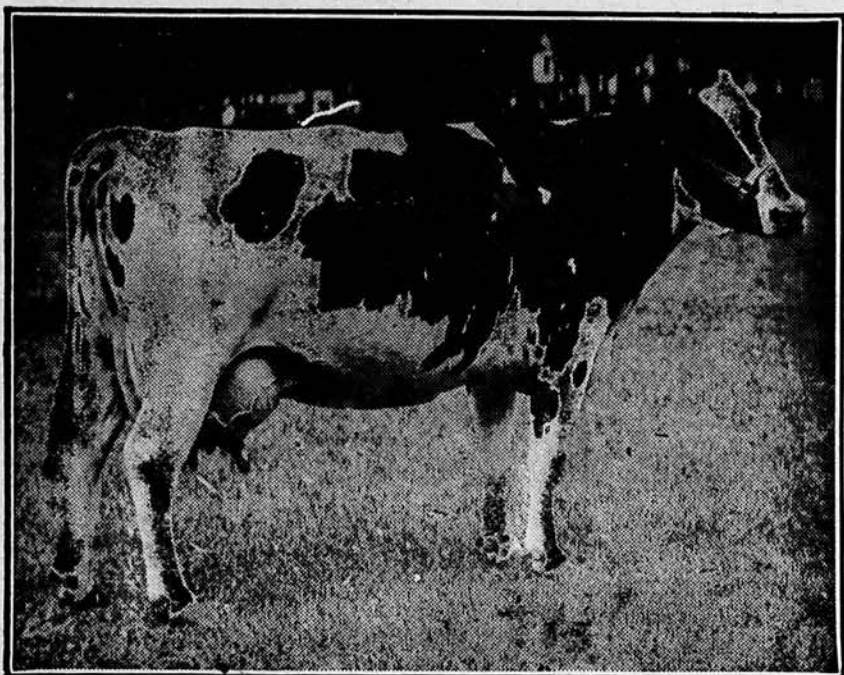
dairyman can pet his cows, make them comfortable and make them like him as they do their calves, the more milk they will give and the richer will be the milk. This sounds like "gush" but is cold business truth that closely followed will bring profits.

Milk—How to Keep It Clean

The care of cream should begin before the cows are milked.

It is quite an evident fact that it is next to impossible to produce clean milk under unsanitary conditions, where the surroundings are anything but an incentive to a milker to be clean and careful.

Naturally a cow is a very clean animal, and if given proper surroundings will not show the least inclination to be otherwise. However, if a cow is forced to wade through mud and manure up to her body in order to get to the watering tank or into the barn to her feed,



of age, class or breed, was bred by R. B. Young of Buffalo Center, N. Y., and is owned by John B. Irwin of Minneapolis, Minn. Her sire is Sir Ormsby Skylark 47010, and her dam is Oakhurst Duchess Clothilde 106988, by John of Barneveldt 35865, a bull that was imported in dam in 1903.

The new champion butterfat producer was born October 31, 1909, and freshened when five years and three days old. Throughout the test she was cared for by Axel Hansen, and never missed a feed, never required the services of a veterinarian, and never was fed anything but ordinary commercial cow feeds.

Certainly this wonderful "Black-and-White" cow shows an attractive profit on the year's ledger account, for to her production of \$500 worth of commercial butter must be added the enormous amount of skim milk and the value of her calf. It is an achievement which will greatly please all lovers of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

He Says Be Like a Calf to Her

BY H. M. COTTRELL.

The man to make the most profits from a dairy herd must be a gentleman—kind, considerate, progressive, intelligent. Milk is the product of motherhood. The cow is a mother and gives milk to develop the life of her baby, the calf. The dairy cow, to be made most productive, must have the care and consideration due to every animal mother. She must have milk producing feed and feed that will develop fully her unborn calf while she is milking. She must have bodily comfort—shelter, water, salt, shade in hot weather, and pure air all the time. She must be petted. When a man takes her calf away from the cow and milks her, he becomes for the time to her a second-hand calf. The cow loves her calf and is happy when she is giving milk to it. The more the

how can she be otherwise than dirty and filthy? If no gutter is supplied in the cow barn and the cows are tied with short halters, nothing more may be expected than that they will be coated with filth every day.

Cows should be absolutely clean before they are milked, special attention being given to the flanks, hindquarters and udder. If such precaution is not taken, dirt, hair and dry, dead skin from the cow's udder are almost sure to fall into the milk pail during the process of milking.

The milker himself, especially his hands and clothing, should be perfectly clean, and the bucket should have a small top to prevent any hair which might fall from getting into the milk.

If visible dirt be strained out of the milk, it simply remains in large measure the index to the filthiness of the milk to those who do not know under what conditions it was produced. The few large hairs and visible pieces of dirt may be taken out, but the thousands and millions of microscopic organisms or bacteria have been previously washed from the hair and pieces of dirt and remain in the milk. These organisms, together with uncontrolled temperatures at which the milk and cream are kept are the chief factors that enter into the production of poor cream.

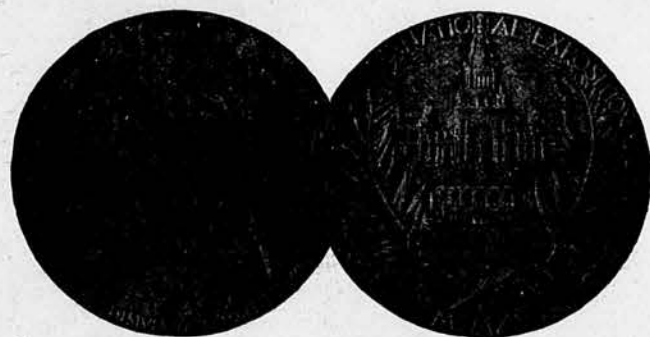
C. A. Burns.

Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Keep the Separator Level

A separator that is not kept level cannot do efficient work, because of the vibration of the bowl. When milk is separated in a balanced bowl, the milk is divided into three layers: cream, skim-milk and separator slime. If the machine trembles, a portion of the cream is mixed with the skim-milk and the fat is lost. This loss may be as large as 3 or 4 per cent.

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You can prove for yourself the merit of Kow-Kure by trying a package on one of your poor milkers, and watch results carefully. Besides being a general tonic, Kow-Kure is especially recommended for the prevention or cure of such diseases as Abortion, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches, Retained Afterbirth, etc.

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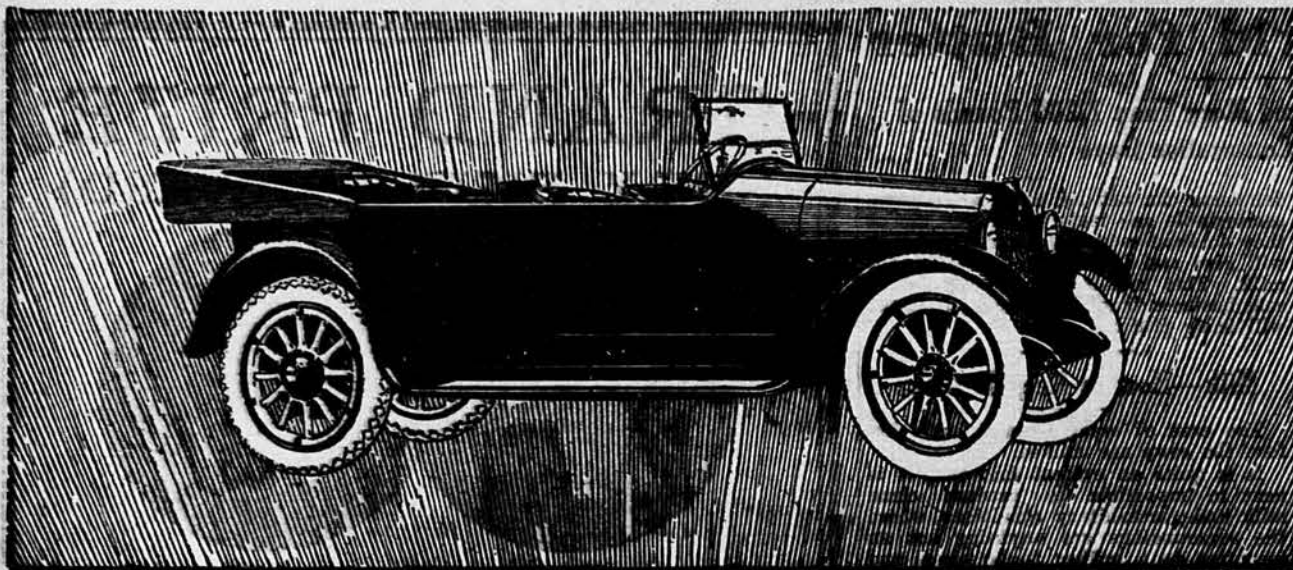
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AXLES: Rear—Weston-Mott; 1/2 floating with spiral bevel gears; torque and drive thrust taken by torque tube to rear end of transmission through a ball and socket joint; pinion shaft provided with two Bock roller type bearings. Front—I-beam, designed and built by Case; Timken bearings; I-beam section, steering arms, steering knuckles and king pins all of special chrome nickel steel—forged, heat treated and machined in our shops.

FRAME: Designed with exceptionally deep section, greatest depth at center where front hanger of cantilever spring is suspended.

SPRINGS: Rear—Cantilever, 50 inches long, 2 1/2 inches wide; attached to rear axle by means of universal joints, which take all side play, allowing springs to do full spring duty—an exclusive feature in construction.

WHEELS: 34x4 inch, Artillery type, with Goodyear detachable, demountable rims.

BODY: All steel, with removable upholstery of genuine grain leather. Front seats divided, and are adjustable forward and backward, as are the clutch and brake pedals. Finish—Brewster green, with ivory stripe.

EQUIPMENT: One-man top, with dust hood and quickly adjustable side curtains. Stewart-Warner Speedometer. Windshield—Rain vision, ventilating. Tires—Goodyear 34x4 inch, non-skid on rear. Motor-driven horn. Regular tools, tire repair kit, etc., etc.

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Everywhere are men who know the former Case 40—men who found it well worth \$2300. These men particularly will welcome this announcement—for now they can recommend the new Case 40, with its obvious improvements, to their friends. Owners will tell of its serviceability—of its modest upkeep and how it resists depreciation. The splendid service of the former Case 40 can be expected of our new 40.

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(339)

Cure Beef at Home

One of the important means of solving the high cost of living on the farm, according to P. F. Trowbridge of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, is being neglected if each farmer does not produce and cure most of the meat for his own household.

Any of the brine or dry mixtures which give good results in curing pork can be used satisfactorily for beef, but as beef is leaner than pork it should not be allowed to remain in the brine or mixture quite as long, or it will become hard and salty.

Dried beef should have the same cure as corned beef, care being taken not to let it get too salty. It should then be washed to remove the excess of the cure, and smoked if you like the smoke flavor. A very good country practice is to dry cure the beef with salt and brown sugar, using about a fifth as much sugar as salt, rubbing the meat very thoroughly with the cure every two or three days for about two weeks. It should then be washed, wiped, and hung up to dry in a warm place if you do not wish to smoke it, or transferred to the smoke house and given a light smoke.

Corned beef is at its very best when it has been in the cure about 10 days. If kept in the cure more than a month, it needs considerable freshening before cooking. If you wish to preserve the red color of the beef, you should use a small amount of saltpeter, not more than 2 ounces to each 100 pounds of the meat. This improves the color of the meat but is detrimental in that it tends to harden the lean fibers.

Engines Help With Wheat

(Continued from Page 20.)

on plowed ground that is almost a failure alongside of a field put in on listed ground that looks good, and we think the numerous workings necessary to get the listed ground ready for seeding is the secret of the different condition of the crops. The plowed ground may have been leveled with one harrowing whereas it required, at the least, four workings to get the listed field ready for the drill. In this way the soil is finely pulverized and the air pockets done away with while in the case of the plowed field there may be both clods and air pockets for the oats to overcome, neither of which are conducive of top notch yields.

This week will mark the close of our butchering for this season, and we cannot say we are sorry, for butchering, when done properly, is not play. At least we cannot find it such. But it is a very profitable job when one compares the cost when he has his own meat with what it would cost if it were bought over the counter. In eating the home product, a person also has the satisfaction of knowing just what kind of meat it is. In curing our meat we use the "Waters's Sugar Cure," and we find it imparts a flavor to the meat that we never enjoyed before. This formula calls for 4 gallons of water, 2 ounces of saltpetre, 2 pounds of brown sugar, and 8 pounds of salt to every 100 pounds of meat. This solution is allowed to boil and is then cooled before being put over the meat. This we find produces meat that does not require freshening which we think is one thing in its favor as freshening is almost sure to destroy the fine flavor of meat to some extent.

After the meat has been in the brine for four weeks the sides are usually ready to be taken out and the hams and shoulders should remain from three to four weeks longer, which can be judged by their size. After they are hung up and have an opportunity to thoroughly drip, they are given an application of liquid smoke and then after a week or so has elapsed to give it a chance to penetrate the meat it is given another coat of the smoke. Then if the hams and shoulders are large ones we give them another coat of the smoke in a week or such a matter and when the outside becomes somewhat firm and dry they are given a light sprinkling of borax. They are then wrapped in white paper and slipped into an unwashed flour sack and hung up in a dry place to await the pleasure of the cook. This is the method we have used for several years and we have no desire to change. We prefer the liquid to the old fashioned smoke for the reason that it does not make the meat so hard, as there is no heat in connection with it.

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The sales department of Farmers Mail and Breeze offers an exceptional proposition on a salary and commission basis to men in Kansas who are anxious to increase their earning capacity. Previous selling experience is not essential. With our offer an income is assured for anyone, size of the income commensurate with the effort expended. We are anxious to explain our proposition to responsible men.

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Feeds for the Colts

Experience has shown that colts make a better growth on a ration of corn and alfalfa hay than on corn and timothy or prairie hay. This difference is due as much to the difference in mineral content of the two rations as to the difference in the digestible nutrients.

It so happens that most of the feeds that contain large amounts of mineral matter—alfalfa hay, bran, and linseed meal—also contain large amounts of digestible protein, the muscle-forming element, so that it is evident that these feeds should enter largely into a ration to be fed the young, growing horse during that part of the year when grass is not available. With bran, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay, there must be combined oats, corn, barley, kafir, milo, or emmer. Cowpea hay or clover hay may be substituted for alfalfa hay. The combination of feeds to be used depends somewhat upon the feeds available and their cost in any particular locality. The best results in developing young, growing horses will come, however, only from those combinations which are rich in mineral matter and protein.

Linseed meal, while not absolutely necessary when bran and alfalfa hay are used, gives the coat a glossy appearance, indicating thrift and good condition, and also seems to stimulate and assist digestion and assimilation. Horses will relish a little prairie hay, straw, or corn fodder when fed large amounts of alfalfa hay.

During the summer the cheapest, and probably the best, ration for the growing horse is pasture grass of some kind. In Kansas this pasture will, in most cases, be bluegrass, bluestem, buffalo grass, brome grass, alfalfa, or a combination of these grasses. If the pasture is good, little, if any, grain will be necessary for average growth. If, however, the pasture is poor, if the season is dry, or if the colts do not continue to grow and remain thrifty and in good condition, it will be necessary to feed some grain, especially to the sucklings and the yearlings. If the maximum of growth and development is desired, it will be necessary to feed some grain with any kind of pasture. The grain portions of the rations suggested are well suited to this purpose. Horses should have access to salt at all times.

Another important matter in developing growing animals is the water supply. Often a water shortage for a few days, or even weeks, does not cause much concern or alarm, or a plentiful supply of stagnant or even filthy water is deemed sufficient, but either condition is a serious detriment to the growth and thrift of the young animal. It is just as important, particularly in summer, that growing animals have a plentiful supply of clean, pure water as it is that they be well fed.

Aside from feeding, probably the most important consideration in developing growing horses is the care of the feet. Many of the poor feet seen in horses are the result of neglect of the feet while these horses were young. The toes should not be allowed to grow abnormally long and ill-shaped, as serious trouble may result from cracking or breaking of the hoof. Neither should the heels be allowed to become high, narrow, or rolled. If these ill-shapes are not corrected, the feet, and to some extent the legs, respond to these influences, and the horse matures with poorly shaped feet and often poorly set legs. Beware of thrush and kindred troubles. If the stables are kept clean and sanitary there will be very little trouble from this source. Careful attention to these details will help greatly in developing big, well shaped, strong, healthy feet.

Ordinarily the growing horse will do well in winter, under the average climatic conditions of Kansas, with an open shed for protection from wind and storm. If barn room is available, however, it will pay to put the horses in at night, but their quarters must be well lighted, well ventilated, and sanitary. During the summer season, when the horses are on pasture, an open shed will, if there are no trees for protection from sun and storms, be a profitable investment.

I have read several copies of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and I think it is the best all around farm paper published. I enjoy it more than any paper we ever received.

Mrs. A. N. Troutman.

R. 2, Parker, Kan.

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Western Kansas Will Win

Livestock and Sorghums Form the Basis of the Progress

BY L. D. GRIFFEE

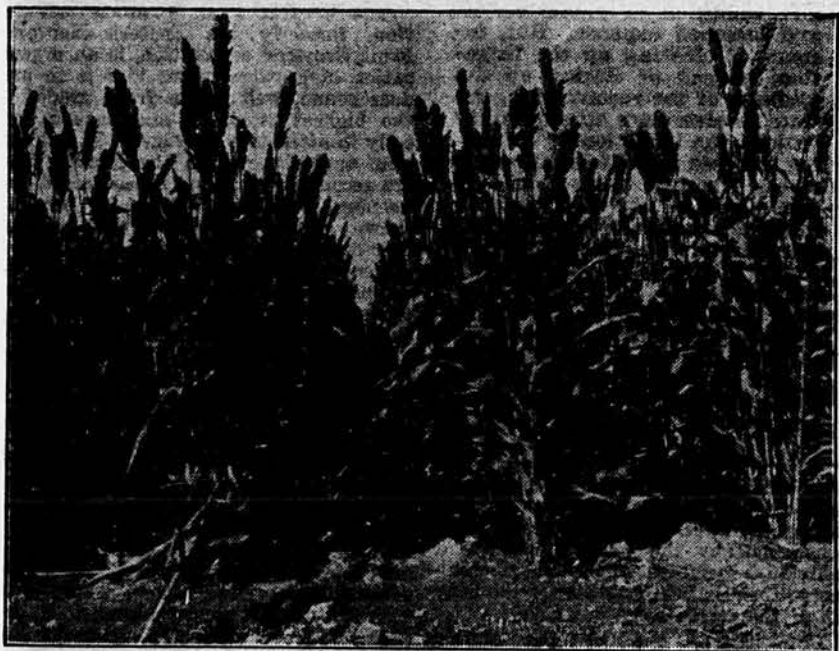
IF YOU are attracted by farm problems, the most interesting part of the state is the western third. The eastern two-thirds arrived years ago. Never since the hard times of the early nineties has there been reasonable ground for a question as to whether a man who owns a fairly well equipped farm east of the one hundredth meridian can make a living if he is willing to work and uses good judgment in applying that work. There is also no doubt as to the best of the river valleys such as the Arkansas valley around Garden City or even farther west. One has only to look around him in that region to see that successful farming is being carried on in the shallow water areas. But how about the high prairies, the typical short-grass country? Probably there are few sections of our country about which there exist such widely differing ideas and about which so much contradictory information has been given.

Many times in the last five years I have been asked the following question, "Can a man who is tired of renting in eastern or central Kansas go to western Kansas, buy cheap land and with plenty of hard work and careful planning establish a home and make a comfortable living and something more?" There is no doubt but that the time has come when the answer can be truthfully given as follows, "Yes, if you are willing to take the West as you find it and fit

farming based on a crop which is likely to fail four times in seven. I have visited the homes of a great many farmers who are making a success of farming in western Kansas, and in a majority of them I found that the family found its mainstay in dairy cows and stock cattle. The pit silo also has unquestionably come to stay. The abundant forage crops of the past two years have checked its increase somewhat but it has proved its usefulness beyond doubt. The best of the drought resistant crops must be raised for forage and for grain.

Sweet clover in this part of the state is still in the experimental stage and the reports of reliable and careful farmers are quite contradictory where this crop is concerned. On one farm you will find Sweet clover a flourishing crop while on a neighboring farm it will apparently be a failure. If Sweet clover could be raised with a fair degree of success it would solve the hardest problem a farmer has to deal with, the problem of securing a supply of forage that can be depended on where the supply of moisture is too scanty for alfalfa.

A modern acreage of wheat, as much as can be handled without incurring too great expense will bring in ready money in the good years and will not give too heavy a loss in the dry years. If this is summer fallowed, so much the better. Fred Damke, near Goodland, has tried



A Field of Kafir in Finney County in 1915; the Sorghums are Helping very Materially to Boost Western Kansas.

your eastern ideas of farming to western conditions."

I admit that many of the conditions are not attractive. The rainfall measured in inches does not look so bad and many a real estate man proudly produces the records of the weather bureau and shows them to the eastern man as a means of convincing him that farming conditions in the West are not so different from those to which he has been accustomed. What the new arrival frequently neglects to take into consideration is the fact that evaporation is very rapid and that the rainfall has a provoking habit of coming in the early spring when it is least needed. The newcomer also must remember that while there are few grasses that have a higher value than Buffalo grass, a large area is required to support a given number of livestock when compared with the grasses with which he is familiar. Then, too, it is not an especially attractive part of the state in which to establish a home. The scarcity of trees gives the country a barren appearance, neighbors are still far apart and schools are widely separated and not always of the best.

Granted that a family is willing to meet all the conditions and has purchased half a section of land let us consider what style of farming it is best to adopt. The old style farmer of 25 years ago put his trust in wheat and that trust was betrayed. About three times in each seven year period wheat has yielded a handsome return but there can hardly be a successful system of

summer fallow very carefully and has found that on a fairly good year wheat which is summer fallowed frequently will outyield by as much as 9 to 11 bushels to the acre wheat on similar ground not fallowed.

If water can be reached at a shallow level, a small irrigation plant of some sort should be installed to supply garden produce for the family and keep a few trees going to relieve the barrenness.

A brief study of the methods used by one successful farmer near Brewster will give emphasis to what I have said. Eight grade Shorthorns are used as milk cows. There is abundant range for their calves and a few young cattle for sale in the fall provide some ready money when other sources fail. The cream check pays the monthly bills for the family and there is little or no deficit whether grain crops succeed or fail. Six grade draft mares supply the working power for the farm. They are bred to heavy stallions each year and their colts are another source of income. A large flock of chickens supplies eggs for the table and leaves a surplus to sell. Some barley is planted every year, and usually gives sufficient grain for the brood mares and in some seasons yields a surplus which is saved for the lean years.

A moderate amount of wheat is sown with as little expense as possible and this, on years such as 1914 and 1915, yields a handsome profit. In some years it involves a loss but this is not great. A few acres of low ground which seem

(Continued on Page 37.)

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Now I can prove these claims. I can show you how to get \$2.50 to \$3.80 for your straw. Can't do it here. For advertising space is too costly. But you just drop me a line. I'll send you some facts and figures that will simply overwhelm you! Come on, now! I dare you, doubting gentlemen to answer this advertisement!

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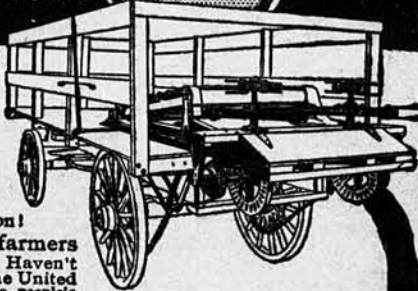
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Union For the Fruit Men

Co-operation Increases the Profits of the Growers

BY J. R. DUNCAN
Fruitman and Gardener

MEN IN the business and professional world long ago saw the benefit of unity of effort. As a result we see retailers' associations, business men's leagues, commercial clubs and other organizations which are formed for the promotion of certain lines of endeavor. The laboring men saw the need of concerted effort in their struggles and labor unions were started. So we could go on and mention instance after instance to show that the trend of the modern business world is to work together as a unit.

True co-operation to be effective means that all concerned must work together in unity and harmony. Whenever we find a body of men banded together in some successful co-operative movement you will find that they are willing to submerge, at least passively, their selfish interests for the benefit of the whole. On every hand we see the results that co-operation has accomplished in business, social and political endeavor.

Yet the backbone of America's prosperity, agriculture, is the most backward industry in adopting the principles

mand. They could not do this by the effort of a single man working alone but by the entire community working together. By judicious advertising they have made a reputation for the product of their orchards that is known in every section of the country. Co-operation has been the foundation upon which the great fruit industry of the West has been built. A standard pack of perfect fruit is placed in attractive packages, making a uniform product. Every grower working with every other grower has accomplished what years of single effort could not do.

In the Middle West there are several co-operative fruit growers' associations which are successful. In Iowa, the Council Bluffs Fruit Growers' association is an example of what concerted effort can do.

The Omaha Fruit Growers' association of Omaha is made up mainly of small fruit growers, grapes being the main crop. The fruit is packed uniformly, attractively and honestly. All members are working together to build up the industry and by so doing increase the value to themselves personally. Before the association was organized the fruit growers threatened to pull up their vineyards and small fruit plantations because they were not paying them a profit. Now the members are planting out larger acreages.

The Central Fruit Growers' association, formerly the Eastern Nebraska Fruit Growers' association, is an organization of growers whose idea is to produce sound, well grown fruit, graded to the highest standard, and packed honestly in attractive packages. They know that apples grown in the Middle West are second to none for flavor, color, and keeping qualities. And if properly grown, graded and packed they have no peer on the markets of the country. Experience has taught them the need of co-operation. When every grower was working individually they had to buy their materials in small lots and paid a high price for them. United they buy in large lots and at low prices.

As individuals they could grow a perfect crop of fruit and not knowing the conditions in other sections and not being able to find markets for themselves were at the mercy of the buyers and commission men. They could be led to believe there was a large crop in the country when in reality there was not—and thus sell for low prices. As an association they have a man whose business it is to find out crop conditions, and the places to market their crops and thus get them the best prices obtainable. To keep this up, a reputation must be built on honest packs and square dealing. This year this association sold the bulk fruit for from \$1.15 to \$1.35 for 100 pounds, f. o. b. the shipping point and have several thousand barrels in storage for later market. By working together they were enabled to get a good, fair price for their product in a year of uniformly low prices at picking time.

If potatoes are not worth more than 35 cents a bushel in your part of the country, boil them and feed them to the pigs. Every bushel is worth at least that price for the porkers.

of co-operation. Co-operative movements are being started in different communities and states. Some are successful, others fall by the wayside because of individual members who would not submerge their selfish interests for the benefit of the whole body.

Horticulture, one of the leading branches of agriculture, has of necessity produced some wonderful examples of what true co-operation can do. Take for instance the Fruit Growers' association at Hood River, Oregon. A small valley tributary to the Columbia River valley a short distance above Portland was unknown to the United States until a few years ago. In a short time the product of this valley was known from ocean to ocean. Why? Because the people of that community knew that they could grow a first class apple. They knew if they packed their product in uniform, standard packages, graded uniformly and put nothing but perfect fruit in the package they could create a de-



Apples that are Graded and Packed Carefully, and then Sold by Co-operative Effort, Usually Bring the Largest Profits to the Producers.

Get Ready For the Ice Crop

Plans For a House and a Few Suggestions on Filling

BY F. H. ALLIS

A DAY or two spent in filling an ice house this winter will return a big dividend in comfort and satisfaction next summer. The expense of house, labor, and tools is not as large as most persons believe who never have put up their own ice. Even the absence of a pond or stream large enough for ice making no longer is an obstacle in the way of providing ice for summer use. The patent ice cartons have solved that difficulty very satisfactorily. In fact they are being used quite extensively in localities where ponds are handy for the reason that the ice made in this way is sanitary and safe for drinking purposes which is not true of creek water. These cartons simply are pumped full of water on a freezing cold day and when frozen solid the ice is stored away. This not only gives one pure ice but it saves a lot of work and exposure in cutting the ice and hauling it up when made from a pond.

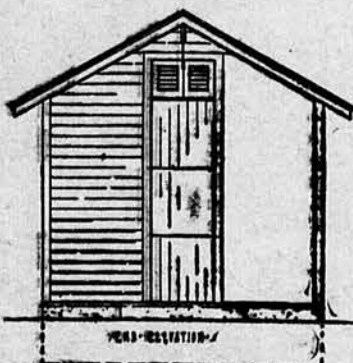
Perhaps the most common objection to putting up ice for farm use is that it frequently will not last through the summer. It melts too rapidly in hot weather. There are two causes for this—improper construction of the ice house or improper filling. The ice house described here is in use near Florence, Neb., and I have added one or two good features from plans recommended by the Iowa State college extension service. The house should be built at a convenient distance from the dwelling house and on a well drained spot.

This ice house is 20 by 14 feet in size and 12 feet to the eaves. It will hold 50 to 60 tons of ice. The foundation is of concrete 12 inches thick, extending 12 inches above grade and 2 feet 6 inches below grade. If desired, a part of the house may be built underground. This is done very frequently. In that event the pit should be walled up from the bottom.

The drawings show the general plan and construction of the house. At the time the foundation is laid forms should be set up for a concrete platform just in front of the door as shown in the drawing. Two by 8 or 2 by 6-inch studding 12 feet long, and 16 inches on center, should be placed on the sill. A double plate of 2 by 8-inch plank is laid on the studding to support the 2 by 4 rafters, also 16 inches on center.

The most important feature about an ice house is its degree of proof against changes in temperature. Common drop siding makes a very good exterior finish and common 8-inch sheathing will do very well for the inside lining, although shiplap would make a tighter wall. The interior lining should be carried up on all sides of the building and on the under side of the rafters to the ridge. The dead air space in the walls makes fairly good insulation but filling this space with sawdust is far better. Any good roofing may be used but shingles on sheathing laid close together probably is the more satisfactory.

It is difficult to make the door of an ice house as tight as it ought to be.



Let it extend from the floor as near to the ridge as possible. A good way to build the door is to make three sections, hinged at the side. Build frames of 2 by 4's, then sheath on both sides. On the outside tack a thickness of heavy building paper and on top of this lay 6-inch tongued and grooved flooring, vertically. The doors should, of course, be hung so they will fit up snug and tight in the frame when closed. Ventilation is provided for through two small double doors. These also allow the end of track to protrude.

In filling any ice house the space to be filled should be determined beforehand so that the blocks of ice may be out accordingly. Measurements should be made both ways as the second layer should be set up crosswise of the first, and so on up. This will tend to keep the layers of cakes from spreading. At least a foot or 18 inches of space should be left all around the outside of the ice in which straw, hay, or chaff should be well packed as the ice is put in. If plenty of sawdust is available for packing a 6-inch space is large enough. A layer of 8 or 10 inches of sawdust should be spread on the floor on which the first layer of cakes is set. As each layer is completed broken ice should be used to fill in the spaces between the cakes and if the surface is uneven it is a good plan to level it off before setting up the next. When the house is full the ice should be well covered—with a layer of sawdust if possible, and this with hay or straw. The overhead track reduces the labor of filling a large house to a considerable extent and will be found very convenient even in a small house but is not necessary there. It also is very handy in removing the ice.

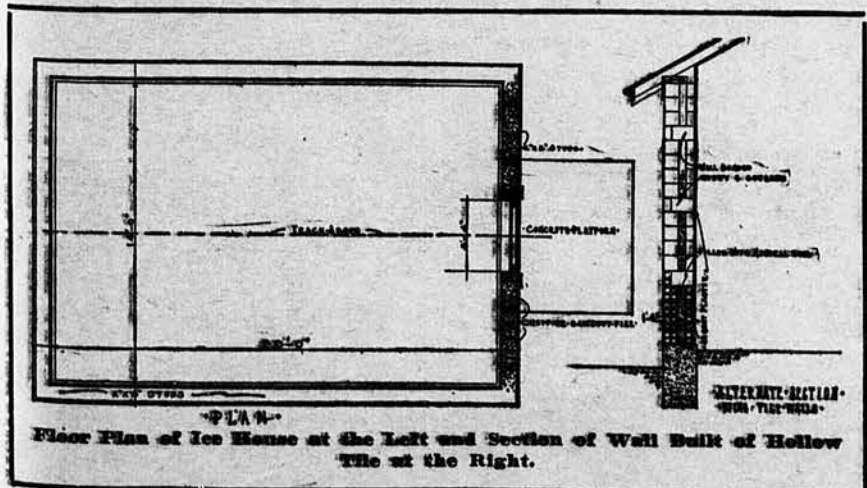
Some farm ice houses have a small space boarded up just inside the north wall, with a small door opening from it. This is used as a cooler for milk, cream, butter, table left-overs and so on. This can easily be included in the plan given here and it is needless to say that the women folks would appreciate such a convenience.

The house described here is considerably larger than the average family would require. It is large enough to supply three or four families with ice through the summer. However, the same general plan may be followed in building a house of any dimensions. A house 10 by 12 feet in size and 8 feet to the eaves will hold plenty of ice for the needs of the ordinary farm family.

While this house is a frame structure there are many good features about the ice house built of hollow tile. This building material is recommended by the Iowa Agricultural college. The figure at the right of the lower drawing shows a section of a tile wall, giving the details of construction.

Common binder twine saturated with oil, can be used for pump packing if no other is at hand.

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How to Scald a Hog

The hog should not be scalded before life is extinct, or the blood vessels near the surface of the skin will be cooked, giving a reddish tinge to the carcass. While being scalded the hog should be moved constantly to avoid cooking the skin. Occasionally it should be drawn out of the water to air—when the hair may be "tried." As soon as the hair and scurf slip easily from the surface, scalding is complete. If it is suspected that the water is too hot, scald the hind end of the hog first. If the water is too hot and you overscald the head, you will be adding to the trouble of scraping the part most difficult to clean. When the water is about right, begin by scalding the head.

The scraping and cleaning of the hog's skin should be done as soon as possible after removal of the animal from the scalding vat. Scraping a cold hog is a difficult, if not an impossible, task. Where it is necessary to reverse the position of the hog in the barrel to complete scalding, the portion scalded should be cleaned before attempting to scald the other end of the hog.

When the hair starts readily, remove the animal from the water and begin scraping. The "bell" scraper should be used with a long, sweeping movement over the sides and ends while the hog is still hot. The head and feet should be cleaned first, as they cool quickly. Pull the ears through the hands to remove the bulk of the hair. Grasp with the hands the lower portions of the legs and twist to assist in cleaning them. Use the "candlestick" scraper for removing the skin and scurf from the flat surfaces and as much as possible from the other parts, and finish cleaning the entire

Now if ever is the time for every voter to keep track of the record of members of congress. Spot the fellows who are ready and willing to waste public funds by favoring needless or unnecessary appropriations. Keep your eye on the men who are actuated by selfish motives and who are more interested in their own welfare than in the welfare of the country as a whole. They are the dangerous men. Mark them and weed them out.

carcass, removing all hair, scurf, and dirt by rinsing with hot water and shaving with the large knife.

Cut the skin on the side of the tendons below the hock to expose the tendons so that a gambrel stick may be inserted. The next step is to hang the hog by his hind legs by means of the gambrel stick high enough so that his head clears the ground. Wash down with hot water, shave over any unfinished patches and wash the entire carcass again to remove all loose hair and scurf.

Occasionally a hog is killed that is too large to scald in a barrel. If it is covered with blankets or with sacks containing a little bran, and hot water poured over it, the hair will be loosened readily. In some localities hogs are skinned, but scalding is far more satisfactory.

In removing the entrails, first split the hog between the hind legs, separating the bones with the knife. This can easily be done if the cut is made directly through the union of bones between the hams. Run the knife down the center of the belly, shielding the point with the fingers of the left hand and guiding it with the right. There is little danger of cutting the intestines in this way. Split the breastbone with the knife or an ax and cut down through the sticking place to the chin. Cut around the rectum and pull it down until the kidneys are reached, using the knife wherever necessary to sever the cords attaching it to the "bed." Remove the sexual organs, then cut across the artery running down the backbone, cut around the diaphragm (skirt) and remove the intestines, stomach, and "pluck," that is, heart, liver, and lungs, with a backward and downward pull—grasping the mass of organs near the union to the backbone and diaphragm, and cutting the attachments with a knife where necessary.

In this operation the windpipe down to the head should be removed with the pluck. Do not disturb the kidneys or the leaf fat in carcasses to be shipped,

except in warm weather, when the "leaf" may be removed to allow quicker and more thorough cooling. If the hog is to be cut up on the farm it is advisable to loosen the leaf fat from the abdominal wall, allowing it to remain attached to the carcass at the ham end. Open the jaw and insert a small block to allow free drainage; then wash out all blood with cold water and sponge out with a coarse cloth. In hot weather the backbone should be split to facilitate cooling. It is good practice to do this also where the hog is to be cut on the farm and not intended for shipment. The fat should be removed from the intestines before they get cold. It should not be mixed with the leaf fat in rendering.

So the Engine Won't Freeze

It very often happens that the car owner is responsible for freezing his engine by thinking "it won't get cold enough tonight." He keeps this up night after night until finally a night comes when it does get cold enough, and the result is his cylinders are burst. Freezing water is not particular just where it breaks a cylinder, and frequently it is cracked in a place very hard to weld, and is thereafter one continual source of trouble.

A good habit to form is one that when you don't know, don't guess, but drain. It is better to spend time putting in water than paying to have cylinder and radiator troubles repaired.

A good anti-freezing solution is 1 part alcohol, 1 part glycerine and 4 parts water. This solution will not freeze at 20 degrees below zero but it will leak out and evaporate. If you will take a sample every time you put in extra water, dilute it a little more than that which is in your engine, and set it in a cold place, you can tell when to put in more alcohol. Glycerine will not evaporate, so does not need replenishing so often.

R. A. Bradley.
Colorado Agricultural College.

God and the Farmer

BY FREDERICK ERASTUS PIERCE.

GOD sat down with the farmer
When the noontide heat grew harsh.

The One had builded the world that day,

And the other had drained a marsh.

They sat in a cooling shadow

At the porch of a templed wood;

And each looked forth on his handiwork,

And saw that the work was good.

On God's right hand two cherubs

Bent waiting, winged with fire;

On the farmer's left his oxen bowed

Deep bosoms marked with mire.

Still clung around the plowshare

The dark, mysterious mold,

Where the furrow it turned had heaved

The new

O'er the chill and churlish old.

Jehovah's face was seen not

By ox or grazing kine;

But the farmer's eyes, were they dazed

With sun,

Or saw he that look divine?

Was it the wind in passing

That stroked the farmer's hair?

Or had God's own hand of wind and flame

Laid benediction there?

Through muffling miles he fancied

Far calls of greeting blew,

Where on sounding plains the lords of war

Hurled down to rear anew.

Glad hall from nation-builders

Crossed faint those dreamland bounds,

Like a brother's cry from a distant hill.

And God spake as the pine-tree sounds.

"There are seven downy meadows

That never before were mown;

There were seven fields of brush and rock

Where now is nor bush nor stone.

There are seven heifers grazing

Where but one could graze before.

O lords of marts—and of broken hearts—

What have you given me more?"

God rose up from the farmer

When the cool of the evening neared;

And the One went forth through the worlds He built,

And the one through the fields he cleared.

The stars outlasting labor

Leaned down o'er the flowering soil;

And all night long o'er His child there leaned

A Toller more old than toil.

—Yale Review



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All the Eggs were Fertile

I recently completed an experiment which I believe will be, or ought to be, of interest to all poultry raisers.

Two Silver Wyandotte hens were used. These hens were set about March 25, hatched chicks and brooded them. During this brooding period they were confined in coops in such a way that only the chicks could run in and out. No males were allowed near them at any time.

When the hens showed indications of leaving the chicks, they were put by themselves in a large colony house. May 19 both laid, and the next morning, May 20, a yearling Silver Wyandotte male was placed with them, and removed the same evening. No males were with them nor near them after May 20. Every egg laid was carefully dated. On account of one hen laying thin shelled eggs, but three eggs were saved from her and 12 from the other.

One hen became broody June 5, and was set June 6 on the 15 eggs. The hatch was completed June 26, and resulted as follows:

1 egg laid May 22, hatched.
1 egg laid May 23, hatched.
2 eggs laid May 25, hatched.
2 eggs laid May 26, hatched.
2 eggs laid May 27, dead in shell.
1 egg laid May 28, hatched.
1 egg laid May 31, hatched.
1 egg laid June 1, hatched.
1 egg laid June 2, hatched.
1 egg laid June 3, hatched.
1 egg laid June 4, hatched.
1 egg laid June 5, infertile.

It will be seen that 12 of the 15 eggs hatched, two contained dead chicks and one was infertile.

Please note that eggs were fertile within two days after the male was introduced. Also, one day was sufficient to fertilize the entire clutch with the exception of the last egg laid. For some reason both eggs laid May 27 did not produce live chicks, although both chicks were fully matured. The 12 hatched are strong and normal in every respect. Both hens laid steadily, one missing but one day; the other four days.

Following this experiment, a hen which had been similarly prepared as were the foregoing hens, was subjected to one treading only, placed by herself, and her eggs carefully marked. She soon became broody, was set on 10 of her own eggs, four Barred Rock eggs, and one egg laid by a hen which had set and hatched chicks, but had been kept from the male. This egg proved infertile.

Of the 10 eggs, eight hatched. Fertility began two days after contact with the male, as in the former experiment. All eight chickens are alive and thrifty. Of the eight, two are white "sports," common to Silver Wyandottes, from which the White Wyandotte originated. Of the remaining six dark chickens, three are cockerels and three pullets. This would help to show that no particular hen is responsible for sports; that no particularly shaped egg is responsible for cockerels or pullets, these eggs being practically alike in shape, and that one cannot expect the chicks from a single mating to be uniform in color.

It also would appear that there can be a "neighborhood rooster" where numerous small flocks are kept, and that many "roosters" may be "swatted" 12 months in the year.

I am not accompanying this article with my sworn affidavit, but will supply one if desired. I am not following the poultry business for a living, my Silver Wyandottes being a pleasant side issue, and I have no motive in writing this, other than to let others know the results I obtained, and to get them to experiment along similar lines to confirm my statements. Moreover, I do not consider this experiment complete. There are other phases of it to be further determined. I am ready to answer all inquiries or to be "hauled over the coals," as the case may require.

Coffeyville, Kan.

C. K. Gamble.

Common Impurities in Wheat

The results of recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the presence in wheat of more than 2 per cent of what are known to millers as "inseparable impurities" reduces the value of the wheat for milling and baking. This fact has been recognized in general commercial practice, for wheat containing a noticeable amount of impurities brings a lower price than other wheat.

The experiments conducted by the department included tests of the effect

of rye, kinghead, corn cockle and wild vetch seed in wheat in various quantities. Of these substances, rye occurs the most frequently, being found in 83 per cent of the samples of hard winter wheat examined by the investigators and in 39 per cent of the spring wheat. In one instance a farmer's wheat crop contained 14.3 per cent of rye. On this account the farmer received 8 cents less a bushel than the normal price.

In regard to the quantity of rye necessary to exert an injurious effect upon the quality of wheat, there is a difference of opinion among millers. Some believe that when the percentage of rye is less than 5, the flour or bread is not noticeably affected, while others have held that 2 per cent is objectionable. The Government investigators found that 2 per cent or more of rye is sufficient to lower the quality of the bread.

In a considerable percentage of the wheat samples examined, the presence of rye was said to be due probably to the fact that the seed used in sowing the wheat contained rye. It is not infrequent for rye to scatter during harvest and to produce in this way a volunteer crop. If wheat is sown on land which was planted in rye the previous season, this volunteer crop of rye is harvested with the wheat. Partial winterkilling of the wheat increases the percentage of the rye, because it is not so susceptible to winterkilling as rye.

Balanced Dairy Rations

Most feeders of dairy cows can produce protein more cheaply than they can buy it, according to C. H. Eckles of the dairy department of the Missouri College of Agriculture. Wise is the man who has a good supply of legume forage on hand from his alfalfa, clover, cowpea, or soybean fields, for the dairy cow cannot do her best on corn, timothy hay, or fodder even with good succulent silage to help maintain summer pasture conditions.

Bran at a dollar a hundred provides protein at a cost of about 8½ cents a pound, while cotton seed at \$1.90 a hundred provides it at a cost of little more than 5 cents a pound. The cost of producing the protein on the farm in alfalfa, clover, or other leguminous crops varies with local conditions so that no such definite figures can be given, but almost any farmer should be able to supply himself at much less than 5 cents a pound. If he has neglected to do so, however, he must purchase protein in some form to supplement the abundance of silage and corn which he undoubtedly has on hand under Missouri conditions.

Feeding 2 pounds of cottonseed meal a day to a cow that has been giving milk on such a ration as corn, fodder, and timothy hay will increase the flow to a surprising degree. In spite of the many things that have combined to raise the price of cottonseed meal this year, it is probably the cheapest concentrate to buy for this purpose.

Some good dairy rations which Professor Eckles suggests in Missouri Agricultural Experiment station circular 44 are:

	Pounds
(1) Corn silage	25
Clover hay	10
Corn	4
Bran	4
(2) Corn silage	30
Alfalfa or cowpea hay	10
Corn	6
Bran	2
(3) Clover hay	20
Corn	4 to 5
Bran or oats	2 to 4
(4) Clover hay	20
Corn and cob meal	5 to 7
Gluten or cottonseed meal	2
(5) Alfalfa or cowpea hay	10
Corn fodder	10
Corn	5 to 7
Bran	2
(6) Alfalfa or cowpea hay	15 to 20
Corn	8 to 10

Each of these rations includes a whole day's feed for the ordinary cow, half to be given in the morning and the other half in the evening, but they are not intended for the cow of unusual dairy capacity, or one that is being fed for heavy production, or to make a record. The amounts specified are those to be fed to a cow giving from 20 to 25 pounds of milk a day, and cows giving more than this should receive more feed especially more grain, while those giving less milk should have the grain cut down. The general plan followed is to give each cow all the roughness she will eat, and about 1 pound of grain for each 3 pounds of milk produced.

Horses may be made hard-bitted by the treatment given them when colts.



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Seed Assortment FREE!

A Complete Flower and Vegetable Garden for Our Readers

WITH the coming of spring we immediately commence our plans and preparations for our flower and vegetable gardens. Almost all our readers will have a garden this year and will be interested in the special seed assortment offer that we have arranged for them. There are over three hundred varieties in this assortment and a sufficient quantity of each to afford a plentiful supply of both flowers and vegetables. We recommend to every one of our readers this unusual seed assortment and are offering it on an unusually liberal plan.

Description of Collection

This is the Grandest Collection of Flower Seeds ever put up. New and rare varieties as well as the leading old favorites. Gorgeous combinations of all shades and colors.

1 packet SUPERB ASTERS. Choicest possible mixture, containing 14 of the finest varieties.

1 packet PRIZE FANSIES. Composed almost entirely of expensive named varieties. Fine mixture of 10 varieties.

1 packet of SWEET PEAS. A grand collection, made up of the best of the old sorts and the finest of the new, including several of the beautiful Orchid-Flowering varieties.

1 packet of NASTURTIUMS. Choice mixture of the finest climbing sorts, including several new handsome varieties not usually included in packages of mixed varieties.

In addition to the above four packages our mammoth collection contains a packet of 300 varieties choice mixed flower seeds to be sowed broadcast in drills a foot apart. It will be a continuous surprise to you to see the odd, rare and curious varieties, as well as the old favorites, as they come up. Put up in this way it gives an opportunity for trying them all at practically no expense.

The above is only a partial list of what this great prize collection contains. Remember, you will positively get over 300 varieties, and we feel certain you will be both surprised and delighted.

In addition to the complete assortment of Flowers we will include our big Vegetable seed assortment containing all the standard garden vegetables, such as Melons, Onions, Cabbage, Radishes, Lettuce, Cucumbers, Turnips, Beets, etc.



This mammoth collection is put up by a first class seed house and warranted to be fresh and reliable. We guarantee you many times the value of the money you send us and will refund same to you if you are not entirely satisfied. The offer is strictly reliable and never before has a newspaper offered its subscribers so much value for such a little consideration.

How to Get Our Big Fine Assortment

We have purchased a limited quantity of these flower and vegetable seed assortments to give to our readers as a free premium with a subscription. The seeds are packed in strong envelopes and will be sent by mail immediately upon receipt of a one-year subscription at \$1.00 and 10c additional, making a total of \$1.10 in all. New, renewal, or extension subscriptions will be accepted on this offer. If you already take the paper and your subscription has not yet run out, you can pay for another year and we will extend the credit that you already have. This offer will be in effect for only a limited time and we recommend that every reader who wishes one of these big assortments fill in the coupon below with his correct name and address and mail same together with \$1.10 to us. The seed assortment will be forwarded immediately, in plenty of time for spring planting.

MAIL AND BREEZE, Seed Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: I herewith enclose \$1.10 in payment for a year's subscription to Mail and Breeze and am to receive your complete seed assortment as a free premium with my subscription.

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Town

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Better Wheat is Needed

There is an excellent opportunity before the farmers of the Middle West in the production of good seeds. It offers better financial rewards than ever, mostly because there is a more general appreciation among average farmers that good seed pays. Some encouraging progress is being made by farmers in Kansas in seed production, which is a very fortunate thing in the development of crop growing.

The big thing that is needed in the seed business is the production of purebred, high yielding plants adapted to the local conditions. The local adaptation of the seed is very important—it has a higher value than many men realize—and that is why there is a very great need all through the country for men who will become specialists in seed production. Most of the men in the Middle West today who are producing seed that has the proper quality are getting returns that pay very well for the extra work and expense required to grow it.

Some really remarkable profits are made in the seed business with some of the new crops—take Sudan grass for example. The farmers around Lubbock, Tex., have obtained high profits from this crop, for there has been a very large acreage of this new drought resistant crop grown there. The individual growers over the country also have done well; take Lee H. Gould of Dodge City and W. G. Shelley of McPherson, as ex-

Far more than half of the American people once considered Abraham Lincoln a joke and totally unfitted for the presidency, including at least one prominent member of his cabinet who afterward blushed at the remembrance of it. It is not to be supposed that so big and so earnest a man as Henry Ford with his peace plans, can be anything but laughable to those who have the preparedness madness. The only weapon the war traffickers can bring against him is ridicule. Ford has done this: he has built up a great business "on the square"; he has shared the benefits with his co-workers more generously, more fairly and on a greater scale than any man has ever done before him and he has done it voluntarily, gladly. He has and is making hundreds of outcast, outlaid men good citizens—something nobody else ever did; he has provided the means for modern homes for all men with families who work for him. It took a great man, an unusual man, a broad and deep man to do these things. America has no finer, greater, more truly patriotic citizen than Henry Ford.

amples. These men appreciated the opportunity in the spring of 1914 in the growing of this new crop, and they were quick to take advantage of it. They were able to appreciate this because they had obtained some experience in the seed production business, and they saw that an opportunity in seed production was open.

Most of the profit in seed is to be obtained in the growing of the standard crops. An especially bright future is open just now in growing purebred, high yielding wheat that has a good milling value. High prices for wheat have created an abnormal interest in this grain among farmers, but even apart from this there is a general appreciation that purebred seed will increase the yields materially—much more than enough to pay the increased cost. These forces of heredity act without expense, and almost always at a profit even if the cost of the seed is charged up against them.

There is a great need for better seed wheat. Kansas, for example, which is a leading wheat state, has an average wheat yield of less than 14 bushels an acre. There is no excuse for such a low yield, especially when it is considered that the soil conditions are well adapted to producing high yields. The returns would be much better, too, if all of the fields were planted to high yielding seed.

As to the practical features of getting a start in the wheat seed business, the most important thing is to start with

an appreciation of the importance of the forces of heredity. If one has this there will be little doubt that the greatest effort will be made to keep the seed pure, and to increase the yields by selection. Unless one has the proper regard for care in this work he had better stay with the commercial production of wheat for flour.

One should start with seed that is as nearly pure as he can get; in other words it is well to profit by the work of other men to as great an extent as possible. In buying this foundation stock it is best to get it as near home as possible. Perhaps the most important thing in keeping wheat seed pure in the commercial production of the seed is to use a great deal of care in harvesting and threshing. More wheat is mixed in the threshing machines in the Middle West than in any other way, and this is responsible for much of the strange and fearful mixtures which are so often found in the wheat fields. If one grows oats it is best to thresh them before the wheat.

Managers Need Brains

BY B. H. HIBBARD.

A genuine co-operative company is not for the purpose of making money out of other farmers who patronize it, nor for the purpose of limiting production in order to raise prices to an abnormal level. It is for the purpose of encouraging production and reducing the costs of marketing. Hence there must be a disposition to admit to membership all who logically belong to the group. Of course the judgment of those already in must be exercised in the admission of others. It is always unfortunate to include mischief makers; it is similarly unfortunate to admit drones. But no fellow farmer should be excluded on the basis of the "closed shop" idea. Where such a policy is practiced the law forbidding combination in restraint of trade may very properly be invoked against it. Farmers have no more right than have other people to form a trust.

It may almost be said that the members of a co-operative company do not co-operate among themselves, but each one co-operates with the manager. Certain it is that the members meet, in a business way, the manager many times where in the same way they meet other members once. It is conceded that in successful co-operation the manager must actually manage. It is impossible for him to be merely the representative of the board of directors. General policies should be formulated by the directors, but all matters of detail, the grading of the product, the judgment as to the condition of the market, the amount of labor to be employed, the necessity for more equipment—all of these must be left mainly to the judgment of the manager. If a given manager cannot be trusted with such responsibilities it means that it is time to look for his successor.

During the early period of co-operative efforts in America few farmers appreciated the value of good business management. They were unwilling to pay what a good manager was worth. Their complaint was that the share going to the middleman was exorbitant. Hence they did not propose to make the mistake of over-paying the man they themselves installed in the place of the middleman. The result was inevitable. They secured incompetent men to manage their business, and the business not being well managed failed. At the present time most of the farmers' companies are in the hands of well-paid managers, and are conducted in a business-like way. It is as necessary to pay the market price for managerial ability in connection with a farmers' company as with a private company. All the lines of co-operative force focus in the manager, and if this force is there dissipated all is lost. On the other hand, even though some of these lines in themselves be weak, if centered in a strong manager they may be reinforced as to present all the evidence of strength. A good manager is the indispensable requisite of success in co-operation.

Well Named

Salesman—"This is our new patent buttonless tan boot, sir—'Banana Skin' brand."

Customer—"Whatever makes you give it such a peculiar name?"

Salesman—"Because, sir, it is yellow, and so easy to slip on."

More Hogs Now Than Ever

Receipts at the Five Western Markets Were More than 600,000
Last Week—A New Record

THE five principal western markets received 651,000 hogs last week. Never before did a week's receipts exceed 600,000. Chicago received 334,000, compared with the former record of 300,488 in a week in November, 1890. No new records were made at river markets, but receipts were the largest of the season. Kansas City received 83,000, and Omaha 91,000. Notwithstanding this large supply, prices were the highest of the season, averaging 15 to 25 cents above the preceding week and only 10 to 15 cents under a year ago. Light weight hogs advanced more than heavy grades. The top in Chicago was \$7.20 and in Kansas City \$6.95. Packers are taking all the hogs they can get, indicating that they believe prices are at the low level for some time to come, and small butchers throughout the country are buying more extensively than usual. There is a heavy movement to Canada. A Toronto firm bought about 24,000 hogs in Chicago last week, and that buying indicates that the Canadian supply of hogs is running short. It is reported that the demand will continue. The spread in prices between light and heavy weight hogs has narrowed materially, as purchases for Canadian use on the Chicago market have been 180 to 200-pound hogs.

The cattle market strengthened moderately last week. Plain to fair short fed cattle that sold at \$7.10 to \$7.65 predominated and they were 15 to 25 cents higher. A good many steers brought \$7.75 to \$8.25, and a few loads of choice weighty steers sold at \$8.35 to \$8.50, and were 10 to 15 cents up. No prime cattle arrived. Receipts were fairly liberal, and enlarged buying for dressed beef men reflected improved demand for meat. The movement is largely from the corn belt districts, though 50 carloads of steers from Colorado, fattened on hay and sugar beet tops, brought \$7 to \$7.35. Practically nothing arrived in the quarantine division.

Prices for butcher cattle advanced 10 to 15 cents, with the trade active. Receipts were moderate. Killers are buying "canners" and other low priced cows freely. Veal calves and bulls were quoted stronger.

Demand for stockers and feeders was large for this season of the year and fully equal to the supply. Prices were firm. The movement from northern states continues and the West is the principal buyer.

High Level in Lamb Prices.

All former January records were surpassed when lambs sold up to \$9.95 and yearlings up to \$3.40 last week. The top price in any former January was \$9.30 in 1913. This week numerous sales were made at \$9.65 to \$9.90. Compared with the preceding week, prices were 50 to 65 cents higher. The advance reflects large use of mutton, high prices for wool and indications that supplies of fed sheep will be inadequate for the winter season. This week's receipts were larger than last week, though less than a year ago.

Livestock Receipts.

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	33,500	17,950	35,700
Chicago	47,400	43,000	39,400
Five markets	138,625	98,600	147,000
Hogs—			
Kansas City	83,150	42,000	74,000
Chicago	334,000	147,000	281,000
Five markets	651,150	338,900	648,500
Sheep—			
Kansas City	36,775	20,250	35,500
Chicago	91,000	37,800	100,500
Five markets	193,575	131,750	224,500

Wheat Prices Not Steady.

Sentiment regarding future course of prices shifted several times in the wheat market last week as a result of liberal foreign demand and smaller domestic movement on the one hand and on the other continued accumulation of stocks and great uncertainty regarding the ocean freight situation.

Export sales reported last week were 6 1/2 million bushels, more than twice the total of the preceding week, and the business probably greatly exceeded the quantity made public, as has been true during the entire season. There is a firm conviction among part of the trade that, owing to scarcity of vessels and high freights, importing countries will go on depending chiefly on North America, the closest source of supply, rather than to send many vessels on the long voyage to and from Australia and Argentina.

There is a constant menace to the price of wheat, however, in the possibility that vessels may be gathered in from those portions of the world to carry large quantities of grain.

The entire price situation for the immediate future depends on the available supply of ocean tonnage. Freight rates are sensationally high, 40 cents a bushel from New York to Liverpool, 54 cents to French ports, 91 cents from Argentina to England. These rates mean an acute scarcity for vessels to supply the enormous demand. The rate on cotton is much higher than on wheat, \$3 a hundred pounds from Galveston to Liverpool, and even at that extraordinary rate there are not enough vessels to keep English mills supplied.

Primary receipts of wheat continue far in excess of any previous January. Movement of spring wheat decreased last week, but winter wheat receipts held up well, and the five important primary centers received 8,156 cars, 14 per

cent less than in the preceding week and twice as much as a year ago.

Corn is Piling Up.

Stocks of corn in Kansas City are 2,633,000 bushels, nearly four times as much as a year ago. The increase last week was 600,000 bushels. Receipts of corn in Chicago were 1 1/2 million bushels more than shipments. Stocks there were 2,691,000 bushels, compared with 11,202,000 bushels a year ago.

Prices for carlots of corn in Kansas City are practically the same as a week ago. Demand continues good.

Reported sales of corn for export were moderate, but foreigners are confronted with the puzzling problem of obtaining supplies from Argentina, and demand in this country to fill requirements is expected to enlarge. Uncertain traffic conditions and high ocean rates prevented some business. Exports last week from the United States were 1,032,000 bushels, the largest for some time past.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.18@1.16; No. 3, \$1.08@1.15; No. 4, 97c@1.07. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.19@1.25; No. 3, nominally \$1.10@1.20; No. 4, 85c@1.08.

Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 69c@69 1/4c; No. 3, 67 1/4c; No. 4, 64c; No. 5, 63c; No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 3, nominally 68c@68 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 69c; No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 65c; No. 5, 63c; No. 6, 61 1/4c.

Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 43 1/4@44c; No. 3, nominally 42 1/4@43c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 39c@40c; No. 3, nominally 38c@39c.

Kafir—No. 2 white, 95c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 90c@91c. Barley—No. 4, nominally 58c@59c. Bran—Nominally 85c. Shorts—Nominally 99c@1.05. Corn Chop (city mills)—\$1.31@1.36. Seed—A cwt., alfalfa, \$15@18; clover, \$14.50@17; timothy, \$5.50@6.50; cane seed, \$1.05@1.20; millet, German, \$2.15@2.40; common, \$1.75@2; Siberian, \$1.40@1.60.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 28 1/4c a dozen; firsts, 26 1/4c; seconds, 20c; storage, April, 20c@21 1/4c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 32c a pound; firsts, 30c; seconds, 28c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 10c; turkey hens and young toms, 17c; old 8 1/4c; hens, 4 pounds or over, 13c; under, 10c; turken hens and young toms, 17c; old toms, 15c; ducks, 11 1/4c; geese, 11@13c.

An Increase With the Tenants

BY B. H. HIBBARD

The increase in the percentage of tenant farmers is a serious problem in that it makes for less efficient farming and more wasteful marketing. It also tends to prevent a thorough organization of the agricultural interests.

Since the first count of tenants was made, in 1880, the number and the proportion in the Northern states has been on the increase. In 1880 there were two farms out of every 10 in the North Central states in the hands of tenants; in 1910 three out of every 10. In the West the proportion of tenants has not increased so rapidly.

Tenancy is influenced greatly by the type of farming. The tenant flourishes in connection with crops that can be put in, harvested and sold within the year. This is necessarily true in a country where the leases are in the majority of cases for one year only. He keeps fewer cows, raises fewer horses, and has a smaller acreage of perennial crops, such as fruit or hay, than has the farmer who owns the land. Tenants raise vegetables of the annual kind; even such a thing as asparagus, needing care for a few years before yielding returns, is not produced by tenants to any great extent. In a similar manner the tenant raises the livestock which corresponds to his period of tenure. He is short on cows but has his full quota of hogs. He can raise and market the hogs within a year. So far as cows are concerned, he is prevented from doing much on account of the general lack of barn room, pasture, fences, and the like. Even though he should have a fair equipment in one place he is doubtful about what he will find on the next one he occupies.

The greatest of the evils of tenancy center around the shortness of the time for which the tenant remains on a given farm. According to the last census report the tenants of the country remain on a farm between two and three years. This is not long enough to permit the tenant to become rooted to the soil, or at home in the community. He is not likely to join community organizations the first year, and should he join the second year he would have but a year and a fraction left before his time for moving.

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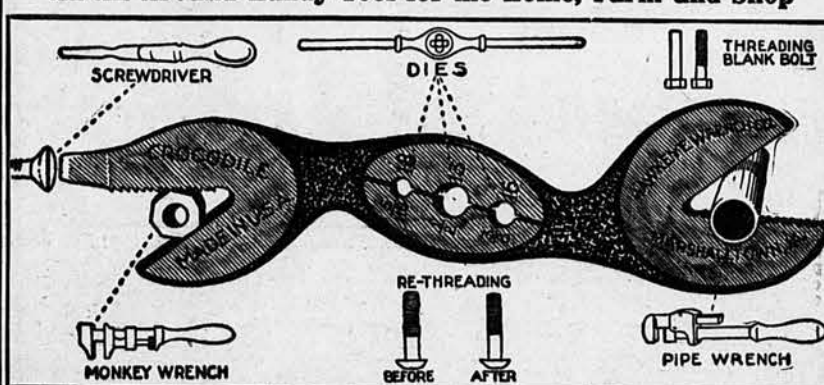
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17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	ELAY	POTTER	JACKSON	STONEMAN
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOWE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	LINCOLN	DEWEL	WYANDOTT	MCLEOD	MCRAE	MCCLINTOCK
15 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
GREELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	RYAN	MCNEELY	MCNEELY	MCNEELY	MCNEELY
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
HAMILTON	DEARBORN	FT. WYNE	HODGEMAN	RYAN	STAFFORD	RENO	FURRY	DUTLER	GEORGETOWN	WOODSHOLE	WOODSHOLE
15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
STANDARD	GRANT	BARKER	ROSE	ROSE	ROSE	KINGMAN	37 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO	NEOHO
17 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2

The Figures Shown on this Map Give the Average Annual Rainfall for the Various Counties of Kansas. These Figures are Supplied by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

BASED on farm values, the agricultural products of Kansas for the year 1915 are worth \$341,561,439. While this is less by about 35 million dollars than that of 1914, in aggregate wealth-production this year ranks second. The gross income from the farms is about 160 million dollars more than in 1913, and 16 million more than in 1912, which is rated as the state's third best year.

KANSAS.

Kearny County—Good winter weather, which is fine for the stock but too dry for wheat. Wheat \$1; corn 55c; maize 75c; eggs 25c; butterfat 27c.—A. M. Long, Jan. 8.

Elk County—A very mild winter and stock doing fine. Plenty of roughness for feed. Farmers almost through with their winter work. Hogs \$6; eggs 15c; butterfat 32c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Jan. 8.

Labette County—Having some real gloomy winter weather. Ground has been frozen the last week but plowing is nearly done. A good deal of prairie hay and roughness for cattle.—Wilbert Hart, Jan. 8.

Cherokee County—Some bad weather the last two weeks. Roads very bad. Not much being done on the farm now. Wheat looks good. Hogs scarce. Wheat \$1.10; corn 65c.—A. E. Moreland, Jan. 8.

Harvey County—A light sleet and snow storm on January 6 gave the wheat some needed moisture. Livestock doing nicely. Wheat \$1.03; corn 57c to 59c; eggs 23c; hens 10c; cotton-tails 5c; jacks 10c.—H. W. Preuty, Jan. 8.

Washington County—A 6-inch snow December 23 was fine for the wheat. Most of the corn is out and a good deal being shelled. Quite a little threatening to be done yet. A large number of sales being held.—Mrs. Birdsey, Jan. 8.

Coffey County—Weather cold with a few inches of snow and sleet on the ground. Corn about all shucked. Not much threshing to do. Plenty of feed, especially prairie hay. Hens have been laying well lately.—A. T. Stewart, Jan. 7.

Bourbon County—The snow has disappeared and weather is mild. Wheat in fair condition. Stock wintering well. Feed plentiful. Corn all husked and yielded from 15 to 50 bushels to the acre. Much prairie hay in storage.—Jay Judah, Jan. 8.

Pratt County—Not much winter weather yet and very little moisture. A good deal of fly in the wheat and some of it looks bad. Many hogs have died. Some farmers are burning straw to get rid of insects. Not much wheat pasture.—J. L. Phelps, Jan. 8.

Ottawa County—Winter has been very mild and open with only three light snows. Plenty of moisture in the soil and wheat is in good condition. Farmers butchering and hauling grain to market. Roads good. Wheat \$1.03; corn 58c; hogs \$6.—W. S. Wakefield, Jan. 8.

Geary County—Real winter weather now and a 2-inch snow January 3. Weather is cloudy and foggy. Fat hogs about all sold and not many brood sows kept for the spring pigs. Wheat \$1.05 to \$1.01 a bushel. Corn 60c; hogs \$6; oats 30c to 40c.—O. R. Strauss, Jan. 8.

Stafford County—Real winter weather. Not much snow, but cold. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed for stock. Very few hogs in the country, and some have died with cholera. Public sales just beginning. A good deal of fly in the wheat. Corn 60c; wheat \$1.06.—S. H. Newell, Jan. 7.

Jefferson County—Fine snow the day before Christmas and another January 6. Most of the weather this winter has been warm and pleasant with only a few chilly, damp days. Farmers chopping wood and sawing and butchering.—Z. G. Jones, Jan. 7.

Chautauque County—No snow yet but sleet and rain. Stock going through winter in good condition and no disease yet. The damp weather is helping the wheat. No winter plowing to speak of. Corn 60c; hogs \$5.60; eggs 25c; oats 40c.—H. B. Fairley, Jan. 8.

Russell County—Cold, cloudy weather with a little moisture. A good rain or snow would benefit wheat. Wheat looks good but is small. All stock doing well. No hog cholera. Considerable wheat going to market at \$1.04; corn 62c; eggs 23c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, Jan. 8.

Ness County—Except for a few cold days the weather has been mild and dry. Two light snows covered the ground recently. Threshing is finished. Some corn yet to shuck. Shellers are busy. Stock doing fairly well. Some feed not very good. We need rain.—C. D. Foster, Jan. 8.

Lyon County—The snows will be good for wheat and alfalfa fields. Plenty of rough feed in the country. Not a half crop of corn raised. Several fields of good kafir and feterita. Some farmers have no hogs on account of cholera. Livestock in good condition.—M. R. Griffith, Jan. 7.

Hodgeman County—Still having fine winter weather. No snow yet to speak of. A little moisture would be of great benefit to the winter wheat. All stock doing well. A large number of hogs being butchered and they are nice and fat. Eggs 25c; butterfat 26c; wheat \$1; corn 60c.—J. M. Boone, Jan. 8.

Renov County—Nice weather for this time of year. Wheat in the fields looks like it did two months ago. Wheat in the bins not keeping good. Not much corn in the fields outside of shuck corn. Not many sales yet. Hogs scarce. A large part of the corn is shelled and sold for 60c; eggs 30c.—D. Engelhart, Jan. 7.

Decatur County—Considerable winter weather lately. Christmas week the ground was covered with 2 inches of snow. Some rain and snow since. Wheat is small but most of it looks good. Farmers about caught up with their work. Butchering is the main business of the farmers now.—F. M. Larson, Jan. 8.

Sheridan County—Ground is free from snow and corn gathering is being pushed. Fields of corn poor on account of too much rain during the growing season. Some hogs still dying with swine plague. Cattle very high. Home market dead. Corn 50c; wheat \$1; barley 45c; eggs 25c; cream 28c.—H. E. Fasterson, Jan. 8.

Wallace County—Not more than 2 inches of snow so far this winter but some very cold weather. Corn husking about done. Wheat looking very good but it needs some moisture. Nearly everyone is feeding stock as the grass was frozen too early and is not much good. Wheat 90c; corn 55c; eggs 30c.—Charles McKinley, Jan. 8.

Norton County—Cold, dry weather. Some stock has been lost in the stalk fields. Cattle on feed doing well. Farmers selling wheat and corn at good prices. Many farmers will not turn their cattle in the stalk fields. The 6-inch snow we had recently has about all melted and gone in the ground.—Sam Teaford, Jan. 7.

Anderson County—Four inches of snow December 24 but it melted in a few days and the plows have been running since. Hog killing time is here and quite a number of farmers are putting up meat for summer. Hogs at 6c and bacon at 25c does not look right. Some farmers gathering wood for the winter.—G. W. Kiblinger, Jan. 6.

Pottawatomie County—A nice snow fell January 6 but it is melting today. Winter wheat about 75 per cent. Quite a few wheat fields do not show above the ground yet on account of the dry weather when sown and the late planting. Corn about all husked and an unusual amount marketed. Corn 53c.—S. L. Knapp, Jan. 7.

Nice County—Not much moisture for the late sown wheat. Weather very good for this time of year. Corn husking almost finished and quite a little has been shelled. Stock doing well. The winter has been so open that it has not taken much feed. If the weather continues this way until spring farmers will have feed to sell. Wheat \$1.05; corn 51c; eggs 23c.—Lester N. Six, Jan. 7.

Pawnee County—December was dry. The thick growth of volunteer wheat is dying out. Kafir and feterita threshing progressing nicely and the yields are good. Kafir is yielding as high as 62 bushels to the acre. Stock still on wheat and doing fine. Cattle and hogs low for this time of year, and scarce. Wheat \$1.07; corn 58c; kafir 45c; eggs 23c; hens 9c.—C. E. Chesterman, Jan. 8.

Stevens County—We have been having very nice winter weather with only two light snows. Wheat would be benefited by some moisture but it is looking very good and making a large amount of pasture. About 20 per cent of the threshing done and farmers who have not enough granary room are hauling their milo and kafir to market. Stock of all kinds doing well. No disease among hogs.—Monroe Traver, Jan. 7.

McPherson County—The winter has been very pleasant so far with very little moisture and not much cold. Stock doing well and are easy to take care of. Corn about all picked. Some fall plowing done. No frost in the ground. Wheat seems to be all right so far although the growth is small on account of the late seeding. A good deal of wheat being marketed at about \$1. Corn 60c; hogs 6c.—John Ostlund, Jr., Jan. 10.

Harper County—The last week was the first cold spell this year. Not much snow yet. A good snow or rain would benefit the wheat although wheat is not suffering for dampness. Growing wheat small but



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S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS 75 cts. Charles Rose, Paola, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. Six \$5.00. R. E. Holt, Hartford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Mrs. Lydia Fuller, Clyde, Kan.

SILVER COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00. Sam Brehm, Hutchinson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS. 6 for \$5.00. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KAN. WILL SELL R. C. B. Leghorn cockerels \$1.00 each, 6 for \$5.00.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Henry Mehl, Lorraine, Kan., R. No. 1.

SINGLE COMB EVEN BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Six \$5.00. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

GOOD, PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$3.00 each. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale, 75 cents and up. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS 75 cents each. \$4.25 for 6. Frank Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

EXTRA FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1-\$2. H. Vinsant, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. \$1.00 each. C. M. Trusler, Eskridge, Kan.

CHOICE FAMOUS S. C. W. LEGHORNS, bred to lay and win. Cockerels and pullets \$1 up. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

C. S. B. LEGHORN COCKERELS, HENS and pullets \$1.00 and up. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.00 each. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Both matings. Prices right. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

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EGG BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each, worth more. Mrs. Joe Boyce, Carlton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. KULPS strain, prize winners. \$1.00 and upwards. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Young strain. \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Adolph Berg, McPherson, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, Kulp strain. \$1. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

200 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN PULLETS and yearling hens for sale at \$10.00 per doz. Mrs. J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.

P. B. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from Kansas State Agricultural college stock. Prices on request. G. A. Peterson, Garrison, Kan.

BARREN-FRANTZ WINTER LAYERS. Single Comb White Leghorns. Selected cockerels \$2.50. Pullets \$1.50. Hens \$1.00. Jno. McMeen, Jefferson, Kan.

WINTERLAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred for eggs exclusively. Baby chicks, hatching eggs, stock, orders booked now. Write us. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS, COCKERELS \$1 each. D. W. Young strain. A few cockerels from his \$20 settings last year \$5.00 each. Trios \$5. Mrs. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan., Rt. No. 5.

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SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, WITH size and quality. Cockerels \$1.50. H. E. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS FOR exchange. Mrs. Philip Sargent, Jamestown, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1 to \$5.00 each; good stock. Mrs. D. H. Axtell, Sawyer, Kan.

THOROUGHbred S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON pullets \$1.00. Cockerels \$2.50. J. A. Blunn, Sta A, Wichita, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, LARGE bone, farm raised. \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 AND \$2.00. Mrs. A. Daniels, Wilson, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Edw. Rohrer, Elmo, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKS AND COCKERELS. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00. Mrs. Bryant Wells, Belmont, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1 EACH. Mrs. R. A. Buening, Dillon, Kan.

WHITE ROCK HENS AND PULLETS FOR sale. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS at \$1 each. Tony Tajchman, Lost Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Mrs. R. B. Donham, Hollis, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

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MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. Write for circular. Charles Vorles, Wathena, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 PULLETS. \$10 per dozen. R. L. Munson, Wetmore, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. FINE barred, big boned. \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mrs. G. P. Field, Randall, Kan.

50 CHOICE BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS. Ringlet strain \$1.50. 6 for \$8.00. John Tatge, White City, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW GOOD BARRED Rock cockerels from prize winning stock. E. D. Mace, Spearville, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred BUFF ROCKS—COCKS and cockerels. Size and quality. Fine breeder. Mrs. John N. Johnson, Lawrence, Kan.

BIG BONED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning stock. Ivory strain. \$1.50 and \$2.00. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

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BINGHAM'S BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS are early hatched and well barred. \$1.50 each or 4 for \$5.00. Geo. Bingham, Bradford, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS \$1.50 each. 4 for \$5.00. Fine show birds \$2 to \$3 each. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. BARRED Rocks 106 Premiums. 27 years' experience. Write for prices. Mrs. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred WHITE Rocks. One cockerel and ten pullets. Very fine birds. Ten dollars. (\$10.00). Mrs. Bessie Place, Eskridge, Kan.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS Kansas State Poultry Federation medal. Cockerels, pullets and eggs. Prompt shipment. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kan.

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WHITE ROCKS SHIPPED ON APPROVAL. Snow white, vigorous cockerels from selected pens not related to any I have sold. \$2, \$3, \$5. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

NARROW, DEEP BARRED, ROCK COCKERELS with right breeding behind them. Satisfaction guaranteed. Each \$2.00. Rates on five or more. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kan.

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LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. AT Newton, Kan., Dec. 13 to 17 won 4 firsts and sweepstakes in American class. Buy cockerels now from winning and best laying strains. Prices \$2 up. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

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S. C. RED COCKERELS. GUARANTEED. \$1.50 to \$3.00. A. Bozarth, Liberal, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red c'h's \$3.00 each. Mrs. A. L. Scott, Larned, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS. SPLENDID dark red cockerels \$1.50. Max H. Dyck, Halstead, Kan.

LARGE, DARK ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS, pullets. Bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS THAT ARE DEEP brilliant Reds, quality and vigor is our aim. \$1 to \$10 each. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

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BRED TO LAY S. C. REDS. CHOICE cockerels from the finest lot I ever raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$1.50 to \$3.50. Belmont Farm, Box 69, Topeka, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS OR pullets \$2. Bred from prize winners at big shows and fairs in Kan., Mo. and Okla. Red eyes and red pigment on legs. Write for sub-agency on Candee Colony Brooder Stoves. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

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GIANT MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$6.50. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Tuttle, Chanute, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS \$3.00. Rollie Kiner, Pierceville, Kan.

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FOR SALE—THOROUGHbred BOURBON Red toms \$4. James Butler, Glasco, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. Ruth Snowbarger, LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE—GIANT BRONZE TURKEY toms, big bone, splendid markings. Order early. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. HENS \$3.00, toms \$4.00. Claude Bridgeman, Abbeville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TURKEYS. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

BOURBON RED TOMS. PURE BRED. \$5.00 each. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4.00, hens \$3.00. Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$4. Hens \$3. Related. M. E. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE. PURE WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$4.00. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. Will Jones, Wetmore, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms \$5 up. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. Bertha Bazil, Olivet, Kan.

THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms \$4.00. Hens \$3.00. Mrs. J. P. Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$5. Hens \$3.50. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

PURE BRED TOULOUSE GESESE \$2 EACH. Bourbon Red turkey toms \$4. Mrs. Del Buckley, Highland, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. Toms \$5. Hens \$3. Mrs. Homer Rawlings, Eureka, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Cockerels \$5 and up. Pullets \$3. Geo. Heath, Dwight, Kan.

THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Hens \$3.50. Toms \$5. Mrs. Frank Indermill, Piedmont, Kansas.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$5 to \$7. Hens \$2.50 to \$4. Mrs. Letha Parkhurst, Plainville, Kan.

FOR SALE—NARRAGANSETT COCKERELS, sired by third tom at Frisco, four and six dollars each. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA large boned. 20 toms for sale. Write for information. \$5.00 each. F. O. B. Dighton, Kansas. E. H. Streeter.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Long line winners. May hatch, good bone. Toms \$5-6. Hens \$3.50. Gertude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Extra large. Heavy boned. Excellent markings. Toms \$6 to \$8. Hens \$3.50 each. Mattie Peasley, Soldier, Kan.

M. B. TURKEYS. STATE 1ST PRIZE stock. From hens up to 25 lbs. Toms sired by "Golden Beauty," a 46-lb. silver cup winner. Cecil McArthur, Walton, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS BY MY tom that won 1st at State Poultry Federation show at Independence, Kan., Jan. 1914 and from state show prize blood for many generations. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE. Walter Mirfield, Dunlap, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 each. Mrs. H. B. Lowe, Alma, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND females \$1.50 up. G. F. Brown, Lawrence, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Edw. Tomia, Elk City, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

FOR SALE—BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. \$1.00 up. Mrs. Lucy Lowe, Pierceville, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from prize winning stock. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets, also eggs. Henry L. Brunner, Newton, Kan.

HIGH SCORING PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. \$1.50 for sale cheap. Jacob Klassen, Inman, Kan.

"BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYANDOTTES. \$1.50 to \$5.00. Write Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

VERY CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels reasonable. Jas. Dickson, Anthony, Kan.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR SALE. Prize winning stock. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from pens scoring 94 to 96. \$2. Frank Mayer, Marysville, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. Cockerels \$1.25 each. Frank Kletchka, Horton, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS, pullets. Standard color. Best ever. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. I HAVE SOME good ones for sale at prices that suit. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PURE BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2 to \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carl Bowline, Ada, Kan.

LARGE SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, best of breeding. \$1.50 and \$2.50. C. H. Mayberry, Morrowville, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKS and cockerels please. Ask for prices, and guarantee. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Cockerels \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SILVER LACED Wyandotte cockerels, early hatched, farm raised. Price \$1.50. Oscar Adeo, Wells, Kan.

FOR SALE—SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, also Mammoth Pekin drakes. Mrs. W. E. Tilley, Irving, Kan., R. No. 1, Box 41.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED HIGH SCORING Partridge Wyandotte cockerels \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Henry Howell, Shallow Water, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. BRED from pure bred prize winners. \$2.00 up. Pullets for sale. Mrs. Charles Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK. High score. Blue ribbon and sweepstakes winner, also hens and pullets. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—LARGE, EARLY hatched cockerels \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Also a few cocks, hens and pullets. Bred from special mated prize winners. Plock's White Wyandotte Farm, Clay Center, Kan.

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AFRICAN GESESE AND PEAFOWLS FOR SALE. C. H. Huland, Bellefont, Kan.

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FINE BOURBON RED TURKEYS \$3.50, \$4. Buff Orpington cockerels \$1, \$2, \$3. Buff drakes \$1.50. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, RHODE ISLAND Whites. Buff Leghorns; hens cheap if taken soon. Walt. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 EACH. White Pekin drakes \$1.95 each. White Holland toms \$5.00 each. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred RED TOMS, LARGE, well built. \$5.00 each. Also nice large Plymouth Rock cockerels \$1.00 each. W. T. Dunstone, Laird, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 to \$3 each. White Holland turkeys. Toms \$3.75 to \$4, hens \$3 each. Bertha V. Chacey, Meriden, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AT EGG PRICES. BUFF Orpingtons, White Leghorns. Trapped. Eight prizes one show. Send for circular. Fluhat Hatchery, Russell, Kan.

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PAYING FOR LIVE TURKEYS 17C; HENS, ducks, geese 12c; guineas per dozen \$4; pigeons 90c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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POULTRY FOR MONEY MAKING. WRITE for free 1916 booklet giving valuable information about leading breeds. F. M. Larkin, Box 21, Clay Center, Neb.

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

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2.00 PER 1,000, 5000 \$9.00. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

WARRANTED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover. Hulled \$10 per bu. Sacks included. R. Reynolds, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed. Hulled, \$10 per bu., 60 lbs. Sacks 25c. J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL COW PEAS WHILE they last at \$2.50 per bu. F. O. B. Tyro. Good seed but slightly mixed. H. S. Tuttle, Tyro, Kan.

YELLOW BLOSSOM, UNHULLED, SWEET clover seed 10c lb. Far ahead white variety for pasture or bees. Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULLED white kafir corn. Made 50 bu. per acre this year. I have 300 bu. Will sell one bu. to 300 at \$1.00 per bu. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

LET ME SAVE YOU 40 PER CENT agents' commissions on trees this spring. Get my direct-to-you money-saving prices. Fruit book free. W. F. Schell, proprietor, Wichita Nurseries, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED; VERY BEST quality. Grown in isolated fields. Inspected, rogued, re-cleaned. No Johnson grass. Special prices for quick, direct orders. 10 pounds for \$1.00; 25 pounds \$2.00; fifty pounds, \$3.50; 100 pounds \$6.00; 1000 pounds for \$55.00 double sacked. B. E. Miller, Carlton, Tex.

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BERKSHIRE SOW PIGS, ELIGIBLE TO registry. Ten dollars. Wallace Elliott, Hamilton, Kansas.

RED CLOVER SEED, FINE QUALITY, grown on my farm at Monticello, Minn., for sale. As quantity is limited, you must act quickly. Send for free sample and prices. C. R. Ferrall, 1118 Newton Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—35 HEAD CHOICE STEERS, coming year old, ready for feeding. R. Martin, Rotan, Texas, Box 61.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex. 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF. \$25.00. Sire Bells Fern of Hood Farm. Jas. R. Snyder, Box A, Fraser, Mo.

SHETLAND PONIES. SIXTY HEAD TO choose from. Special prices for Christmas. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

TO TRADE GOOD BLACK 2 YEAR OLD Jack for black Percheron or Belgian stallion. B. L. Wilson, Haddam, Kan.

FOR SALE, SADDLE STALLION 3 YEARS old, broke, safe for lady. Address Dr. A. N. Ruby, Transfer Barn, Manhattan, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS Sired by thousand dollar son King of Pontiac. Easy terms. Write today. Lee Kinne, Milford, N. Y.

DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED HEREFORDS for sale. One fine herd bull, also several younger bulls. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., Rt. No. 4.

SPRINGDALE SHORTHORNS FOR SALE. 10 bulls, good ones, including my pure Scotch herd bull Athens Scotchman 356646. A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

FOR SALE: 60 HEAD OF COMING TWO-year-old steers by the head or by the pound; choice in quality. Must sell soon. Write R. E. McFarlane, Hesston, Kan.

WANTED—PERCHERON OR BELGIAN stallion. Would consider grade if a good individual showing good colts. Must be guaranteed. Describe fully. W. S. French, Allison, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHIRE mare 12 yrs. old, weight 1900; one registered Shire filly 2 yrs. old, weight 1450; one registered Shire stallion 3 yrs. old, weight 1950. Will sell at any time or at public auction January 19th, 1916. Mat Fawley, Peabody, Kan.

PET STOCK

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

GREYHOUNDS, AGED AND PUPS. J. Brass, Lecompton, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES. WESTERN HOME Kennels, St. John, Kan.

WANTED—NICE WHITE WOOLLY ESQUIMO-Spitz puppies about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

LUMBER

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

LUMBER. WHERE AND HOW TO BUY it cheap. Send material list to Box 1502, Tacoma, Wash.

LANDS

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

320 ACRE ROOKS COUNTY FARM CHEAP. W. H. Tanzey, owner, Stockton, Kan.

120 ACRES, CLOUD COUNTY, IMPROVED, \$5000.00. 1315 Lincoln, Topeka, Kan.

GOOD 120. IMPROVED. CHEAP FOR cash. 5 1/2 mi. city 25,000. Spring water. J. Brandt, Texarkana, Ark., R. 1, Box 138.

OWNERS LIST EXCHANGES. WANT merchandise, large ranches and income property. Progressive Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN LANDS. WE have it, improved and unimproved, any size tract. Hedges Land Co., Lewistown, Mont.

FOR EXCHANGE. GOOD PLACE IN fruit and crop district for live stock, stallions or land. W. Richardson, Langton, New Mex.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—800 ACRE RANCH ON Grouse creek, eastern Cowley county. 320 acre farm in Logan county, Kansas. W. E. Brooks, Burden, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—AT MILTONVALE, Kan. 40 acres cultivated, 1/4 mile. 7 1/2 acres, new 8 room house, joining town. 1 1/2 lots by college. H. E. Herbert, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD, WELL imp. 140 acres 3 1/2 miles of Lawrence, Kan., also imp. 160 acres in Wallace Co. Address owner, Ben Anderson, Lawrence, Kan., R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE JEFFERSON CO. farm. Fair improvements, never failing spring, alfalfa, pasture, fruit, etc. Price \$3500. \$1000 will handle it. Write for full description. J. A. Puderbaugh, Ozarkie, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 1/2 ACRE CHICKEN RANCH, fully equipped and stocked with White Leghorns. Will invoice between \$2500 and \$3000. 5 room bungalow, good barn. 2 blocks to depot and stores. Good reasons for selling. Address George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

VIRGINIA FARMS \$15.00 PER ACRE AND up. Easy payments. Fruit, dairy, stock. Mild climate. Raise spring lambs for early market. On railroad. Best markets nearby. Write for farm lists, information and N. & W. Rwy. Homeseeker, all free. F. H. LaBaume, Agri. Agt., Norfolk & Western Rwy., Room 318, N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

GOOD 228-ACRE FARM ON RIVER, NEAR Olivet. \$60 a. if taken soon. Inquire of M. J. Edman, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—240 ACRES Rooks Co. farm for 20 to 40 acres joining good town. All clear. E. A. Folsom, Webster, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES 5 MI. WEST AND 1 1/2 mi. south of Halls Summit, Kan., good 4 room house and good big barn. Living well at house. Price \$3,600. \$600 down, balance 3 years 6%. Address George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

FERTILE VIRGINIA FARMS ALONG Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. at \$15 an acre and up on easy terms. Mild climate, rich soil, abundant rainfall, plentiful and cheap labor. Convenient to eastern markets, also to good schools and churches. Write for free illustrated farm home booklet, "Country Life in Virginia," and low excursion rates. Address K. T. Crawley, Indus. Agt., C. & O. Rwy., Room 1049, Richmond, Va.

FARMS ON 14 YEARS' TIME, ONLY \$15 an acre. Rich black valley farms, Duval county, Texas, only \$1 an acre cash, balance fourteen yearly payments. No better land anywhere for raising big money crops; finest climate in U. S. Splendid for dairying and live stock; good water; practically twelve months growing season. Will produce excellent crops of alfalfa, corn, forage, such as sorghum, Sudan grass, as well as cotton and all vegetables including potatoes (two crops) and the semi-tropical fruits such as oranges, California grapes, figs. Only a few of these farms for sale. 40, 80 acres and up. Remarkable opportunity for renters and those who want farm homes. Prompt necessary. Write today for free book describing country, with maps, plats, etc. A postal card will do. C. W. Hahl Company, Inc., owners, 440 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. O. Mattson, 72 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED: TO HEAR DIRECT FROM owner of good farm or unimproved land for sale. C. C. Buckingham, Houston, Texas.

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

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS, H. W. Perth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—RAMBLER CAR, in good running condition. Box 85, Lorraine, 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 61 1/2 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

MERCANTILE STORE FOR SALE OR will trade for stock. Small town, no competition, good business; stock invoices about \$5,000. Part down, balance on time. H., care Mail and Breeze.

WANTED TO SELL OR TRADE \$1000 worth of stock of the Ark. River Bed Oil and Gas Co. of Tulsa, Okla., for a small stock of mdse., groceries preferred. Will pay cash difference. R. J. Conneway, Guthrie, Okla.

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

BEES AND HONEY

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FOR SALE. NEW HONEY. SAMPLE AND prices on application. Glen C. Voorhees, Tranquillity, Calif.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED. 1 60-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

TRACTORS

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

WANTED—SMALL GASOLINE TRACTOR. Prefer one without engine. James Kimble, Manhattan, Kan.

AVERY TRACTOR. 20-35 FIVE BOTTOM Avery power lift plow. Also No. 3 Birdsell huller. Sell separately or together. Good condition. Bargain price. Address T., care Mail and Breeze.

CREAM WANTED

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

TOBACCO

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

FOR SALE—40,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF tobacco. Mail stamps for samples. Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky.

KENTUCKY BEST NATURAL LEAF TO- bacco, smoking or chewing, parcel post prepaid, 4 lbs. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$2.00. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

HELP WANTED

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

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAM- inations. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. Men, women, 18 or over, \$75.00 month. List of positions now obtainable free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 48, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED FARMERS—MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. U. S. government jobs, \$75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. MEN WANTED. Special fall rates. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WE GUARANTEE YOU A GOOD POSITION paying from \$15 to \$25 per week by taking a course in Stuhl's Institute of Watchmaking and Engraving. 207 Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS: \$30 MONTH- ly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Quality now. State age. Booklet free. Electric Dept., 812 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I WANT A MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, aged 20 to 60 for my special realty representative. Experience unnecessary. Dignified work. No canvassing. Part or whole time. Make money while learning. McDonnell, Dept. 157-Y, 1426 You St., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches, Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Four Guide Books free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS 12½ CTS. prepaid, securely sacked. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

MAGAZINES—NEWSPAPERS. ONE-HALF price and upwards. Catalog free. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN OWNERS DESIRING farm loans; state amount desired. 713 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

WANTED, CORN SHUCKS. WHITE leaves, suitable for making tamales. State price per 100 lbs. Address P. O. B. 337, Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER—WE SHIP TO CONSUMERS AT wholesale. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Lowest prices on Bole D' Arc, cedar and oak posts. Telephone poles and piling. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kansas.

RADIATORS REPAIRED BY A NEW process, in one-half the time at one-half the former price. Will not deface, plug or cut off the tube. Send us your radiator today and get it back tomorrow. Goodin Motor Co., 242 S. Market, Wichita.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for January 23: The Spirit of Life.—Rom. 8:12-30.

Golden Text. As many as are led by the Spirit of God, these are sons of God.—Rom. 8:14.

AT FIRST it seems rather queer to have a lesson in Romans at this time, but the inheritance of the Christian people is this very Spirit of Life which Paul writes about and Peter preached in his first sermon at Pentecost.

Paul was at Corinth, when he wrote this letter to the Christians at Rome. It was before he visited Rome and just about 30 years after Peter's sermon. Peter told how the Holy Spirit came and Paul writes about what this same Spirit means in every day life.

It has been said of this chapter in Romans that it is a veritable Garden of Eden. The harder we dig into it the more inexhaustible do we find the truths it contains.

Flesh, in this chapter means a wrong state of mind. One in which the mind yields itself to the temptation of temporal things. It includes everything that is of injury to others as well as to ourselves.

In all of us there is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde instinct and we are continually at war with ourselves, but, because we have a material body, is no reason why we have to sin. Christ had a human body that was just as temptable as ours, but which was not sinful.

The Spirit is the God part of us. In a sense every one is a child of God—for He gives us natural life, and while He has a yearning love for all, it is only those who seek to love Him and desire to serve Him, that receive the blessings He holds as their inheritance. This inheritance means a likeness of God's nature, His character and His holiness. We inherit God's home in the heavens and all that belongs to it, we have eternal life and God's loving care. Every temptation that we resist makes us that much stronger, good grows by overcoming evil, and increases our courage in a wonderful way.

Often the things we ask or pray for are not things suitable to our needs and as a father interprets the wants of his child, the Spirit intercedes for us.

We know that whatever God does is good. The natural laws of nature and the spiritual laws demonstrate this fact. A God of love could not do otherwise. It is the same with His moral laws; to those who obey them, nothing but good can result, but to those who disobey, they must necessarily suffer the consequences of their disobedience.

Tennyson gives us in these lines an idea of the nearness of God's Spirit:

Speak to Him, then, for He heareth,
And spirit with spirit may meet—
Closer is He than breathing,
And nearer than hands and feet.

There are always two elements in our lives. One which God does for us and the other where our wills decide. So it is for us to decide whether our life follows the perfect pattern God has given us.

Western Kansas Will Win

(Continued from Page 25.)

to hold moisture better than the remainder of the farm frequently are planted to sorghums for forage. An acre of the same ground usually goes to potatoes and except on the very driest years these yield fairly well. Dwarf milo and feterita are raised and commonly succeed well enough to supply feed for all the stock. The pasture is very large, when the number of stock is considered, and so it is never cropped down even when the season is dry. The pasture may become poor but it is never exhausted. The real mainstay of this farm is the cream check. On how many of the neighboring farms this is true is shown by the fact that in June, 1914, about \$5,000 was paid out for cream at the little station of Brewster.

The man who has sufficient capital to buy his land and stock it and will then follow out some such system as I have outlined has a very fair prospect of success in western Kansas. I believe the condition of the better class of farmers out here is far better than that of the better class of renters farther east.

Regular salting tends to good health.



\$20.00 FREIGHT PREPAID

VAT is separate from furnace and is made of best grade No. 20 gauge galvanized metal, reinforced with heavy angle iron. Capacity 150 gallons—six feet long, 20 inches wide at bottom, 30 at top, 15 inches deep. Has extra perforated false bottom preventing feed sticking to bottom.

FURNACE is made of range steel, round bottom, reinforced with angle iron and has angle iron legs. Has heavy door with draft regulator. Burns anything; coals, chunks, fence posts. Equipped with grates for burning coal. Six feet smoke stack furnished.

SMOKE YOUR OWN MEAT in a COLUMBIAN METAL SMOKE HOUSE. Give it that natural flavor which is lost when liquid smoke is employed. Why should you pay packing houses their profit and freight two ways on your meat. You can save enough on these two items alone to pay for a Columbian. It is made of best grade No. 24 gauge galvanized metal. Sectional easy to erect! Has revolving meat rack, making it easy to fill or empty.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER TODAY. Simply give us the name of your bank and we will make shipment draft attached to bill of lading. Think of it—a Smoke House for \$25.00 or a Cooker and Scalding Vat for \$20.00 delivered at your station. Pay for them when you get them. Also sold by most dealers. Order today.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK COMPANY 1622 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Manufacturers of "The Gold Medal Line of Tanks for the World"

Write for Circular giving delivered prices on hog raisers equipment.



Most Profitable Farm Tool

Cooked feed fattens cattle, hogs, and poultry in less time and at a saving of 50 per cent over raw feed. It is more palatable, wholesome and easily digested, every particle going into meat making. Free of disease germs.

THE COLUMBIAN COMBINATION FEED COOKER AND SCALDING VAT is used for cooking grain and vegetables for stock and poultry, scalding hogs, rendering lard, making soap, heating water, outfit buildings and a hundred other uses.

Ship Your Furs Now To**Funsten****More Cash For Furs!**

Big Money in Trapping skunk, coon, mink, muskrat, fox, etc. You can trap furs—we teach you how. **Funsten Animal Baits** guaranteed to increase your catch. \$1.00 a can postpaid. The **Funsten Perfect Smoker** "smokes 'em out." Price \$1.50; parcel post 30 cents extra. Both guaranteed satisfactory or money back. **Traps at factory prices.**

FREE 3 books in one (trapper's guide—game laws—supply catalog). Tells how, when, where to trap, how to remove, prepare and ship skins. Will send you for market reports, shipping tags and big book **FREE—Write today.** We tan hides and furs for coats, robes and garments.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO., 878 Funsten Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FURS—SHIP TO BIGGS—HIDES

Get the most money for your furs—ship direct to "BIGGS AT KANSAS CITY"—the oldest and largest hide and fur house in the Southwest. Established 34 years. Half a million of satisfied shippers. Honest grading and your money by return mail. All shipments graded same day received—no delays—no question regarding prices—you get most.

Not One Cent Deducted As Commission

Top-notch prices always—higher this season on account of tremendous demand. Fur shipments held separate on request and returned at once if you are not satisfied with prices and everything else.

Biggs' Guar-**anteed Baits**

will absolutely increase your catch or we will refund their cost. Skunk, Coon, Possum in 25c and 50c sizes; all others in 50c and \$1.00 sizes.

Reliable Market Reports corrected right up to the hour of mailing, sent free to every Biggs shipper. Valuable information for you—worth big money to be on our lists and get this up-to-the-minute market news.

We publish a Monthly Magazine "THE TRAPPERS EXCHANGE" just chuck full of information for and actual experiences of hundreds of trappers everywhere. Subscription free to every fur shipper. We do tanning and manufacture Fur Goods of all kinds.

Write today for Free catalog of Trappers' Supplies, "TRAPPERS EXCHANGE" Tanning and Fur Goods Catalog, Shipping Tags, etc.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 432 BIGGS BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Hides and Furs Are Higher

than for years past. Hunting and trapping should be very profitable this season. We will pay you the highest market prices on your hides and furs. We have built our business during the past 50 years, by giving every man a square deal—charge no commission, send check same day shipment is rec'd. We treat you right. Write for full list and tags.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., TOPEKA KANSAS
St. Joe, Mo. Wichita, Kan. Joplin, Mo. Grand Island, Neb. Dallas, Texas

**DON'T TAKE A CHANCE SHIP US YOUR HIDES**

Get real tanning. Have them made into coats, robes or rugs by experts. Our guarantee as good as a government bond. Reasonable prices, quick service. Workmanship and finish unequalled.

FREE book, Tanning Facts, things you should know, also prices. Write today.

DES MOINES TANNING COMPANY, Dept. F, Des Moines, Iowa

SHIP US FURS YOUR HIDES

WE don't quote the biggest prices, but we pay what we quote, and our liberal and intelligent grade nets you the most money. Classified price list mailed regularly **FREE.** Write us for it today. Our way is Different. Try us.

M. LYON & CO.
226 Delaware Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Established 1870.



RELY ON LYON

HIDES ARE WORTH \$7.00 TO \$10.00 TO YOU

When tanned and made into a Globe Quality Fur Overcoat. We tan and make complete, coat like this for only \$12.50; worth \$20 to \$22.50 anywhere. Our specially perfected

Aluminum Oil "Best Tan" is guaranteed, and delights thousands of farmers every year. Write today for our fine new catalog on custom tanning, and we'll mail with it **FREE**, a 40-page Memo Book.

GLOBE TANNING & MFG. CO.
219 S. E. 1st St., Des Moines, Iowa

Trappers

Write Us First Get our price list and shipping tags. **Highest Prices for Furs**

We buy any quantity—every kind. Send today for prices and shipping tags sure.

McCullough & Tumbach, 128 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

Coin Case FREE

This new style, thin model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely link chain. This beauty coin case free if you send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to The Household Magazine and Story paper. Address:

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued or changed of publication to be effective in this paper must be in the hands of the publisher at least 10 days before the date of publication. All changes in the paper must be made at least 10 days before the date of publication. All changes in the paper must be made at least 10 days before the date of publication.

100 IMPROVED, 5 miles town. \$6400.00. J. P. Deane, Mound Valley, Kan.

INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN KANSAS? Write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

BARGAIN for 30 days, 320 improved, 5 mi. of town. \$28. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

MUST SELL, 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

100 A. Hamilton Co. raw grass land, \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

400 A. ALL GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 acres, 3 1/2 miles of town, 1/4 mi. to school. Priced to sell. Terms on part. Guy Barnes, Milton, Kansas.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

320 A., 25 a. alfalfa, 130 corn land, bal. pasture. Abundance water; well impr. 1/4 mi. station. \$45 a. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY, 2 improved farms for sale, 130 and 160 acres. Bargains. Close in. Terms. G. K. Jackson, Eureka, Kan.

FOR THE BEST blue stem limestone pasture and alfalfa bottom farms for sale, no trades, write P. D. Stoughton, Madison, Kan.

IMPROVED 40, 80, 160 and 280 acre farms. S. E. Kansas, N. E. Oklahoma. \$35 to \$50 acre. List free. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

280 A., 100 broke; extra bottom; 180 pasture. 2 mi. town; extra impr. \$40 a. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/4 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

1/4 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Herington, Kan.

HOME FARM 320, well impr. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$5500, no trade, other farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

SUMNER CO. LAND, 80 a. 6 mi. of Wellington, 1/4 mi. to R.R. town; all alfalfa land, black rich soil; fence only impts. Snap at \$4250. 80 a. 9 mi. Wellington, 2 mi. R.R. town, black, level land, slightly impr. Price \$4500. Best bargain in Kan. Description guaranteed. E. S. Brodie, Wichita, Kan.

640 ACRES, 8 mi. Peabody, 8 mi. Burns, Kan. 530 a. under cult., 60 a. prairie, 60 a. alfalfa. 2 sets of good improvements; includes elevator, scales, fine feed lots, everlasting water. Can be handled 1/2 down, bal. time to suit purchaser. A snap; time short, come. Melhoyan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

FINE \$5500. 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. out; fine imp. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

100 A. improved, good upland farm, 4 miles out; \$55.00 a. Easy terms. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

FOR REAL ESTATE BARGAINS in the great Neosho Valley, see or write S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

NORTHEAST KAN. Good improved farms in bluegrass section, \$60 to \$100. Send for list. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

900 ACRE block fine level land, east Stanton Co., shallow water, \$7.00 acre. Bargain. Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

WHY RENT, when you can buy 320 acres, well improved, lots of bottom land, fine pasture, timber, water, only \$30 per acre? F. D. Greene, Longton, Kansas.

WELL IMPROVED farms, near town and school; 80 acres, \$50 a.; 160, \$45 per a.; 240 a., \$38 per a.; 640, \$48 an acre. Terms. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS land. Good wheat farms near Bucklin, Ford Co. Easy terms. Stevens and Haskell county land cheap. Good terms. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Good 80 acre farm close to railroad and school; 1/4 in cult., bal. grass. Good imp. Price \$40 an acre. Terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

FARM AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, JAN. 20. 27 a. bottom farm, 3 mi. Madison; well impr. Nearly all in alfalfa; fenced and cross fenced with hog wire; especially arranged for hogs and chickens. 4 r. house; barn for 12 horses and cows, 4 chicken and 2 hog houses; other outbuildings; arch cave, good orchard, fine well. Also sell my Duroc-Jersey, mares, milk cows, machinery, etc. Harry Givens, Madison, Kansas.

100 A. 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR. 130 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mtg. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

100 A. 2 mi. from R. R. town; 80 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa, 15 a. hog pasture, bal. pasture and meadow; 8 room house, good barn; well and cistern. Very cheap, if sold soon. \$45.00 per acre. Rosenquist & Renstrom, Osage City, Kan.

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

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$50, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

Only \$1,000 Down 160 a., 90 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture, all good tillable land except 10 a. broken. 4 1/2 mi. of R. R. town. 75 miles from Wichita. Only \$45 per a., \$1090 down and \$500 per year at 6%. A. Edminster, Wichita, Kan.

Ness County 180 acres 3 1/2 miles from town; 130 acres cult., bal. pasture. Stone house 30x30, frame barn and two small granaries, two stone chicken houses and other imps. Mail, phone, one mi. school. Price \$4,000. No trade. Terms on 1/2. Ask for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

2—Rare Bargains—2 Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kan.

Death Cause of Sale 190 a. 9 mi. Topeka, some creek bottom, 100 a. cult., 5 r. house, wells, living water, orchard, alfalfa, timber. Must sell to settle estate. \$55 per acre. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kan.

Graham County Grecian's Real Estate Bulletin No. 2 now ready. Farm views, crop statistics, land prices and other valuable information for men who want to make more money farming. **Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kan.**

WE OWN 100 FARMS IN FERTILE Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water; will sell 30 acres or more. Frisell & Ely, Larned, Kan.

Live Wire Land Bargains 1740 a. in Gove Co., Kan., good improvements, 250 a. cult., 120 a. wheat, balance grass, \$10 per a. for 60 days. 640 a. in Lane Co., Kan., 200 cult. in wheat, bal. pasture, will exchange. 350 a. 3 1/2 mi. to Palsades, Colo., all irrigated, 100 a. alfalfa, also 5 1/2 a. in fruit, 4 blocks from P. O. Palsades, will exchange for Kan. land. 160 a. near Lawton, Okla., well improved, will exchange for Kan. land. 79 a. Necedah, Wisconsin, improved, will exchange for wheat land. **Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.**

Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND and mds for sale or exchange. Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

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

LANDS for sale and exchange for western lands. John Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratsberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, some in Catholic settlement. Exc. Severn & Hattick, Williamsburg, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. **Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.**

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

33 ROOM BRICK HOTEL \$14,000 clear. Want farm. Send your descriptions for exchange. T. M. Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

THREE HIGHLY IMPROVED alfalfa and grain farms, eastern Kansas; encumbered one-third value. Want cash or clear property. Nathan Tate, Howard, Kansas.

BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS OF MERIT. We buy, sell and trade farms, city property, stocks and bonds, second-hand autos, etc. We know values in Kansas. Have lived in Wichita the last ten years and perhaps sold more securities than any other man in Wichita. We invite investigation of our business dealings. Property listed only on cash basis. Special list this issue: New brick, 14 apartment flat; best in Kansas to trade for unimproved Barber, Butler, Harvey, Chase or Lyon county land. **J. A. HOPKINS, 110 E. 1ST ST., WICHITA, KANSAS.**

80 Acres Only \$500

Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., \$5000; \$500 cash, \$4500 Mch. 1st, \$500 yearly. **R. M. Mills, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Eastern Kansas Stock Ranch

960 acres, all good grass land except 160 acres good valley land in cultivation, never-failing water, good alfalfa land, good improvements, close to school, four miles town. Write now for description and terms. **Eastern Kansas Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH

640 acres 2 miles from shipping point, 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek. 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. **J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.**

LANE CO.

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

WHY PAY RENT?

80 a. 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town; all good land; 15 a. blue grass pasture, 15 a. clover, good 7 r. house; barn 32x32; plenty fruit; good water; close to school. Price \$67.50 per a. \$1500 cash, bal. 5 years 6%. **Onida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS

320 acres one mile town, splendid 8 room house, large barn, splendid conveniences, main traveled road, 100 acres pasture, remainder cultivation, splendid water.

120 acres 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, good improvements, 40 acres bluegrass pasture, 25 acres wheat, remainder of land for cultivation, fair orchard, beautiful yard, close to school. Write for full description of these and other farm bargains. Write today. **MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.**

Ness County Lands

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. **Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.**

OKLAHOMA

CHOICE Oklahoma lands at attractive prices. Address C. W. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla.

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

550 ACRES, 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. John station, Good water. \$27.50 a. C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA land as good as the best, limestone soil, corn, oats, wheat, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa land. Selling cheap. **Smalley & Stout, Afton, Okla.**

400 ACRES, good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. **Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.**

100 A. 3 1/2 miles from town. 75 plowed; good soil; bearing orchard; 8 r. house, all kinds of outbuildings. Fine well, R. F. D. and phone. Price only \$2200. Terms on \$1,300. Free list and map. **Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.**

FOR SALE UNTIL JAN. 15TH. 180 a. 3 1/2 mi. McAlester, city 15,000. 100 a. strictly first class bottom; 50 a. cult. Fair improvements; \$18 per a. Terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

500 A. WASHITA VALLEY FARM. 1 mi. from railroad town; finely improved; fenced hog tight; 130 a. alfalfa, choice corn and alfalfa land; no better in Oklahoma. \$70 per a. 1/2 cash, bal. time. Write for list of Oklahoma bargains. **Major Bros., Chickasha, Okla.**

Oklahoma Land For Sale Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. **W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.**

\$5.00 Per Acre

Buy 320 acres of unimproved Farming and Ranch land—125 acres tillable—100 acres prairie—balance timber—crossed by small creek—9 miles from 2 good R. R. towns—in good neighborhood. A Crackerjack. No trades. **Ringland, McAlester, 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.**

Public Auction Sale Of Oklahoma State and School Lands

Beginning February 21st, 1916, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma, will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5) percent per cent, approximately 177,425 acres of its public lands in tracts of 160 acres, according to the Government Survey thereof.

Said lands are situated in Jefferson, Stephens, Grady, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Washita and Custer Counties and will be offered for sale in respective County Seats of said Counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County Court is held, as follows:

Waurika, (Jefferson County), Feb. 21, 1916, at 9 a. m. Duncan, (Stephens County), Feb. 21, 1916, at 2 p. m. Chickasha, (Grady County), Feb. 22, 1916. Anadarko, (Caddo County), Feb. 23, 24, 25, 1916. Lawton, (Comanche County), Feb. 23, 29, Mch. 1, 1916. Hobart, (Kiowa County), March 6, 7, 8, 9, 1916. Cordell, (Washita County), March 10, 11, 1916. Arapaho, (Custer County), March 13, 14, 1916.

For further information, address: **G. A. SMITH, Secretary Oklahoma City, Oklahoma**

VIRGINIA

Virginia Farms and Homes. FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. **R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.**

FLORIDA

10 ACRES best citrus lake front land in Florida at \$50. Best 40 acres at \$50. **O. W. Gale, Colerado Springs, Colo.**

WE OWN 12,000 acres choice citrus fruit, natal hay, trucking and farming land in the beautiful highlands district of Orange County, Fla., close to R.R., well improved district, we are wholesaling and retailing at rock bottom prices. Might exchange for good central West farms on a cash basis. Write **O. P. Kroh, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

FLORIDA LANDS

Wild and improved, from 40 acres to 100,000 acres. Colonization tracts and grazing lands a specialty. Refer to any bank here. **Arthur T. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.**

MISSOURI

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. impr. farm \$550. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

FOR SALE: 40 a. close in. Well imp. Ideal location; \$1000. Weaver, Seligman, Mo.

BARGAINS in high class farm near Kansas City. Some Exo. L. W. Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

MISSOURI State Fair Blue Ribbon County—POLK; the place to buy a farm. Polk County Land Inv. Co., Bolivar, Mo.

100 ACRES, improved, near town, \$1500. 40 acres 1 1/2 miles out, improved, \$650.00. W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

160 ACRES well located; improved; good soil, close to town. Price, cash \$50.00. E. E. Dix, Clinton, Missouri.

SOUTH MISSOURI farms. Mild climate, pure water, rich soil, reasonable prices, good terms. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

344 A. stock or dairy farm; fine improvements, running water. Tame grass. Description furnished. \$35.00 a. Terms. N. L. Townsend, Owner, Mountain Grove, Mo.

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

160 ACRES, 1 ml. of good R. R. town near Cape Girardeau; well improved. Produces 75 bu. corn, 5 cuttings alfalfa. Best land in U. S. Climate excellent; health good. \$50 per a. Warren L. Mabrey, Jackson, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LANDS—If you want to become independent, buy lands in Southeast Missouri, in the rich drained lands that raise anything and raise it certain. All I ask is a chance to "SHOW YOU." Prices are very reasonable. No trades considered. Write for literature and information. F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

ARKANSAS

WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FREE literature about S. W. Arkansas farms. Write today. L. E. Smith, Lockesburg, Ark.

ARKANSAS LAND. Write us for prices and information about our products. H. H. Houghton & Son, Jonesboro, Arkansas

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET "Bearden, the Eden of Arkansas." No rocks, hills, swamps, or overflows. Very healthy climate. Good lands. J. A. McLeod, Bearden, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

WRITE FOR FREE "WARRANTY DEED" of farm bargains, improved, \$4.00 per acre and up. New Home Land Co., Opposite Union Station, Little Rock, Ark.

GOOD FRUIT FARMS on reasonable terms; dairy and stock farms. Good grazing land at \$5 per a. and up. A few good properties to exchange for income and farms. Call on or write M. C. Stevens, Rogers, Ark.

154 ACRES. 40 a. cult., 50 more can be; spring, 4 room house, good outbuildings. Handy to school and church. 6 miles railroad. Price \$750.00. Free list. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

180 ACRES; 160 cult. 5 room res. 4 room tenant house; very rich loam. 6 miles of Jonesboro; rock road, R.F.D., phone. One of the best farms in Arkansas for the money. Price \$40.00 per acre. Terms. Southern Land & Loan Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

1,320 ACRES RICH BOTTOM LAND. 325 acres in cultivation. 4 miles to town. Good graded road. \$25.00 per acre. Will trade for merchandise. L. P. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.

BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND, sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa. \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

TEXAS

BARGAINS IN FARMS and ranches, improved and unimproved. Midland, Upton and Glasscock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Half, Owner, Midland, Tex.

WISCONSIN

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

FARM LOANS

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

FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

LOAN WANTED

I wish to borrow \$6,000 private money on long time. Have land and good personal security to amount of \$18,000. Yearly business runs over \$100,000. Address, Private Loan, care of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Essentials of Draft Stallions

BY J. C. ROBISON.

A good draft stallion must weigh at maturity from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds. In my estimation excessive size does not count for anything in a good sire. One will get a more uniform and sounder lot of colts from a stallion of average size than from one of over size. A good draft stallion should stand at least 16 hands, 3 inches, or 17 hands in height, and his depth through the chest should be equal to one-half his height. Such a stallion crossed on good, high grade mares should produce geldings from 16 1/2 hands to 17 hands in height, and if they are to command the best prices they should be of good draft conformation having well set legs, large, round, well shaped feet of durable texture, and should weigh from 1,650 pounds to 1,750 pounds in good working condition at five years of age or at full maturity. A stallion that will sire this kind of geldings must necessarily be absolutely sound and possess good style and action. If he is a sire of good geldings he will also sire the right kind of mares.

There is money in raising good horses and there will continue to be in the future. When the automobile and the traction engine came into use the pessimist declared the horse business was ruined, but, on the contrary, never in the history of the country have values been so high nor has the demand been so great for good draft horses. There is always a good market for a good horse of any kind and the shippers say they have never experienced so much difficulty in securing good ones for the market. This condition of affairs is remarkable in view of the fact that the manufacture of automobiles is increasing beyond all expectations. It shows that

the people of the United States are buying automobiles as well as good horses and that one industry is not materially injuring the other. There is great encouragement in this for the farmer, as he can raise a few good colts each year at a very slight cost. In this respect it should be the chief aim of the breeder who would make his business pay the most revenue, to produce the best horses possible for him to breed, as a good horse is more easily sold, brings nearly double the price of the ordinary one, and costs no more to produce. One safe guide to remember in breeding is that like produces like, and if one would raise good colts he must breed to good stallions.

Great care should be taken in selecting a stallion suitable for use on the mares in the vicinity in which he is to stand for service. If the mares are light boned and small, no attempt should be made to breed the very largest type of stallions on them at the first cross, but instead a medium sized stallion should be used. On the produce resulting, the heavier and larger types of stallions can be used. If the mares to be bred are coarse boned, coarse jointed and sluggish, a stallion should be selected to overcome these faults. He should be of fine conformation yet possessing sufficient bone of good quality. He should be of fiery temperament and very energetic, to give more ambition and style to the colts. In short, a stallion selected for public service in a community should be selected to overcome the faults most common to the mares of that vicinity. If patrons have a preference as to color, secure what a majority of them want and not what most appeals to one's personal fancy. This will mean dollars and cents at the close of the season.

Not all farmers are aware that Kansas stands fourth in the United States in the number of horses as well as in the value. It also is fourth in the breeding of purebred Percherons. I am glad to state that Butler county stands at the top of the list in this respect, but am sorry to say that less than one-half of the stallions standing for service in Kansas are purebred and registered.

NEW YORK

Hundreds of European Farmers

Will come this year to buy farms in New York State. They will pay 20% more than present low prices for our New York farms. Western farmers buying these farms now may make this profit easily. For list address McBurney & Co., Bastable Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 ml. good roads. School 1 1/2 ml.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired, 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

IDAHO

SPRING PLOWING BEGINS IN 40 DAYS

40 acres rich soil—sure crops—close to market—hay, grain and stock farms \$20 up; orchards, \$250 up. Write us today. H. W. Arnold & Co., Boise, Idaho.

WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

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

320 Acre Homestead Relinquishments. We have a few of the best 320 acre relinquishments in the three best counties of Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops, and schools. Write now. Cline & Catron, Brandon, Colo.

LAND FOR SALE. If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Mo.

Wheat Farms in the Rain Belt

We can sell you good improved and unimproved farms in Elbert County, Colo., from \$12.50 to \$25.00 per acre; close to town and railroad. Good community. These lands are producing as high as 33 bushels of wheat and 74 bushels of oats per acre. Corn farmers this year are getting as high as \$90.00 per acre for potatoes. The low lands will produce between four and five tons of alfalfa per acre without irrigation. Our terms are four hundred dollars down, four hundred dollars at the end of two years and the balance to suit purchaser. Investigate this, buy while land is cheap. Plenty of soft water can be obtained. Join the rush to Simla, Elbert County, Colorado. Lands advancing rapidly. Live agents wanted. Address H. P. Vorles, 35 Opera House Bldg., Pueblo, Colo.

Shire Horse Society, J. Sloughgrove, secretary, 12 Hanover Square, London, England. Suffolk Horse Society, Fred Smith, secretary, Rendlesham, Woodbridge, Suffolk, England. Australian Studbook, W. C. Yuille & Sons, Melbourne, Australia. General Studbook, Weatherby & Sons, 6 Old Burlington St., London, W., England. The Welsh Pony and Cob Society, John R. Bache, secretary, Knighton, Radnorshire, Wales.

Publisher's News Notes

On page 19 of this issue appears an announcement of the opening of Louisiana lands to northern settlement by the Long-Bell Farm Lands Corporation. We direct the attention of our readers to this announcement not so much to call your attention to it from the standpoint of an advertisement, but to impress upon you the validity and integrity of this corporation, which is a sister corporation of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, which ranks as second most important manufacturer of lumber in the United States, if not in the world. When a company of this magnitude acts, with years of commercial integrity, whose standing in the world of finance is beyond comparison, this fact alone carries with it the assurance that anything contained in the agreement is capable of earnest and truthful consideration. With this end in view, this paper wishes to assure its readers that it would not accept ordinary advertisements of this character where so much depends upon the co-operation of the company developing it, unless it felt assured that this corporation was amply able to carry out its promises made to prospective colonists or settlers. Suite 420, R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Success With Incubators.

There are still a lot of people who believe that incubator hatched chicks are not so strong as those hatched under hens. Space will scarcely permit us to enumerate the different reasons why this belief exists and why it is erroneous. We believe we can do more to eradicate this false belief by citing some facts accomplished with our "Successful" incubators and brooders. W. Koch of Bellingham, Wash., started three years ago with one of our hatching outfits and had such good success in hatching and raising the chicks that he now operates nine of our largest size incubators and brooders. Several of his neighbors also have ordered from one to six of these 312-egg size Successful incubators. A. Kintle of Hempstead, N. Y., bought one of our No. 5 Successful incubators last year. A little while ago he favored us with an order for six of our No. 4 312-egg size Successful incubators. Julius Wurst of Waterville, Minn., was quite skeptical about incubators and brooders; nevertheless he tried it by ordering last spring one of our No. 9 240-egg size machines and in three hatches produced 610 strong chicks from 720 eggs and raised all but eight or 10 of them. He also ordered additional Successful incubators and brooders. Mrs. Laura Allen of Guthrie, Okla., hatched 734 chickens from 863 eggs last spring and had fine success in raising them. We could name dozens of poultry raisers who, a few years ago, started in the poultry business with only one or two incubators and brooders and now operate from five to a dozen Successful machines. They had success from the very beginning both in hatching as well as in raising chicks; otherwise they would not have seen the need of adding more of these machines. "Successful" incubators require little attention, are dependable and safe, economic in the consumption of oil and are simplicity itself in operating. The Des Moines Incubator Co., 346 Second street, Des Moines, Ia., will be glad to send you its 96 page catalog.—Advertisement.

Constructive Colonization of Oklahoma.

Eastern Oklahoma bankers and the colonization department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway have worked out a most unique and practical plan for the agricultural development of a great portion of what was Indian Territory until the organization of Oklahoma as a state. Campaigns to attract colonists to a particular section, frequently one in which they are entirely unfamiliar with agricultural conditions and possibilities, and then leave them to their own initiative and devices, have been common, but the Katy plan which has been inaugurated goes much farther in the way of effective and constructive colonization. Farm lands have been listed at their real values, based on earning power; titles have been investigated, committees have been appointed to receive prospective settlers and show them lands on the market, and intelligently place them on farms suitable to their plans. Settlers will be given expert advice which will enable them to farm profitably from the outset, and they will be cautioned to purchase carefully and conservatively, and not over-buy, that they may properly equip and finance their new ventures. There is a particular advantage in such an organization in eastern Oklahoma, owing to peculiar conditions growing out of the allotment by the government of the old tribal lands to individual Indians. After allotment, when the Indians were able to convey title, large acreages in eastern Oklahoma passed into the hands of speculators who have done little to develop them agriculturally, and for that reason, eastern Oklahoma has not improved as its fertility and adaptability warrant. In 12 of the 16 eastern Oklahoma counties reached by the M. K. & T. railway, county farm bureaus have been organized by the bankers, each county bureau being equipped with a president and secretary. The presidents of the county bureaus compose the Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau, which is engaged in this effort in co-operation with the M. K. & T. railway. Each county organization has raised a fund for advertising eastern Oklahoma resources and compiling information that will aid colonists in finding suitable locations, setting intelligent starts, and protecting them from exploitation by speculators.—Advertisement.

Sometimes it is pretty hard work to decide what to do about renting the farm for a term of years, for fear either party may make a mistake. Both parties should be square and do the right thing in every spot and place. Then the length of the contract is of very little consequence. The longer the better.

American Associations.

American Trotting Register association. William H. Knight, secretary, 137 South Ashland boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Arabian Horse Club of America, H. K. Bush-Brown, secretary, 1729 G. street, N. W., Washington, D. C. American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary, Wabash, Ind. Cleveland Bay Society of America, H. P. Sterlick, secretary, 24 W. Lake street, Aurora, Ill. American Clydesdale association, R. B. Ogilvie, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. French Coach Horse Society of America, Duncan E. Willett, secretary, Maple avenue and Harrison street, Oak Park, Ill. National French Draft Horse Association of America, C. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Ia. German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, J. C. Crouch, secretary, LaFayette, Ind. American Hackney Horse Society, Gurney C. Gue, secretary, 308 West Ninety-seventh street, New York, N. Y. American Morgan Register, T. E. Boyce, secretary, Middlebury, Vt. Percheron Society of America, Wayne Dismore, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill. The American Breeders' and Importers' Percheron Registry Company, John A. Forney, secretary, Plainfield, O. American Saddle Horse Breeders' association, R. H. Lillard, secretary, Louisville, Ky. American Shetland Pony Club, J. M. Wade, secretary, LaFayette, Ind. Welsh Pony and Cob Society of America, J. H. Leet, secretary, Mantua, O. American Shire Horse association, Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenona, Ill. American Suffolk Horse association, Alex. Galbraith, secretary, Janesville, Wis.

Foreign Associations.

Societe le Cheval de Trait Belge, Chevalier C. H. Hynderick, secretary, Brussels, Belgium. Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Archibald MacNelligan, secretary, 93 Hope street, Glasgow, Scotland. Societe des Agriculteurs de France, Henri Johanet, secretary, 8 Rue d'Athenes, Paris, France. Hackney Horse Society, Frank E. Eruen, secretary, 12 Hanover Square, London, W., England. La Societe Hippique Percheronne de France, E. Lemarie, secretary, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France. Shetland Pony Stud Book Society, R. W. Walker, secretary, 3 Golden Square, Aberdeen, Scotland.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
414 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 839 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.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 3—A. E. Limerick & Son, Columbia, Mo.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons,
Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 24—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 13—P. G. McCulley, Princeton, Mo.
Jan. 17—Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan.
Sale at Manhattan.
Jan. 21—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan.
Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. B. Warkentin and others, New-
ton, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson State Fair
grounds.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 25, 26, 27, 28—Breeders' Sale Co.,
Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Mgr.,
Arrowsmith, Ill.
Jan. 28—North & Robinson, Grand Island,
Neb.
Feb. 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Purebred Horse
Breeders' association sale, Grand Island,
Neb. C. F. Way, First National Bank
Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

Cow Horses.

Jan. 18—Jos. Wear & Son, Barnard, Kan.
Sale at fair grounds, Beloit, Kan.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Jan. 25 to 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 15 to 18—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita,
Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 20—Richard Roenigk, Morganville,
Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.
Jan. 24—G. H. Hasebrook & Son, Neodesha,
Kan.
Feb. 5—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Hum-
boldt, Neb.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale
at Abilene, Kan.
Mar. 31—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln,
Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale
at Norton, Kan.
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Man-
hattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 27—E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 28—Independent Creamery Company,
Council Grove, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 22—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan.
Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 18—D. C. Loneragan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 19—J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan.
Jan. 21—A. P. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Jan. 22—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Jan. 23—W. J. Crow, Webb, Ia.
Jan. 24—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Jan. 25—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 1—Thos. E. Miller, York, Neb.
Feb. 1—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 2—Fraser Bros., Waco, Neb.
Feb. 3—H. J. Beall and Wiser Bros., Roca,
Neb.

Feb. 4—J. A. Goodman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 5—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Feb. 9—Henry Fesemeyer, Clarinda, Ia.
Feb. 9—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 11—W. E. Willett Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 12—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale
at Aurora, Neb.

Feb. 14—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 16—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Feb. 17—H. C. Granger, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 24—A. J. Egan & Sons, Ness City,
Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 24—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale
at Dearborn, Mo.
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale
at Norton, Kan.
March 1—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abi-
lene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 19—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center,
Neb.
Feb. 2—Martin Kelly, Verdun, Neb.
Feb. 3—Albrecht & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.
Mar. 19—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 26—Amos Turner, Wilber, Neb.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. B. Myers, Galva, Kan., will sell Wed-
nesday, January 19, 14 large type Poland
Chinas, including 14 bred sows and gilts,
six choice spring hogs and two herd hogs,
together with 21 head of splendid fall hogs
and gilts. J. B. Myers is a genuine hog
man. He has studied the business for years.

His hogs are the kind that breeders should
have. Practically all of the offering is
sired by the good boar King Hadley, by
Mo. King and the 18 sows and gilts are
bred to the good boar, Jumbo Wonder, by
Bob Wonder. We invite you to be at this
sale if you want good hogs.—Advertisement.

Good Hampshire Hogs.

Walter Shaw, Route 5, Wichita, Kan.,
has a fine herd of registered Hampshires,
close to 150 head; they are nicely belted,
all immune, double treatment. He has a
handsome lot of bred gilts that he is
pricing reasonably. If you want a few
good bred gilts write him today, they are
moving. Please mention Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

Holstein Cattle Sale.

The Independent Creamery Company of
Council Grove, Kan., will make a sale of
Holstein cattle at their farm near Council
Grove, January 28. Their offering will in-
clude 40 cows, six 2-year-old heifers, 16
heifer calves, one yearling bull and their
herd bull, King Little Belle Korndyke
108910. Many of the cows weigh as much
as 1200 pounds each. Some of them are
fresh now but the most of the cows will
freshen after February 1. The herd bull
is 3 years old and is a grandson of King
Walker. The cows in this offering were
carefully selected when young for a private
herd in the winter of 1913. They are
acclimated and sound. Buyers of these
cattle will take no chances. If interested
write F. W. Edmunds, Agent, Council Grove,
Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.
—Advertisement.

Dispersion Shorthorn Sale.

G. H. Hasebrook & Son, Neodesha, Kan.,
will sell at auction, Monday, January 24,
54 Shorthorns consisting of the great breed-
ing bull, Sultan's Victor 343514, by Victor
Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan, seven spring
and winter bulls, 12 coming yearling heifers
and 34 cows and heifers. This is an at-
tractive offering of well bred Shorthorns
and should attract buyers from all parts
of the Southwest who are wishing good
Shorthorns for breeding purposes. The
writer recently visited the herd and was
highly impressed with the offering. When
you see these young cattle by Sultan's
Victor and the good cows and heifers bred
to him you will want some of them and
the man who buys Sultan's Victor will
have a real herd bull. Here is a chance
to buy good Shorthorns. Do not delay
but send your name today for a catalog,
mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Ad-
vertisement.

Percherons, Belgians and Poland.

L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan., will
hold a two day sale at Emporia, Kan.,
Friday and Saturday, January 21 and 22.
Fifty Percheron and Belgian stallions and
mares sell Friday, January 21, and 40
large type Poland China bred sows and
gilts sell the day following. This will be
one of the attractive sales of the year. Mr.
Wiley is selling his entire herds of Perch-
eron and Belgian stallions and mares in-
cluding the imported herd stallions, both
Percheron and Belgian. Fifteen stallions
and 35 mares in all sell, including 25
mares showing safe in foal. They range
in age from 3 to 6 years and are the big
brood mare kind, broke to work, kind and
gentle and when you see the sires to
which they are bred and safe in foal you
will want some of them. They sell guar-
anteed absolutely as described at the ring
side. Send your name for catalog mention-
ing Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lant Brothers' Durocs.

Lant Brothers of Dennis, Kan., owners
of Crimmon Herd of Duroc-Jerseys, are
among the oldest breeders of Duroc-Jerseys
in the state. They have always prided
themselves on being up to the minute on
blood lines and their herd is noted for
the size of the sires and the brood sows.
One of the essentials in the ideal of the
Lant Brothers is size with quality. Golden
Model Again, Ohio Kant Be Best, Crimmon
Surprise and Crimmon Orion King are the
present herd boars. The names of these
sires will indicate to those familiar with
Duroc-Jersey pedigrees the splendid blood
lines represented in the herd boars. The
herd sows are equally well bred. This firm
is starting a card ad in this issue of Farm-
ers Mail and Breeze. They are offering a
few Golden Model gilts bred to Crimmon
Orion King. Also some extra good fall
gilts and boars sired by their herd boars.
Write them if interested, describing exactly
what you want. If they cannot fill your
order they will plainly say so. They will
describe accurately any of the hogs offered
and will guarantee descriptions. When writ-
ing please mention Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Big German Coach Horse.

J. C. Bergner & Sons, Pratt, Kan., are
offering some real bargains in German
Coach stallions and mares. They have in
this herd over 40 mares of breeding age
and practically all of their foundation herd
mares are by the best imported German
Coach stallions that have won honors at the
leading shows. Their present herd stallions
include such as Mephisto, the three times
grand champion at the Hutchinson State
Fair, and Milton, reserve champion at St.
Louis World's Fair. They are especially
anxious to sell at present, young stallions
by these great sires. They are big, hand-
some individuals and range in size from
1250 to 1550 pounds. The German Coach
horse is often confused with other breeds
such as the French Coach, the standard
bred or thoroughbred and hence many peo-
ple are not aware of the great size to
which the German Coach horse attains.
There is no question but what this type
of horse is the German type both in peace
and war and if preparedness in America
progresses will become popular here. If
you want the real German Coach, either
stallions or mares, it will pay you to visit
this herd. Please mention Farmers Mail
and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

W. C. Muller, Hanover, Kan., breeds
Polled Hereford cattle and they are eligible
to registry in both books. He is offering
some young bulls and his herd bull for sale.
He is reserving a number of the heifers
by this big bull and is selling him for no
fault. There is a 2-year-old bull in the lot,
a yearling and a calf 8 months old. Write
for further particulars.—Advertisement.

C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., is offering
to disperse his Clydesdale at private sale.
He will sell his 4-year-old herd stallion
and two young registered mares in foal to
an imported stallion. Mr. Wempe is a well
known farmer and breeder of draft horses
3 miles northeast of Seneca and is a good
reliable man to deal with. Write him for
further information.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for Lee Brothers'
"Blue Ribbon" Percheron horse sale at the
Agricultural college, Manhattan, Jan-
uary 17. The sale is next Monday. Forty
head sale. Come to this sale if you want
Percherons. Joe Wear & Son sell Olden-
burg German Coach horses at Beloit the
day following and you can make good con-
nections for Beloit from Manhattan after
Lee Brothers' sale is over.—Advertisement.

German Coach Horse Sale.

This is the last call for Joe Wear &
Son's big Oldenburg German Coach horse
sale which will be held at the fair grounds,
Beloit, Kan., next Tuesday, which is the
day following Lee Brothers' Percheron sale
at Manhattan. Good connections can be
made between Manhattan and Beloit. This
is a draft sale and has been selected from
over 80 head. There will be nine young
stallions of serviceable age and a few
registered mares and the balance will be
high grade fillies and geldings. Remember
the sale is next Tuesday.—Advertisement.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Gilts.

W. J. Harrison, Astell, Kan., is one of
the purebred stock breeders of Marshall
county who takes an active interest in
everything that pertains to better farm
animals and better farming. He breeds
registered Duroc-Jerseys and Red Polled
cattle and White Leghorn chickens. His
advertisement is to be found in the Mar-
shall county breeders' advertising section
in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. At pres-
ent he is offering 15 Duroc-Jersey March
gilts for sale bred to two boars of the best
of breeding. Write for prices and men-
tion his advertisement in the Marshall
county breeders' section of this paper.—
Advertisement.

Hunt's Duroc Dispersion.

This is the last call for J. O. Hunt's
Duroc-Jersey dispersion sale, which will be
held at the farm as usual. All of the
tried sows, the two herd boars and about
40 fall pigs go in the sale. It is a real
dispersion as Mr. Hunt is moving to Man-
hattan. John Hunt has long been known
as a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys that are
the kind that meet with popular approval.
He will put in this sale breeding stock that
will add strength to any herd in the land.
Write for the catalog today and you still
have time to get it. Come to the sale or
send bids to J. W. Johnson of the Farmers
Mail and Breeze in his care. Write today
for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Gigstad's Shorthorn Bulls.

G. K. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan., is start-
ing his advertisement again in the Farmers
Mail and Breeze and is offering for sale
20 registered Shorthorn bulls, mostly reds
with a few that are nice roans. These
bulls are 11 and 12 months old and are
as fine a lot of young bulls as the writer
has seen this season. They are by the
same sire and out of most of the cows
that produced Mr. Gigstad's show herd at
the American Royal in 1913 when he won
first and grand championship over all
breeds in the fat cattle show. These bulls
will be found exceptionally desirable both
in breeding and individually. Look up the
advertisement in this issue and write Mr.
Gigstad for further information and prices.
—Advertisement.

Roller's Annual Jack Offering.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and
Breeze will be found the advertisement of
M. H. Roller & Son, breeders of jacks and
jennets at Circleville, Kan. This firm ad-
vertises every winter in the Farmers Mail
and Breeze and is well known as being
very reliable. M. H. Roller has bred jacks
and jennets at Circleville for 36 years and
his reputation is pretty well established.
They breed everything they offer for sale.
They bred John L. Jr., the big jack that
won grand championship at the Topeka
State Fair in 1914 and again last season.
They have a lot of big black jacks and
jennets for sale at their farm near Circleville.
Write them for further information.
—Advertisement.

Write for This Catalog.

E. S. Eagle & Son of Abilene, Kan., will
make a draft sale from their Holstein herd
on Thursday, January 27. The sale will
be held at the farm 4 1/2 miles west of
Abilene, Kan. The offering will consist
of 25 high grade females. A part of the
cows are in milk now and a part will
freshen soon. Others are bred heifers, year-
lings and 2 years old. This herd is a pro-
ducing herd developed by men who make
milking a business and the present offering
is the surplus from the natural increase
of the herd. A registered bull of good
dairy blood lines is always used on this
herd. Write today for catalog and men-
tion Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Kan., is
advertising his dispersion sale of Shorthorn
cattle which will be held in Clay Center,
Kan., Thursday, January 20. The sale will
be held in Dr. Monney's barn, which can
be made very comfortable. The offering is
not a large one, but is a good one from the
standpoint of breeding and individual merit.
It has been handled by Mr. Roenigk and
his son on the farm and until this fall
will not be found in show condition or any-
thing like that but in the best of breeding
condition. Nineteen of the offering are
females, yearlings, 2-year-olds and 3-year-

olds. It is not too late to get a catalog
and you should address your request for
one to Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Kan.
Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when
you write.—Advertisement.

Col. Harriman, Livestock Auctioneer.

Col. R. L. Harriman of Bunceton, Mo.,
is one of the leading livestock salesmen of
the United States. He has sold purebred
livestock from coast to coast, and from
the lakes to the gulf. Probably no other
man in the business has a better knowledge
of pedigrees and values, all lines of live-
stock considered, than has Col. "Bob" Har-
riman. He knows horses, jacks, hogs and
cattle. He is not only a salesman but a
breeder of Shorthorns and big type Poland
Chinas. He has his book pretty well filled
with spring sales, still he has a few dates
open. Any of our readers in need of the
services of a high class auctioneer for any
line of purebred livestock will do well to
correspond with Col. Harriman. When writ-
ing, please mention Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Keeseecker Sale.

Glen Keeseecker, Washington county pro-
gressive Duroc-Jersey breeder, held a
successful sale at the farm January 5.
The offering was a good useful one pre-
sented in excellent breeding form, and met
the approval of those in attendance. How-
ever, owing to the very bad condition of
the roads and the bad weather the attend-
ance was not large, and as a consequence
the prices obtained did not indicate the
real value of the offering. Prices ranged
from \$35 to \$40 on the older sows. These
in attendance from a distance were, B. J.
Doebble, Hanover; Guy Zimmerman, Ma-
haska; S. W. Palmer, Morrowville; Ray
Guin, Morrowville; A. J. Turinsky, Barnes;
Mr. Blue, also of Barnes, and Howell
Brothers of Herkimer, Kan.—Advertisement.

Big Blocky Black Jacks.

R. King, Robinson, Kan., is a breeder
of jacks with 17 years' experience. At
present he is advertising in the Farmers
Mail and Breeze, 10 jacks for sale and
eight jennets that are with foal. The jacks
range in age from yearlings to 6 years old
and all that are old enough are broke. He
breeds the low down blocky jack and guar-
antees satisfaction with every sale. Strangers
buying jacks from Mr. King will be fur-
nished a guarantee with their purchase that
will safeguard them against any loss. The
barn is right in town and Robinson is
located on the Grand Island railroad about
40 miles west of St. Joe. It is in Brown
county and the first station east of Hla-
watha. Write for prices and descriptions.
—Advertisement.

Red Polled Bargain.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan., is an
extensive breeder of registered Red Polled
cattle and Percheron horses. He is making
a special offer this week in his advertise-
ment in the cattle section and offers 11
cows bred to his great son of Cremona
and a yearling bull not related to any of them
for \$1000 for the 12 head. This is a little
herd at a very moderate price and the
offering is good. He has not enough to
hold a sale and is taking this method of
selling and the lot should go within a short
time. He also has 15 young bulls for sale,
most of them yearlings, with a few April
calves. If you are looking for Red Polled
breeding cows and a young bull ready for
service you can't beat this offer. The cows
will calve along in the spring. Write for
full information at once as this offer will
not last long. Address Ed Nickelson, Leon-
ardville, Kan.—Advertisement.

Fesemeyer's Bred Sow Sale.

Henry Fesemeyer, Clarinda, Ia., will
hold his annual Poland China bred sow
sale at his farm joining Clarinda on Wed-
nesday, February 3. In this sale he will
sell 40 head. There will be 15 spring
yearlings that have raised one litter and
four tried sows that will challenge as
money makers any four sows ever sold
in one sale ring in Iowa. They are not
old, but in their prime as money makers.
The balance of the offering is spring gilts.
Iowa's corn crop was badly hit by early
frosts and corn is scarce and high in most
parts of Iowa this winter. It will be a
good time for Kansas breeders to strengthen
their herds with new blood from this great
Iowa herd. The Henry Fesemeyer herd
is one of the top herds, not only of Iowa
but of the entire corn belt. The sale will
be advertised in the Farmers Mail and
Breeze the last two issues in January. J.
W. Johnson of the Farmers Mail and
Breeze will attend the sale and Kansas
breeders can send their bids to him. You
can ask for the catalog now and you will
get it as soon as it is off the press, which
will be soon.—Advertisement.

Griffiths' Big Sow Sale.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., will sell a
draft of Poland China bred sows at his
farm near Riley and Leonardville, Kan.
His sale is the day following the A. J.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—The results from our ad-
vertising in your paper have been very
satisfactory and we would very much
like to continue it as it brings us in-
quiries for land in good numbers.
Yours very truly,

HOWARD, KAN., Dec. 13, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—As I told you this morn-
ing the cattle are all sold. W. K. Calla-
way of Duncan, Okla., took the 16 cows
and heifers at \$1,800 and the six bulls at
\$600, or \$2,400 for the 22 head. As I
think I told you before, George F.
Mueller of St. John, Kan., bought the
10 heifer calves at \$600. We think the
calves and bulls well sold, but would
like to have had more for the cows,
but thought \$1,800 as good as we could
get at a sale figuring the extra expense.
We are very well pleased with the ad-
vertising and wish to thank you for the
help you gave us and for the interest
you have shown. Sincerely,

A. T. ELY,
Breeder of Shorthorns,
Peabody, Kan., Jan. 2, 1916.

Swingle sale at Leonardville which is Tuesday, January 25. Breeders attending both days will be entertained at the hotel in Leonardville and free transportation will be furnished to Mr. Griffiths's farm. But anyone coming to Riley will find free hotel accommodations there and free transportation to the farm. Mr. Griffiths will sell the 40 head and they consist of nine tried sows, 17 fall gilts, all by the great boar, King of Kansas. They are bred to Long Jumbo Jr., the boar from the world's record litter. King of Kansas has a number of herd boars to his credit and the 17 fall gilts by him in this sale and bred to Long Jumbo Jr. will prove as profitable investments as will be made in any sale this winter. The 14 spring gilts are by King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. and bred to Jumbo, by Big Jumbo. The nine tried sows are extra values and sold as attractions and for the reason that new blood is needed in the herd to better accommodate his farmer customers. Mr. Griffiths expects to go out and buy several good sows this winter. The catalog is ready to mail and you can have one by addressing Mr. Griffiths at Riley, Kan. If you can't attend the sale you can send your bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Griffiths and they will be looked after carefully. Write at once for the catalog.—Advertisement.

Swingle's Poland Sow Sale.

A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., will sell a draft of 50 Poland China bred sows at his farm, Leonardville, Tuesday, January 25. The advertisement appears in this issue. His son-in-law, J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., will sell the day following and his farm is only 6 miles from Leonardville and breeders attending both sales will be taken care of at the hotel in Leonardville. Mr. Swingle is offering a crack lot of young sows, 20 of last fall farrow and 27 last March gilts with a litter or two in February. He is selling three tried sows, Miss A. Wonder 1st, a 2-year-old sow that is a sister to the top of last winter's bred sow sale. Her dam, Miss A. Wonder, by old A. Wonder, a 3-year-old sow, goes in the sale bred to Gritter's Surprise, for a March litter. Lula Defender, a 2-year-old sow, goes in the sale bred for a March litter. All three sows are of exceptional worth and go in strictly as attractions. The 20 fall gilts are by a splendid son of King of Kansas and out of sows by Gritter's Surprise and Big Orange Again. The 27 spring gilts are by Gritter's Surprise and Jumbo. They are out of the big herd sows that have been favorably mentioned for two or three years. Jumbo is a yearling boar that Mr. Swingle bought of John Lawson of Iowa. He is a big fellow that you will like. Mr. Swingle and Mr. Griffiths invite you to attend their sales and if you come you will be pleased with their offerings and will be well taken care of at a good hotel and your visit will be made as comfortable and pleasant as possible whether you buy or not. Both herds have been immunized with the double treatment by Prof. Christian of the Agricultural college. Write Mr. Swingle for his catalog today. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Swingle will be handled carefully. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

W. H. Bechtel of Pawnee City, Neb., is offering strided high grade bull calves at reasonable prices, sired by the great bull Alba Sir Mercedes Segis Vale. This is one of the great bulls of the breed and readers of this paper in the market for a first class young bull should look up this bull's record and write Mr. Bechtel for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Johnson's Shetland Ponies.

The Johnson Shetland Pony farm of Clay Center, Neb., starts advertising in this issue. All kinds, all ages and colors are for sale with 150 to select from. Mr. Johnson has always paid special attention to disposition in selecting his breeding stock and his ponies all have good dispositions. All of the ponies of working age are well and safely broke and will be priced very reasonably considering their quality. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Chester White Public Sale.

Amos Turner has selected 40 of as good bred gilts for his January 20 sale as were ever sold in any sale in the territory. He had about 75 to pick from and he is anxious to have an offering that will meet with the approval of those that like this breed. They are sired by richly bred boars and bred to others just as good. This sale comes a trifle early for good prices but it will be a good place to buy from the buyer's standpoint. If you can't come send bids to Jesse Johnson, in care of Amos Turner, Wilber, Neb.—Advertisement.

Buy From a Constructive Breeder.

If years of effort, study and intelligence are worth anything it is worth while to consider them all when buying purebred stock. We have in mind W. J. Crow, the successful big, smooth, Poland China breeder of Webb, Ia., and the public sale that he is going to make on January 25. When a new breeder buys from such a man he gets considerably more for his money because he gets the benefit of what has been accomplished in a quarter of a century, by a man that has a liking and genius for the business in which he is engaged. Every animal in the sale is immune and the offering has been selected with considerable care. Anyone reading this that thinks he would like the Crow kind should either attend the sale or entrust some bids to Jesse Johnson or D. C. Lonergan. All such bids should be sent by letter in care of Mr. Crow at Webb, Ia.—Advertisement.

Those Big Illustrators Bred Gilts.

George Briggs & Sons write that although they have presented some splendid offerings of Durocs at past sales never before were they so well satisfied with a bunch of bred sows and gilts as the one they are now getting ready for their January 24 sale. One of the tried sow attractions will be a sow sired by Golden Model 4th. She will be bred to Illustrator 2d. Earl Babcock, a good breeder at Fairbury, Neb., has a boar at the head of his herd sired by Illustrator 2d and out of this sow. He was one of the best boars sold at the

Briggs boar sale last fall, bringing \$75. So you see this firm is anxious to put in some of the best. One of the top gilts out of this sow's spring litter goes in, bred for an early litter to the great A King The Col. There will also be four gilts included that are litter mates to boar No. 1 in the last fall sale. He sold for \$220. These gilts will weigh 325 pounds each and will all be bred to A King The Col. I think this will be the best offering Mr. Briggs ever had. If you can't come send bids to Jesse Johnson, in care of Briggs & Sons.—Advertisement.

Lonergan's Poland China Sale.

A glance at the catalog of D. C. Lonergan's January 18 sale reveals the fact that Mr. Lonergan will have a choice selection of very popular and prize winning blood in the sale and to those of our readers that know the kind always offered by this enterprising breeder there can be no doubt as to the individual excellence of the offering. The grand champion, Big Ursus, will be a big factor in this sale. Good judges concede the fact that he is one of the smoothest 1000 pound boars of the breed now alive. While the offering all the way through is good, Nos. 1 and 2 in the catalog are outstanding, spring yearlings, sired by the great breeding boar, Big Hercules, and out of a Long Jumbo dam. This pair of sows are smooth and look like brood sows. They would, if highly fitted, weigh over 800 pounds and some good judges think they would reach the 900 pound mark. They are both bred to Big Ursus for early litters. Anyone that wants to own a sow as good as the best should send some bids to the Lonergan sale. They may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Lonergan's care at Florence, Neb.—Advertisement.

Sells Immune Bred Sows.

A. F. Blinde, the very successful breeder of big kind Poland Chinas, will hold his regular annual bred sow sale Friday, January 21. The sale will be held in warm pavilion in Johnson and breeders are invited to stop at the Grand Central hotel as Mr. Blinde's guests. The offering is an unusually strong one because of the fact that Mr. Blinde is selling off very close and putting in practically all of his big tried sows. The fall yearlings were all sired by Mr. Blinde's big herd boar, Big Chief, and all of the spring gilts and fall yearlings will be bred to Nebraska Chief, a magnificent young fellow. He stands up high and strong and carries the blood of noted big sires. Big Chief is also a boar of great size and smoothness. He was sired by Hillcroft Half Ton and his dam was by Young Long Chief. Included in the sale will be three tried sows, daughters of Nebraska Wonder, the sire of some of the best sows of the breed. They are just in their prime and go in as special attractions. Three gilts sired by the World's Fair Superba, others are out of sows bought by Mr. Blinde at some of the good sales held last winter. Among them some good ones by G. A. Wiebe's good boar Tax Payer 2d. Mr. Blinde in laying the foundation for the herd bought the best and his herd at this time ranks well among the good ones. Everything is immune and catalog will be sent upon request. If interested and unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Blinde's care at Johnson, Neb. Please mention this paper when asking for catalog.—Advertisement.

North & Robinson Annual Sale.

North & Robinson Co. are making their twelfth annual horse sale at Grand Island, Neb., Friday, January 28. The sale will be held in Bradstreet's sale pavilion and 60 head will be sold. The mare division of this sale is especially strong. Twenty head of Percheron mares will be sold. They are all young, none older than 8 and all bred, and most of them showing to a 2200 pound imported stallion. These mares are large and of good brood mare type and all of them have good action. Ten choice Belgian mares will be sold, the oldest of which is only 7. These mares have lots of size and quality and should prove attractions in this sale when the scarcity of Belgians is taken into consideration. There will also be five good big Shire mares. There will be 25 stallions all young and desirable. Fifteen of them are Percherons in age from 2 to 6 years. They are just the kind for good stock stallions. Those that are home bred have been raised on pasture and will be better for those wanting stallions to turn out with the herd. The three Belgian stallions are just right for service, all of them 3 years old. The Shires range from 3 to 4 years old and are all good ones. There will also be four German Coach stallions and three mares of the same breed, all young and of good quality. They will give in this sale their regular 60 per cent guarantee on all stallions and every mare will be guaranteed a breeder. This will be one of the very best if not the best opportunities of the year to buy draft horses, especially mares of the different breeds. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Woods Brothers Company Stallions.

This issue of Mail and Breeze contains the announcement of Woods Brothers Company, Importers and breeders of registered Percheron, Belgian and Shire horses. For a good many years this firm has furnished horses to the best farmers and horsemen of the West. Their reputation for buying and selling the best is well established. Just now they offer 75 head most of which are young stallions bought from the best studs in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin. Much care was taken in making the selections and most of the purchases came from prize winning stock and every animal was obliged to measure up to a certain standard before being considered. In some instances but one or two would be chosen out of a bunch of 20 or more. The winnings of this firm at Nebraska and Kansas fairs the past fall emphasize the fact that the good ones find a home here. At Lincoln they won first on aged stallion, first on 3-year-old, first, second and fourth on 2-year-old, three championships and a lot of other good prizes on Percherons. Three firsts and three championships on Belgians. One first and two championships on Shires. At Topeka the Woods herd won three firsts and three championships, besides a lot of seconds on Percherons. At the same fair they secured one first and two championships on Shires, and at Hutchinson they won on the herds shown seven firsts and eight championships, also a lot of seconds. The bunch that is now for sale have lots of size and quality and are good clean boned show fellows. Readers of this paper in the market for stallions will do well

to visit the Woods Brothers Company barns before buying a stallion. Their barns are located at Lincoln, Neb., opposite State farm. When writing them please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland China Dispersion.

On account of the death of Thomas F. Miller, proprietor of the noted Cedarbank Poland China herd of York, Neb., Thomas F. Miller, Jr., who has been associated with

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages.

Missouri Auction School Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma W.B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write either for dates. Also instructors in

Missouri Auction School

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS Bred gilts and nice-ly belted pigs, priced reasonable. C. I. Buck, Canton, Okla.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and b. and w. all ages. Cholera immunized. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Special prices on bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 5, Wichita, Kan.

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! Yearling gilts, bred. Spring pigs priced for quick sale. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

Do Not Write Bayer & Sons for Cheap or Inferior BERKSHIRES They want to sell you quality and breeding guaranteed. We have a few choice boars of serviceable age at reduced prices to make room for youngsters. Write your wants. J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kas.

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O. I. C's. 3 herd boars priced to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. COOK, Luray, Kan.

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's. Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices. F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Smooth Heavy Boned O.I.C's Pigs not akin from two months up. Boars not related to gilts and sows. Best of breeding at farmer's prices. Write today for circular. F. J. GREENER, BILLINGS, MO.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

20 White Boars Best breeding \$25 each. Sow sale January 29. Ask for catalog. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, NEBRASKA

SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's. Tried sows bred for February farrow. April and June gilts. Fall pigs both sex. Price \$10-\$40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything double immune. C. A. CARY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kas.

The Scotties O. I. C's WHITE HOGS OF QUALITY The largest pure bred herd of O.I.C's in the U.S. and with the greatest show record behind them. Carefully selected breeding stock, either sex, of the highest class, priced right and shipped to you on approval. L. W. & R. H. SCOTT, Melson, Missouri

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POLAND CHINAS.

25 BOARS IMMUNE POLANDS Will ship 30 gilts IMMUNE POLANDS on Approval. Customers in 10 states like my hogs, so will you. Prices right. G. A. WEIRE, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

POLANDS Sired by grand champions and out of prize winning sows. Prices reasonable. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MO.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

25 Duroc Boars March and April farrow, and Mo. Climax breeding. Spring gilts, bred or open. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA

Immune Durocs Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. E. S. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars Ready for service, \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Polled bull calves up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Ton Percheron stallions. Everything guaranteed. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts 18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows, Crimson Wonder, Illustrator II, Colonel, Good Enuff and Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN.

Good Durocs at 10c a Lb. Fall and spring gilts, bred or open, fall and spring boars, they are good ones, sired by sons of B. & C's Col. and Graduate Col. Weanlings, \$8.00. Everything immune. Write for breeding sheet. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDORA, KANSAS

Immuned Durocs! 5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen. F. J. MOSEK, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs! The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered—Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col., and other good blood lines. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE The blood of champions. Entire herd; 2 herd boars, 10 herd sows, young boars, bred gilts, yearling gilts, 50 fall pigs, not related. BUCKEYE STOCK FARM, OLEAN, MO.

40 DUROC-JERSEY Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices. JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS 10 August boars; big, stretchy fellows by Illustrator II and Crimson McWonder; all immune. \$15 each. Write today. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Duroc-Jerseys 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Crocker's Immune Duroc Boars 100 Duroc spring boars for sale. Guaranteed immune and shipped on approval. No money down before you get the hog. Prices \$25 to \$35 each. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the Champions Lena Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Gilts bred or open, also fall pigs. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS.

Spring Duroc Boars and Gilts All my spring gilts and boars at private sale. Gilts bred or open. Will breed them if desired to either Prince of Col. Wonder or Taylor's Model Chief. Write me. DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.

Jones Sells On Approval August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sales spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when weaned. Reasonable prices on first class stock. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

Crimson Herd DUROC-JERSEYS Founded in 1894. Up-to-date blood lines. Herd boars, Golden Model Again, Ohio Kant Be Beat, Crimson Surprise and Crimson Orion King. A few Golden Model gilts for sale, bred to Crimson Orion King, by Orion Cherry King. Extra good fall gilts and boars by the above herd boars. Inquiries answered in full. Lant Bros., Dennis, Kans.

Baldwin Durocs Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows and gilts to farrow yet this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

POLAND CHINAS.

FOR SALE One share Standard Poland China Record Association stock, with volumes from 1901. C. M. GARVER, Abilene, Kan.

ENOS IMMUNED POLANDS

Fall and spring boars sired by the noted herd boars Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Will sell a choice lot of my herd sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow. 100 head to pick from. Everything guaranteed immune. Write or phone. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANS.

BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS

I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best big type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed immune for life. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Original Big Spotted Poland!!

85 Fall pigs, both sexes, pairs and trios not related. April and May boars and gilts. Write at once. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

For sale: Several heavy-boned fall and spring boars. Also choice spring and fall yearling gilts, bred for March and April litters. Bargains. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Large Type Poland

Spring boars, by the great boar, Logan Price, and others of note. Over 50 prizes won this year at leading fairs. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Boars

I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

Original Big Spotted Poland

20 March boars—20 March gilts. Tops of 100 head. 15 fall gilts bred or open. The big litter kind. Address R. H. McCUNE, Longford, (Clay Co.) Kan.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SALE

GALVA, KANS., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19

48 HEAD { 18 Bred Sows and Gilts.
Consisting of— 6 Choice Spring Boars.
20 Fall Boars and Gilts.
2 Herd Boars.

We are proud of this offering. They are superior breeding animals with both size and quality, the kind that breeders should own. Practically the entire offering is sired by King Hadley, by Mo. King. The 18 bred sows and gilts are safe in pig to Jumbo Wonder, by Bob Wonder. These herd boars also sell and they are the kind real hog men should own. Write today for catalog. J. B. Myers, Galva, Kans.

Private Sale

Spring Gilts—Bred or Open, at Farmer's Prices.
September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell.

John Coleman, Denison, Ks.
(Jackson County.)

Big Type Poland

Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915, was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

GUERNSEYS.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Choice Guernsey bulls of serviceable age, out of A.R. cows, also a limited number of females.

C. F. HOLMES, Owner
Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Ks.

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled

Hereford Bulls For Sale

Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

D. S. Polled Herefords Herd Bull: 1 coming 2-year-old and 1 yearling. Registered. W. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas.

Registered Herefords

Five head of purebred yearling bulls at \$85.00 per head; five head of registered bulls from six to nine months old, from \$85.00 to \$100.00, and five registered heifers from six to eight months old at \$75.00 per head.
Poland China boars, \$15 to \$25.
Will deliver at these prices, if sold soon.

FRED R. COTTRELL, IRVING, KANSAS

his father in the business for the past few years, has decided to close out the entire herd. The sale will be held on the farm 1 1/2 miles from York, Tuesday, February 1. The offering of 70 head will consist of 20 tried sows, 12 spring yearlings, 35 spring gilts and four herd boars. All of the females will be bred for February and March farrow to the different herd boars. A big per cent of them to the 1100 pound boar, Bloemendaal's Big Chief. He was sired by Chief Price 2d and his dam Mollie N. 2d was sired by Big Wonder. He is straight Mouw breeding. Another of the boars, Black Orange, was sired by Mouw's Black Orange and out of a Long King dam; Big Wonder, by Long Wonder, with a dam by A Wonder; Equality Chief, by Long King's Equal and Hercules by Big Hercules, complete the list of herd boars. All of the hogs are immune and no better lot was ever offered at public sale in the West. The Miller farm which is perhaps the best equipped and best located hog farm in Nebraska, will also be sold at auction. The improvements include an eight room modern house, a four room tenant house, two large hog houses, two double farrowing houses, well lighted sale pavilion, 18 individual hog houses, big barn for 16 head of horses, with 50 tons of hay capacity, corn cribs, garage, chicken house, etc., and all of the buildings are practically new. Write for catalog of this sale. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Mable's Big Wonder Sale.

Monday, January 31, is the date of S. A. Nelson & Sons' big annual sale of registered Poland China bred sows. Every animal in the sale is immune and it will be a Mable's Big Wonder offering. Practically everything in the sale not sired by this big, smooth sire will be bred to him. Mable's Big Wonder is one of the big, smooth boars of the breed and the big line of spring gilts cataloged for this sale is the best evidence of his greatness as a breeder. Mable's Big Wonder was sired by the noted 1,000 pound Iowa first prize winner Mable's Wonder, and his dam was by Big Price. Other boars to which part of the offering will be bred are Nelson's Blue Valley, by Tom Walker's Blue Valley, and Big Sampson, by Big Bone Sampson, Sam McKelvie's good herd boar. A few will be bred to a son of Big Timm, first prize aged boar at Nebraska the past season. Included in the sale are some choice gilts sired by Nebraska Chief and a few by Long King's Model, by Long King. The Nelson herd is noted for its large number of big smooth sows and these sows are mostly the dams of the gilt part of the sale. As attractions the Nelsons are cataloging some of these great big tried sows and they should be sought after by breeders that know value in breeding animals. The offering will be an unusually strong one, and they will sell worth the money as they always do at the Nelson sales. Write for catalog and mention this paper. If you can't come, entrust bids to Jesse Johnson. Send them sealed in care of S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Nelson's special will run from Lincoln in the morning and return in the evening.—Advertisement.

Blood of Nebraska Wonder.

H. J. Beall and Wissel Brothers of Roca, Neb., have joined forces and will hold a big Poland China bred sow sale in the pavilion at Roca on Thursday, February 3. The Wissel Brothers are closing out the entire herd for the purpose of dissolving partnership. For this reason a big lot of tried sows, in fact everything good enough for use as a breeder goes in this sale. The Beall consignment includes choice yearling and spring gilts, sired by Growthy King Again, Lancaster Wonder, by Nebraska Wonder, and Big Bone 2d. They will be bred to Smooth Charley by Big Smooth Price, dam by Big Jumbo, with a few to the dandy young boar, See Expansion, a grandson of old Expansion and out of a dam by Big Bone Mastiff. The Wissel offering is mostly the get of the big boars Wonder Jumbo, by Big Victor and Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange, a pair of as good boars as can be found in any one herd in Nebraska. They are in the 1000 pound class and are both splendid breeders. Included in the sale will be a litter sister to Wonder's Jumbo, an 800 pound sow and a fine individual, two choice spring yearlings sired by Orange Valley and two by Nebraska Wonder also two tried sows by him. The Wissel offering will be bred to the boars mentioned and Smooth Jumbo, a son of Orphan Chief Price, dam by Chief Price Again. The Wissel and Beall sale will afford an unusual opportunity to buy big kind of Poland Chinas coming direct from the best known ancestors. The sale will be held in warm pavilion and all will be made comfortable. Roca on Burlington and Hanlon on Union Pacific are both but a few rods from where sale will be held. Trains will be met at Hickman for passengers coming over Missouri Pacific. Write early for catalog and mention this paper. If unable to attend send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of parties making sale.—Advertisement.

Frazer Brothers' Splendid Offering.

The Frazer Brothers' Poland China bred sow sale to be held at Waco, Neb., Wednesday, February 2, will be one of the big sale events of the winter. The Frazer Brothers have bred and exhibited Poland for a good many years with unusual success, but they have always sold at private treaty and stock from these herds have gone into some of the good herds of different states. The offering of gilts is especially strong and it is doubtful if another sale held this winter will contain so many big, growthy spring gilts. They will be weighing around the 400 pound mark sale day and will not be over fitted either. The offering has been bred to big boars selected for service with an idea always of improvement. Timm's Image, used heavily in breeding the gilts, is one of the very best sons of the 1100 pound grand champion Big Timm. Others are bred to and some sired by Long Jumbo, a son of Tom Miller's \$600 boar, McGatha's Jumbo. His dam was a daughter of the noted boar, Big Prospect. The boar Big Jumbo has proved a great sire of sows for Frazer Brothers. He is a son of Wade's Jumbo. He sired the big, smooth motherly sort of sows and has done a great deal to make the Frazer sow herd prominent. Big Bone Giant, the sire of many of the good gilts, is another big sire that combines the blood of the great Giant and Big Bone families. Some extra tried sows are being cataloged as attractions, among them daughters of Big Columbus and Big Jumbo. Everything is immune and every animal will sell upon its merit sale day. The catalog gives all

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan.
offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 5 to 20 mos. old and 12 heifers coming 2 yrs. old, by Goodlight, by Searchlight. Address as above.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!

Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Shorthorns

20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls, Private Sale

10 yearling bulls. Reds and Roans. All registered. Big rugged fellows. Also will spare a few heifers. W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

Stephenson's SHORTHORNS

Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight 343761, by Barmton Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe. H. C. STEPHENSON, CHASE CO., CLEMENTS, KAS.

Registered Shorthorn Bulls!

20 bulls 11 and 12 months. Reds with a few roans. Sired by the sire of my 1913 show herd. All registered and extra choice.

G. K. GIGSTAD, Lancaster, Kan.
(Atchison County.)

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

from 8 to 16 months old. Sired by Secret's Sultan

Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.



SHORTHORN BULLS AT PRIVATE SALE
4 yearlings, 6 that are 8 to 10 mos. old. Solid Reds. All registered. N. S. Leuzler & Son, Almena, Kan. (Morton County) Main line Rock Island

PEARL HERD Shorthorns

Vallant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service. 20 choice bulls 10 to 20 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS
Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm. F. W. ROBISON, At Towanda State Bank.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

M. M. Mercedes, Fietert's Homestead No. 16657 at head of Herd. Pure-bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Large selection, 200 head to choose from. 150 springing cows and heifers, all the right type, in calf to pure-bred bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains, to freshen soon, as well as fresh cows on hand. Our pure-bred heifers are choice, some with A. R. O. records under three years of age. 15 pure-bred bulls, ages 6 to 24 months all out of A. R. O. dams and from Record Sires. Bring your Dairy expert, the better informed the easier to please. Wire or write your wants.

GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS



260 Holstein Cows 260 and Heifers

If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. Want to reduce my herd. Will make bargain prices for thirty days.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

200—Holstein Cows—200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 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 40 that will freshen before January. 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, crated ready to ship, \$20 each.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, 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. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, Ottawa, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. I. W. FOULTON, Medora, Kan.

Special! Red Polls

11 bred cows and a yearling bull for \$1,000. Cows bred to L. C. Crema. This offer for quick action is a big bargain. Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Walter Hill's Galloways! For Sale: 14 choice yearling heifers and six bulls same age. Also a few choice bred cows. Address WALTER HILL, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.

Holsteins For Sale high bred registered bulls ready for service. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

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

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS for sale. 2 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

High Grade Bull Calves for sale. Sired by Alba Sir Mercedes Segis Vale 38969. Look up his breeding. W. H. Bechtel, Pawnee City, Neb.

Sunflower Herd Holsteins THREE bulls ready for service, real herd headers with breeding and quality, not merely black and white males at any old price, but bulls you might be proud to own and at right prices. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

FOR QUICK SALE

A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers. Also several bulls from calves a few weeks old up to yearlings. Ready for service. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Did you know that the Dam of Iowana De Cola Walker who heads **Tredico Farm Herd** Made 812.25 pounds of butter from 18,047 pounds of milk? Rural Route 3, KINGMAN, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

20 years breeding, with better sires at every change. Write me for bull calves with this backing. B. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

90 HEAD. I have an especially nice lot of young cattle to offer at this time, consisting of high grade heifers from 1 1/2 to 3 years, to freshen this fall and winter; young cows from 3 to 5 years old; a few registered females from 2 to 5 years of age, also registered bulls from 6 months to a year old. Why not buy the kind that makes good. I sold the three highest record grade cows for both milk and butterfat in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor, 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. L. F. CLARK, Russell, Kan.

QUIVERA JERSEY COWS pay at the stall. A few good bred cows for sale. Males for sale at all times. E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kansas

LINSOTT JERSEYS

First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oaklands Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters, \$100. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KAN.

More Butter and Better Butter

YOUR HERD should average at least 500 lbs. of butter per year. A good Jersey herd will do even better—600 lbs. per year, and the butter will be of the finest flavor, texture, and color. There are many individuals of this breed producing 1100 lbs. They make good use of every ounce of feed, do not require fancy feeding, mature early, thrive in any climate, are steady producers, are beautiful and gentle. They pay big dividends on the highest priced land.

Our latest freebook, "About Jersey Cattle," tells all about the development of this hardy breed. Send for it now. You'll beglad you did.

American Jersey Cattle Club
355 West 23rd St., New York City

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS BULLS

1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with size and bone.

R. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)

ANGUS BULLS

Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and invited. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kans.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers

Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallions, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants.

The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky.

WILL SELL CHEAP

One 5-year-old jack, one 4-year-old jack, one jack colt and one 9-year-old jennet. All Mammoth stock and good colors. Address ABNER DUNCAN, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Jacks and Jennets

35 big Black Jacks and Jennets for sale. 36 years' experience. We raise all we sell. We know what they are and our guarantee is good. Buy from us and save dealer's profits. We breed and raised John L. Jr., grand champion Topeka State Fair, 1914 and 1915.

M. H. ROLLER & SON, Jackson County, Circleville, Kansas

Mammoth Jacks

30 Jacks from suckers to 6 years old. All that is old enough broke. Also 8 Jennets with foal. 17 years a Jack breeder. Write for full information R. King, Robinson, (Brown Co.) Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

14 large, good boned black Jacks coming 3 to 7 years old. If you want a good jack at the right price or a few good Jennets we can deal. Write or call on

Phillip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

JACKS and PERCHERONS

40 Big Black Mammoth Jacks: Young Black Ton Percheron Stallions and Mares. Extra Quality. Reference the five banks of Lawrence, Farm, 40 miles west of K. C. on the U. P. and Santa Fe.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Has 40 big, black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Every jack my own raising: two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$800 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.

E. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
38 MILES E. OF K. C. on C. & O. R. F.
40 MILES S. W. OF ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

necessary information. Write for it and mention this paper. All bids entrusted to Jesse Johnson will be handled carefully. Mail should be sent in care of Frazer Brothers, Waco, Neb. The Thos. F. Miller dispersion sale will be held at York, a few miles from Waco, the day before. Both sales can be attended with one expense.—Advertisement.

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

BY C. H. HAY.

Hamilton Brothers of Mexico, Mo., will hold their tenth annual sale of saddle horses, mares, jacks, jennets and draft stallions on February 1. Mexico has long been noted for her saddle horses and this sale will be another event to her credit. You should have a catalog of this sale. Write today.—Advertisement.

Hammett's Dispersion Sale.

J. P. Hammett of Huntsville, Mo., will disperse his Jack and Jennet herd on Monday, January 31. Mr. Hammett is one of the oldest breeders of jacks in Missouri, the herd having been established in 1826. The offering will include 40 head of big, registered Mammoth jacks and jennets ranging from 14.2 to 16 hands high. All bred on the Hammett farm and all of Hammett breeding. You can buy in this sale jacks and jennets from colts to 6-year-olds, all in fine shape and in condition to do the buyer the most good. Attend this sale for bargains in high class stock.—Advertisement.

Big Jack and Jennet Sale.

A. E. Limerick & Sons and W. E. Bradford of Columbia, Mo., will sell jacks and jennets at public auction Thursday, February 3. The offering will consist of 30 head of jacks from 1 to 5 years old; 25 of these are large enough for service. Twenty good jennets, a number of which are extra good ones and practically all are safe in foal. The Jack offering is also one of considerable merit and is the result of over 30 years of careful breeding. There are a number of herd header prospects and a lot of first class mule jacks in the lot besides the two herd jacks of both the Limerick and Bradford herds. While these people have never entered a Jack or Jennet in a show ring they have bred and developed several that have been state fair winners. This will be one of the first Jack and Jennet sales of 1916 and is one that anyone interested in this kind of stock cannot afford to miss. Write at once for catalog to either Mr. Limerick or Mr. Bradford.—Advertisement.

Fuhrman's Good Duroc Offering.

Edw. Fuhrman & Sons of Oregon, Mo., are preparing to make a Duroc sow sale Thursday, January 27. The offering will consist of 15 nice fall yearling gilts and 35 spring gilts. They are largely the get of B. & C.'s Crimmon (127213), a splendid son of the great B. & C. Col. Their dams are of good size and lots of quality, by such boars as King of Oregon (91957), 2nd Climax, Fond Defender (104735), Hoosier Lad (143565), Morton's Col. (101067), B. & C.'s Crimmon (127213), Chief Instruction (41257) and others. They are all bred to farrow in season to the three following boars: Ardhill's Wonder 1st (6885), by Col. Wonder 2nd (141927), a good young boar from the herd of Bob Hill of Columbia; King Advance (1715903), by Valley King Jr., a boar of considerable prominence from the herd of A. F. Russell; and last but far from least, Duroc Lad (146671), by Hoosier Lad (143565), out of Duroc Lady, by Morton's Col. The Fuhrman herd while not stuffed and pampered are a very useful and well bred herd with plenty of quality. There is not a poor back in the whole herd. They are well hammed, have good heads and coats and plenty of bone. Over half a hundred of these good sows feeding together is a very pretty sight. You should have a catalog of this offering and if possible attend the sale. However, if you are unable to attend the sale you may send your bid to C. M. Hay of this paper. Oregon is easily reached from Rulo, Neb., or St. Joe, Mo.—Advertisement.

Great Show Herd Sells.

W. Z. Baker of Butler, one of Missouri's prominent showmen, will hold a Poland China bred sow sale February 1. Mr. Baker is changing his location and for this reason he is going to sell a large portion of his show herd. This sale will be the nucleus of the sow sales and is expected to more or less set the pace for Poland China breeders. Rich in champion blood as the offering is and the fact that a good portion are bred to farrow early in February, it is a sale that should appeal strongly to anyone who expects to show next fall. Some of these early litters are quite likely to cut a big figure in next fall's futurity shows. At the last American Royal (where the hogs were represented) the W. Z. Baker herd very nearly cleaned house. The same being the case at both the Missouri and Kansas State Fairs that year. The herd was not quite so successful at the Missouri and Kansas fairs last year but they made competitive step lively, and finished with a good bunch of ribbons from Sedalia, Topeka, Hutchinson and St. Louis as follows: 2 grand champions, 5 champions, 6 reserve champions, 17 firsts, 25 seconds, 25 thirds, 13 fourths, 12 fifths, and 6 sixths. The offering is made up of 20 head of fall yearlings and tried sows and 20 head of spring gilts. These sows and gilts are all from prize winning blood and are bred to King Blaine, Jno. Hadley 1st, King Hadley Jr. and a group of boars prominent in the show ring. This sale will be the last chance to buy pigs from the two former champions, King John and King Hadley, as these two great boars died last summer. Mr. Baker's catalog giving complete list of his winnings and cuts made from actual photographs of a number of the offering will be sent to all who write him. We urge you to send for one of these catalogs and if possible attend the sale. C. H. Hay will represent this paper and will be glad to handle your mail bids, or assist in any way in making your selections.—Advertisement.

Good teamsters do not like others to feed their horses. They are wise about that, too. See to it that your horses are fed as they have been in the habit of eating; that means do it yourself.

HORSES.

Clydesdale Dispersion Herd Stallion; 2 reg. colts, one 2-year-old filly. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

HOME-BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE Stallions and mares for sale at \$250 to \$400 each except two. Also imported Stallions. Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO YRS. OLD. Wt. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.

Two Registered Percheron Stallions coming two years old from imported stock, weight 1750 and 1800 pounds.

J. H. MAPES, R. F. D. 3, SALINA, KAN.

Percherons at Private Sale

10 Percheron stallions from two to four years old. Two tried ton stallions. 20 mares from fillies to mares six years old. Brilliant breeding. Fully guaranteed. W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

Bernard's Draft Stallions

The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town.

M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

Dispersal Sale

Huntsville, Mo., Monday, Jan. 31

40 head of big, registered Mammoth jacks and jennets from 14½ to 16 hands high; all of my own breeding and we have been breeding jacks in Missouri since 1826. You can get in this sale just what you want from a colt up to a 6-year-old; all in fine shape. Sale in town.

JOE P. HAMMETT, HUNTSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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

Registered Percheron Stallions
19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Ia.

Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.

Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Herds established 30 years, 123 Herefords, 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

Choice Young Bulls For Sale Sired by 84th 397607 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid July bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Cattle All sold out of serviceable bulls present. Will have some for spring shipment. B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Wallace Herefords Inspection invited. Write for prices and descriptions. THOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ka.

Clear Creek Herefords— Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 30 breeding cows in herd. J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Mills' Jerseys One 16 month bull, 2nd's Lost Time 194818. R. C. B. I. Red cow, 75c each. C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ka.

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS. AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros. breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

HORSES.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.

Tenth Annual Breeders Sale!

50 Head of Registered saddle stallions, mares, jacks, jennets and draft horses, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1916

This will be the best bunch of stuff that will be under the hammer this year. If interested write for catalogue.

HAMILTON BROS., Mexico, Missouri

Woods Bros. Co. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

(Successors to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.)



AT THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS STATE FAIRS, 1915, in the face of strong competition, our exhibit of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions won 21 championships, 21 first prizes, 9 seconds and 4 thirds. An unequalled record. We have on hand 75 HEAD OF OUTSTANDING STALLIONS of the three breeds, imported and home bred, nearly all coming three and four years old; a few top yearlings and several aged horses of extra weights and quality. Barns Opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, Manager.

Registered Percheron Stallions

19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, Ia.

Lots of All Kinds of Shetland Ponies

For sale. Write us your wants. 150 head of the choicest to pick from. All colors, lots of coming yearlings and coming two-year-olds. Disposition guaranteed, as we have used great care to select gentle stock. Won't do any harm to write us.

Johnson Pony Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale: Two Pure Scotch bulls and a Scotch topped heifer. Farm near Irving, Kansas. On Union Pacific and Central Branch of Missouri Pacific. DR. P. C. McCALL, Irving, Kans.

Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. G. F. HART, Summerfield, Ka.

Shorthorns, Poland 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried herd boar for sale. March and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. H. A. BERNES, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Poland For Sale, Jan. 12 last fall gilts, 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

10 Fall Yearlings bred to Kansas Sunflower. Tops of my spring gilts bred to order. Spring boars extra good. Write N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas

16 Duroc Gilts For Sale Bred to Col. Tatarax and King of Col. Model. Priced right. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Ka.

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KAS.

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Banded (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas

SILVER WYANDOTTES Fine lot of cockerels B.M. Winter, Irving, Ka.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires Top boars and gilts priced to sell. Pairs not related. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

Harris Bros. Percherons 30 Stallions 60 Mares

If you want Percherons come and visit our barns and pastures where you can see a splendid assortment from which to select. They are all registered in the Percheron Society of America, are strong in the best imported blood and have size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell you when you come because we have the right kind and at right prices. Write today stating when you will come. **HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS**

Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions



Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town. **Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas**

Holstein Cattle Sale Council Grove, Kan., January 28

At the DAIRY FARM and BARN of the INDEPENDENT CREAMERY COMPANY, I will sell at Public Auction the following choice HOLSTEIN DAIRY Stock: 40 cows, six 2-year-old heifers, 16 heifer calves, born in 1915, one registered bull, 3 years old, a grandson of King Walker, and 1 choice yearling bull. This stock is Kansas born, or brought in while young; is acclimated, and not subject to risk and loss. Dairy stock is susceptible to that if brought in from a colder country, where all dairy cows are kept in warm barns. Many of these cows weigh over 1,200 pounds each. Some now fresh, but most of them are to calve after February 1. If interested write for large sale bill and full report of the coming sale. Address

F. W. Edmunds, Agent, Council Grove, Kansas

Thos. Miller Dispersion Polands and Farm

York, Nebraska, Tuesday, February 1

The Entire Herd
Without Reserve

All Immune.

Sows Bred for
Feb. and March.

70 Head

20 Tried Sows, 12
Spring Yearlings,
35 Spring Gilts,

4 Herd Boars,
including the great
Bloemendaal's Big Chief.

SIZE

The same day we sell to the highest bidder the Thos. F. Miller farm adjoining the town of York. This farm comprises 87 acres and is one of the most desirable and best equipped places in Neb., selling in two tracts if desired. Write for illustrated circular giving all information and terms. Mention this paper when writing.

This is without doubt the greatest bunch of sows that ever went through a sale ring in Nebraska and include daughters of A. Wonder, Long Chief, Big Joe, Long King, Big Bone Jumbo, Big Price, Mouw's Big Orange, Chief Price 2nd and other noted big boars. Write early for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze, and if unable to attend send sealed bids to that paper's representative in our care at York, Neb.

THOS. F. MILLER, York, Nebraska.

Auctioneers: H. S. Duncan, A. W. Thompson. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Duroc-Jersey Dispersion

Nine tried sows, 16 spring gilts, two herd boars and 40 July and August pigs. Everything registered or eligible to registry.

**At the J. O. Hunt farm Marysville, Kan.,
Wednesday, January 19, 1916**

The two-year-old herd boar offered in this sale is considered by Mr. Hunt the best breeding boar he ever owned. The yearling boar is also a very fine young individual. This dispersion is made because Mr. Hunt is leaving the farm.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Hunt. Catalogs ready to mail. In making this sale Mr. Hunt has culled closely and there will not be a poor individual in the sale.

The breeding is fashionable and the J. O. Hunt herd has long been considered one of the really strong herds in the West. Come or send bids to this sale. For a catalog address

J. O. HUNT, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

NELSON & SONS' ANNUAL Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Malcolm, Nebr., Monday, Jan. 31st



MABLE'S BIG WONDER.

60 Head All Immune, Mostly Sired by Mable's Big Wonder, or Bred to Him.

15 TRIED SOWS.

45 SPRING GILTS.

Offering will be bred to Mable's Big Wonder, Nelson's Blue Valley, and Big Sampson. Most of the spring gilts are by Mable's Big Wonder and the tried sows include daughters of noted big sires. Dams of gilts carry the blood and are close up to such sires as Chief Price, A. Mastodon, O. S. Jumbo, McGath's Big Jumbo, Wade's Jumbo, Big Bone Chief, Nebraska Wonder, Big Victor, Oakland's Equal, etc. The offering was selected from a big bunch and will not contain a poor individual. Write for catalog that gives all information. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Bids sent to Jesse Johnson in our care will receive careful consideration. Nelson's special will bring you from Lincoln in the morning and return you at night.

**S. A. NELSON & SONS,
Malcolm, Nebr.**

Auctioneer—J. C. Price.
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Fuhrman & Sons Duroc-Jersey Sale

Oregon, Missouri

Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916

40—HEAD—40

15 fall yearling gilts and 35 spring gilts, rich in the blood of B. & C. Crimson, B. & C. Col., Col. Wonder 2nd, Model Top, King of Oregon, 2nd Climax, Fond Defender, Hooser Lad, Morton's Col., Chief Instructor, King Advance and others.

All Safe in Pig to

Ardenhill's Wonder 1st 176665—King Advance 1715903—and Duroc Lad 146671. Every one a good one, no culls. Every one Immune. Write for catalogue, and send for it today as this ad will not appear again.

**EDWARD FUHRMAN & SONS
Oregon, Missouri**

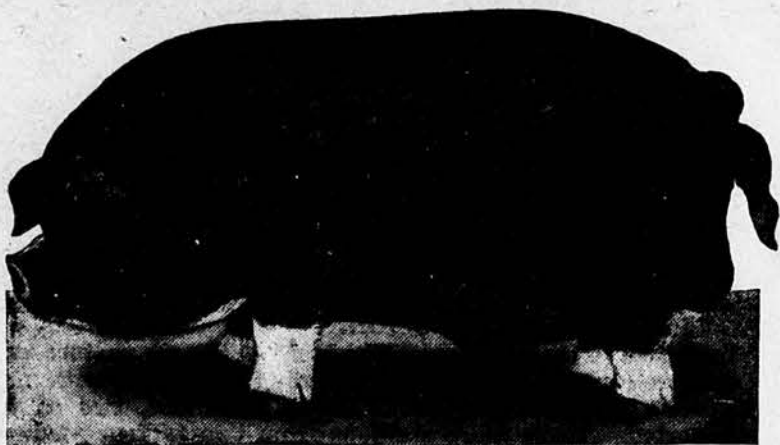
C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Col. W. M. Putman, Auct.

Two Big Riley County Sales

90 Poland China bred sows, the tops of two herds. Both herds have been carefully immunized with the double treatment

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kan.
Tuesday, January 25

Two tried sows, 20 fall yearling gilts and 27 March gilts.



GRITTER'S SURPRISE

The fall gilts are by King's Quality, by King of Kansas and out of Gritter's Surprise and Big Orange Again dams. Most of them bred to Jumbo, a grandson of A Wonder and Long King's Equal. Others are bred to Baron Again. The Spring gilts are by Gritter's Surprise and Jumbo and out of my big mature sows. Write at once for catalog. Address

A. J. SWINGLE, Leonardville, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Vernon Noble.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas.
Wednesday, January 26

Nine tried sows, 17 fall yearling gilts and 14 spring gilts.



KING OF KANSAS.

The 17 fall gilts are by King of Kansas and bred to Long Jumbo Jr. The Spring gilts are by these two boars and bred to Jumbo Wonder, by Big Wonder.

I will also sell seven summer boars sired by King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. Write at once for catalog. Address

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kansas

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Jas. Cross.

Free hotel accommodations and free transportation for both sales at Leonardville, Kan.
Send bids for both sales to J. W. Johnson, in care of either party.

FRAZERS' IMMUNE POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE



**Waco,
Nebraska,
Wed.
February 2**

45 Head as Big and Smooth as Will be Offered this Year
8 TRIED SOWS. 37 BIG SPRING GILTS.

We are cataloging some of our best sows and the gilts will compare with any bunch to be sold this year. They will weigh around 400 pounds sale day. Including fourth prize gilt at Nebraska State Fair past season safe to Timm's Image. They are sired by Big Jumbo, Big Bone Giant and Timm's Image, by Big Timm. The offering will be bred to Big Jumbo, Long Jumbo and Timm's Image. Among tried sows are daughters of Big Columbus and Big Jumbo. Dams of offering combine the blood of the Jumbos and A Wonders. Write quick for catalog and mention Mail and Breeze. If you can't come send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care. Free entertainment. Come and see the stuff whether you buy or not.

FRAZER BROS., Waco, Nebraska.

Auctioneer—COL. ARTHUR W. THOMPSON.

Fieldman—JESSE JOHNSON.

W. Z. Baker's Poland China Champion Bred Sow Sale

Rich Hill, Mo., Tuesday, February 1



40 Head Including Practically All My Big Type Show Herd

20 TRIED SOWS AND FALL GILTS, 20 SPRING GILTS.
EVERY ONE A CHAMPION OR OF CHAMPION BLOOD.

WINNINGS 1914 AT AMERICAN ROYAL, SEDALIA, HUTCHINSON and TOPEKA. 3 grand champions, 3 champions, 7 reserve champions, 19 firsts, 15 seconds, 7 thirds and others.

WINNINGS 1915 AT TOPEKA, HUTCHINSON, SEDALIA, AND ST. LOUIS, 2 grand champions, 5 champions, 6 reserve champions, 17 firsts, 25 seconds, 27 thirds, 13 fourths.

Write for catalogue.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

Aucts.—Harriman, Robbins, Beard and Raybourn. C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

BLINDE'S POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

Johnson, Neb., Friday, Jan. 21

SALE UNDER COVER.



8 BIG TRIED SOWS. 12 SELECTED FALL YEARLINGS. 6 BIG SPRING GILTS. 5 FALL BOARS.

In order to have an offering worth while I am putting in most of my big, richly bred sows, including a daughter of old Big Hadley out of Blaine's great sow, Anna Prospect. I have sold \$3,000 worth of hogs from this sow. Three are daughters of Nebraska Wonder, sire of prize winners. Gilts include 3 by the World's Champion Superba. Others are by Tax Payer 2nd and my herd boars, Big Chief and Nebraska Chief. They will also be bred to these great big boars. **Everything Immune.** Write now for catalog and mention Mail and Breeze. If you can't come send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care. Stop at Grand Central Hotel as my guests.

A. F. BLINDE, Johnson, Neb.

Auctioneer—Col. Herman Ernst. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Annual Sale of IMPORTED and HOME BRED STALLIONS AND MARES

Our Twelfth Annual Sale will be held in
Bradstreet Sale Pavillion

Grand Island, Neb., Friday, Jan. 28

60 HEAD consisting of 20 Percheron mares in age from two to 8 years old. Bred to the 2200-lb. Imp. stallion 97349 (100316). Most of them are now showing to be in foal. They are of big, rugged brood mare type with good style and action.

10 HEAD of Belgian mares, big and good, in age from two to 7 years. 5 good big Shire mares, true to type.

15 PERCHERON STALLIONS

from two to six years old. The home bred are pasture raised and are especially valuable for turning on pasture with mares. Three coming three-year-old Belgian stallions, two of them imported. Three Shire stallions from two to four years old. Two four-year-old German Coach stallions and 3 mares. Stallions will sell with our regular 60 per cent guarantee and all mares will be guaranteed breeders. All stock registered in recognized stud books. Catalogs now ready. Write for one and mention this paper. This is a high class offering of horses and every one will positively sell to the highest bidder.



North & Robinson Company,

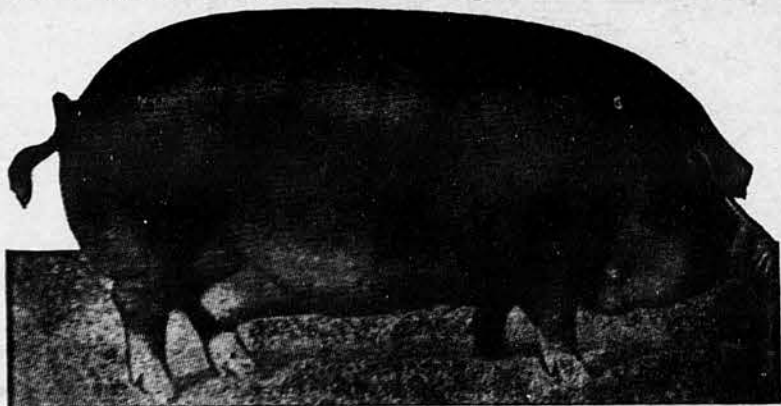
FIELDMAN—Jesse Johnson.
AUCTIONEER—Col. Fred Reppert.

Grand Island, Nebraska

COMBINATION Poland China Bred Sow Sale

IN SALE PAVILION

Roca, Neb., Thursday, Feb. 3, 1916



Queen of Wonders, Grand Champion of Nebraska, 1914.

50—Head Including All Tried Sows in Wissel Herd—50

25 tried sows and fall yearlings. 25 big spring gilts. The tried include two daughters of Nebraska Wonder, one of which is a full sister to QUEEN OF WONDERS, grand champion of Nebraska, 1914. Two spring gilts also by Nebraska Wonder. Remainder of offering combines the breeding of A Wonder, Chief Price Again, Blue Valley Orange, Big Bone 2nd and other noted big boars. All bred to such boars as Smooth Charlie, a son of Big Smooth Price, Wonder's Jumbo, Orange Valley, See Expansion, Smooth Jumbo and other big boars. The offering is one of the best to be sold in Nebraska this winter and deserves the attention of the best breeders. The Wissel Bros. are dispersing in order to close a partnership and all of their great sows are going in. Herd boars for sale privately. Write now for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in our care at Roca. Trains met at Roca, on Burlington, Hanlon on Union Pacific and Hickman on Mo. Pacific.

H. J. BEALL, Roca, Neb.
WISSEL BROS., Roca, Neb.

Auctioneer—J. A. Duncan. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares at Auction

at the Pyle Barns

Emporia, Kan., Friday, January 21

50 HEAD 38 Percherons and 12 Belgians 50 HEAD
15 Stallions and 35 Mares and Fillies

Seven Percheron Stallions 2 to 4 years old, and a number of yearling and weanling stallions and fillies. 20 Percheron Mares 3 to 6 years old, all showing heavy in foal to the 2200 pound Imported Loke (99063) who also sells. Five Mature Belgian Mares, including two imported ton mares, all showing in foal to the imported Belgian stallion, Packard, who also sells; three yearling and three weanling stallions and fillies will be sold.

There will be a variety to suit all buyers from herd header and show prospect to the good draft type that any farmer can afford. An outstanding feature of this sale is the 25 good boned heavy draft type mares, every one showing plainly in foal. The 20 Percheron mares, all bred to the imported prize-winning Loke (99063), a wonderful breedy, heavy boned Percheron that weighs over 2200 pounds and who also sells in the sale.

Our foundation stock were purchased for their unusual conformation and breeding qualities and their produce have been kept and raised on our ranch near Elmdale, Kan., and while we are not expecting high prices, we are confident your price will not only make us a profit but money for the buyer.

Forty Large Type Poland China Sows and Gilts Sell Saturday, January 22nd

Consisting of 10 tried sows and 30 fall yearling gilts. The sows and gilts are sired by Mo. Governor by King Ex. 3rd by Big Blaine and by Geo. Garnett by Big Hadley, and they are all bred to Big Superba by Superba, the Pan-American Grand Champion this year.

Write today for catalog, stating whether horse or hog catalog.

L. R. WILEY, Sr., Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers: Cary M. Jones, Lafe Burger, John D. Snyder, P. M. Gross, John McClinden, J. N. Sanders. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale!

Neodesha, Kansas, Monday, January 24



54 Scotch and **54**
HEAD Scotch Topped **HEAD**

34 Cows and Heifers of Breeding Age
12 Coming Yearling Heifers
7 Coming Yearling Bulls and the
1 Herd Bull, Sultan's Victor 343514



The great breeding bull, Sultan's Victor, by Victor Sultan, by Whitehall Sultan, and out of Countess Victoria 3rd, has for four years headed our herd. He is a bull of great scale and substance and best of all has shown himself a wonderful sire. All of the bulls are by him and most of the young females. All of the cows and heifers are bred to him except his own daughters. Ten of the cows and heifers now have calves at side. A large number of these cows are extra milkers.

Nothing but the best of bulls have been used on our foundation females which include Mysie, Lavender, Village Girl, Young Mary, Ruby, Matilda, Rose of Sharon and other families of note. These cattle are being sold for no fault, we have been 12 years building this herd. They are the good kind and we hate to part with them but we have sold the farm and must move, hence this sale and your chance to buy them. Catalogs are now ready. Address

G. H. HASEBROOK & SON, Neodesha, Kan.

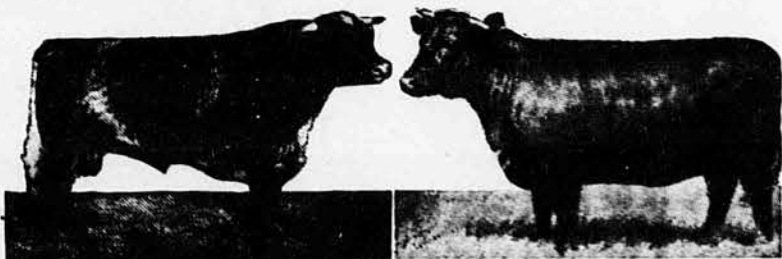
Auctioneers: J. C. Price and J. W. Sheets. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

Richard Roenigk's Shorthorn Dispersion

Dr. Monney's Barn, Clay Center, Kan.,
Thursday, January 20, 1916

25 Head 19 females, yearlings, 2 yr. olds, a few 3 yrs. old.

Cows weighing 1300 and some of them 1400 and 1500 pounds. Some of them splendid milkers. 2 bull calves, 3 bulls 12 months old and the herd bull, Kirklevington Lad 373446, four year old, very gentle and a splendid breeder. Weight about 1900 pounds.



The above cattle are all red in color. The breeding will be found up to date when you consult the catalog. Nothing will be highly conditioned but everything sold in its everyday clothes. I am dispersing my Shorthorns but not leaving my farm or Clay County. The entire offering is an honest, useful lot and sold on its merits. Write for my catalog which is ready to mail.

Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Ks.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, C. C. Hagenbach.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Choice Holsteins

At Public Auction

4½ miles west of

Abilene, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 27

25—Choice High Grade Holsteins—25

Cows and heifers, some milking now, some to freshen soon; yearling and two-year-old bred heifers. Registered bull, of good dairy blood, used on this offering. All tuberculin tested, clean in every way. All cows have dropped living calves during past year. This selection represents the surplus of a herd developed, selected and raised by men who make milking a business. Write for catalog.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, Abilene, Kan.

Auctioneers: J. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphy, J. G. Eagle.
Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

German Coach Stallions and Mares

80 Head From Which to Select

11 Stallions

from coming to 5 years
old, also one of our best
breeders, the Imp. Khan,
1st in registered class
and 2nd in Champion
at St. Louis World's Fair.

Mares and Fillies

all ages. Practically all
of our foundation mares
are of grand champions
both of Chicago and St.
Louis World's Fairs.



These German Coach horses are large handsome, stylish, early maturing, easily broke and quiet in harness and mature into 1100 and 1650 pound animals.

They have great endurance both for heat and cold and always ready for the harness. They are the kind the Germans use both in peace and war and are sure to grow in popularity in this country as their good qualities become better known. Our herd is bred in the purple and our prices are reasonable. Call on or write

J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Kansas

Only 10½¢ a Rod!

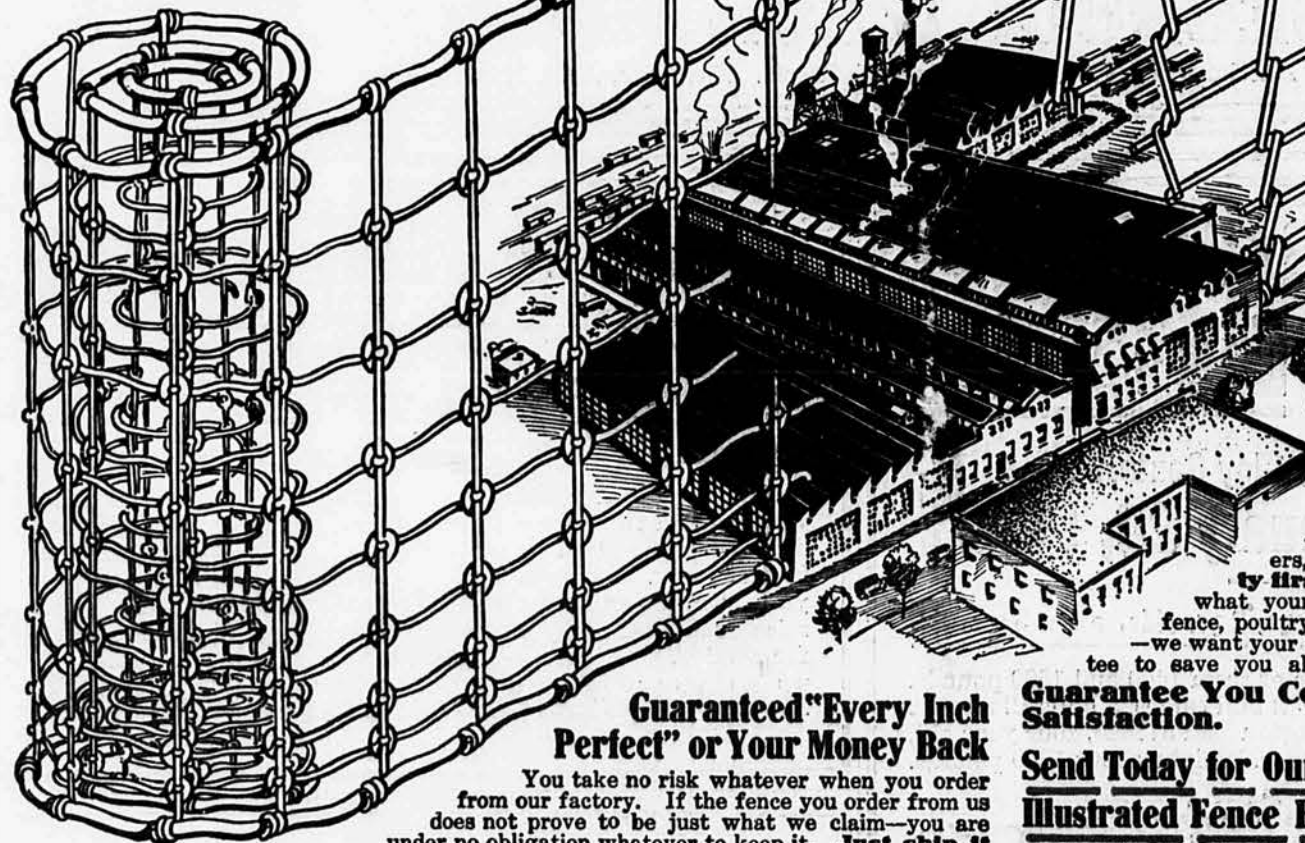
**The Very Best Wire Fence Ever Made. This Low Price Possible
Because We Sell Direct From our Big Factory—Saving You All Middle Profits.**

DON'T think of buying a single rod of wire fence until you get our **FREE FENCE BOOK** and Price List. You can buy the highest quality fence of every kind, weight and size, **direct from our mills**, at prices unequalled by any other factory or dealer in the country. Remember, you pay only one profit—and that a very small one, when you deal with us. You act as your own dealer,—your own agent, and save the **three or four profits** you are compelled to pay when buying fence the **old way**.

We buy wire in train load lots direct from America's greatest mills. We take advantage of every decline in the market during the dull seasons and stock up our warehouses to capacity. This wire is made up into fence of every size and style and shipped **direct to the farmers of America** from six strategic distributing points—Ottawa, Kansas, Brazil, Ind., Denver, Col., Ft. Worth, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Lincoln, Nebr.

We Save You on Freight

Your order is shipped direct from the warehouse located nearest you, giving you the benefit and saving of the lowest freight expense. **Our business covers the entire country**—the tremendous volume of business that we enjoy enables us to accept the very smallest possible margin of profit and **the Big Saving is Yours.**



Guaranteed "Every Inch Perfect" or Your Money Back

You take no risk whatever when you order from our factory. If the fence you order from us does not prove to be just what we claim—you are under no obligation whatever to keep it. **Just ship it back at our expense** and we'll return every penny of your money, including any freight charges paid by you. **That's Our Guarantee**—nothing could be stronger or more liberal—**it means your protection** and at the same time indicates our confidence in our product. **We know "Ottawa" Fence is right**—that the Ottawa Non-slip Tie is the most valuable idea ever used in fence manufacturing. **It cannot slip**—it is guaranteed not to slip—it will hold under any and all conditions.

Heavily Galvanized—Withstands All Weather Conditions.

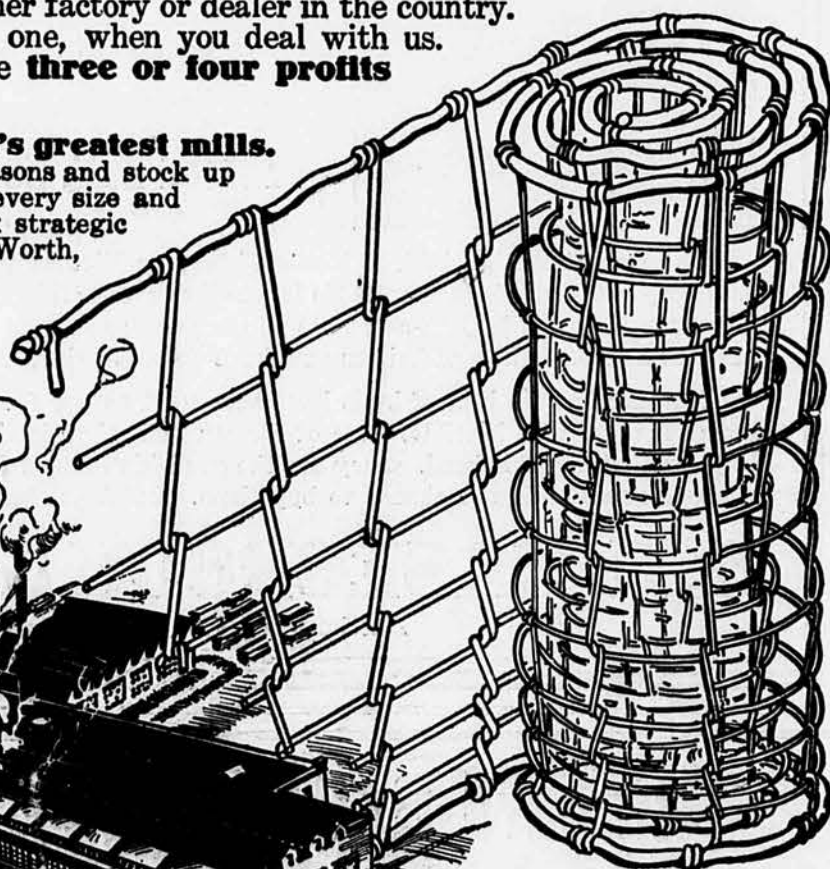
Years and years of service go with each roll of Ottawa Wire Fence. If it fails to make good in **any way**—tear it down and ship it back to us. If it ever slips—send it back—your money will be waiting for you.

FREE! BIG BOOK of Wire Mill Bargains

Send for it Today. You will find our Big Free Wire Fence Catalog the most interesting and instructive book on the subject of wire fence ever issued. Filled with pictures showing just how Ottawa Fence is made—the 164 styles we offer, all fully described. This book is a sure guide in fence buying.

USE THE COUPON—or a postcard—send your name and address for a copy of our **free 40 page fence book**—it means money in your pocket.

**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO. 9005 King Street
Ottawa, Kans.**



164 Serviceable Styles From Which to Select

We offer you every style and weight of fence and gates—made of the very best wire that money will buy—by a skilled corps of wire fence workers, guided by the Ottawa policy of **quality first, last and all the time**. No matter what your needs may be in the fence line—hog fence, poultry fence, field fence or ornamental fence—we want your business because we absolutely guarantee to save you all middle profits and at the same time

Guarantee You Complete Satisfaction.

Send Today for Our Big Illustrated Fence Book

—all styles fully described and priced at a figure that will open your eyes.



Free Book Coupon

**OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,
9005 King Street, Ottawa, Kans.**

Send me your Big 40 Page Wire Fence Book, showing fence of all kinds and weight, at a saving of **All Middle Profits**.

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