

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



A Good Season for Trapping

BY GEORGE J. THIESSEN

THIS WINTER will be one of the best seasons trappers have ever known. Indications point to high prices for every kind of skins and the animals are numerous. Dame Fashion is responsible for the price, since furs will be worn extensively. And the low prices which prevailed two years ago are largely responsible for the increase of fur bearers. At this time pelt hunters were not so eager to trap, and the result is apparent this season in practically every rural community.

Some persons underestimate the boy trappers of the farms and their relation to the fur industry. Yet out of the 10 million dollars which will be paid for skins during the coming season, a large part—probably a third—will go to the amateurs taking the commoner animals. It was only in the last few years that fur dealers themselves realized the importance of the farmer-boy pelt hunters. With the beginning of cold weather, a small army will get ready for the fur season. Many will start too early and take skins which are of inferior quality. Most states prohibit the catching of furs before November—some even later—but these laws are not enforced so strictly as they might be, in many communities. The trappers, therefore, frequently do not realize their loss in taking the poor quality furs.

I was talking to an old fur buyer in Illinois recently. He stated that trappers had already brought in skins to him but he refused to buy them because of their poor quality. But this does not discourage many, inasmuch as the inferior quality pelts can be sold for low prices any time. The president of a well known house dealing in raw furs stated that he would head the movement and contribute money to secure a permanent organization which would agree not to buy "low quality" pelts. However, he saw how useless it would be unless the state legislatures could be induced to pass a law against trappers having hides of this kind.

There is an old saying that furs are good any month with an "r" in the spelling of it. This is not true for skins taken anywhere in the United States in September hardly pay one for skinning them. Those taken in October, unless the weather has been cold most of the month, are but little better. Perhaps the best movement against early trapping would be to take the pelt hunters on a visit to any large fur firm about the middle of November and show them thousands of skins which are practically worthless. Personally, I believe the loss to exceed 1 million dollars every season.

This year competition will be keen among buyers. Prices will be high. Lists will make their appearance in advance of their regular

time. These things have a tendency to stimulate early trapping with a corresponding bigger loss to the trappers themselves. Again I say: Do not trap before the pelts are of good quality.

But one can plan his trap line early in the season; the earlier the better. Before cold weather the animals are active in preparing their winter quarters and in storing up food. At this time it is easier to locate dens and runways than later. If this is done, the trapper can get an idea of the number of sets he can make, the traps he needs, and many other things which will be of value.

Generally, a boy trapper has only a few hours a day that he can spend trapping. Many arrange their line near their home and look after it on their way to school. This is an ideal arrangement, for the animals need not be skinned and stretched until later in

a trap and be taken, especially at the beginning of the season. The trap question is an important one to a beginner. Generally he has but a limited amount to spend for equipment and cannot afford the expensive Newhouse brands. There are many inexpensive traps on the market, some good—and others not worthy of the name trap. In the first class are the Hector and Hopper brands. I especially recommend these for the reason that the springs are specially tempered and do not break in cold weather. There probably are some other cheap traps that will not break but I know how disappointing it is to find that a large mink would have been caught had it not been for the worthless spring.

Some young pelt hunters hesitate to trap the skunk and civet because of their odor. For these there is a trap which will do the work to their entire satisfaction. It is the Sabo and is made for den sets principally without bait but can be used with it if the pelt hunter desires. Not once in my experience have I seen either of these animals that was able to eject the fluid when caught in the Sabo, for the reason that the backs of the animals were broken and the fur bearers killed instantly without damage to their fur.

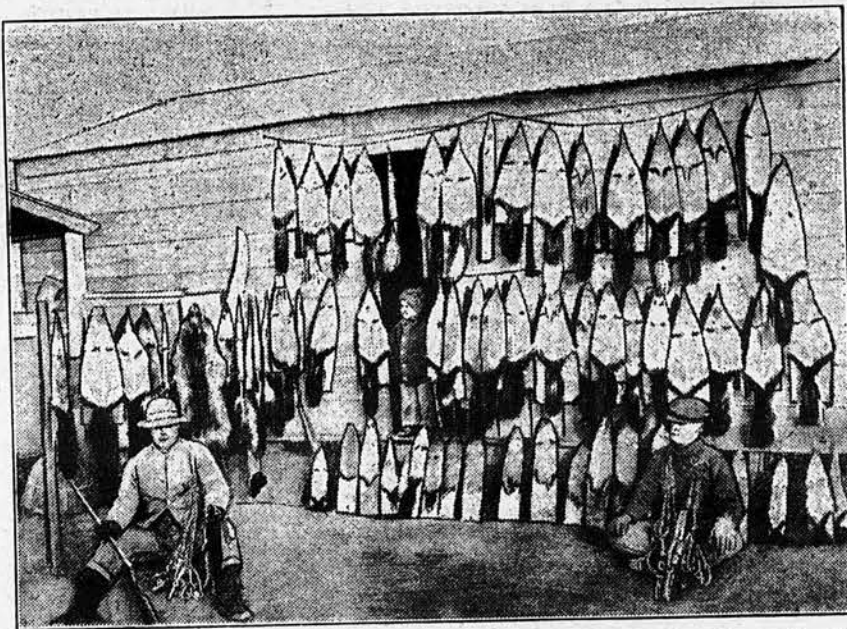
Baits, too, are important. One should know, first of all, the natural foods which each of the animals prefer. Briefly we will consider them:

Fresh, bloody meat is best for skunks. Some trappers use a field mouse but I do not consider this so good as the carcass of a rabbit. Almost any kind of fresh meat is good as a bait for civet. Fresh fish are ideal decoys for minks as is the flesh of a muskrat or rabbit. Craw fish, the soft shelled kind, generally give good results, also.

A raccoon eats both flesh and vegetables. Comb honey is a favorite lure with many. Clams,

corn and canned salmon will prove effective. Small fish, small birds, and sardines are ideal attractors for opossum. Almost any kind of fresh, bloody meat may be employed for a weasel. The head of a rabbit or chicken is good. The muskrat is the only one of the smaller animals that eats vegetables entirely. Apples, corn, turnips, beets and parsnips may be used.

A word about patent lures: There are many on the market, some good and some worthless. Recognizing the fact that fur bearers get practically all they need in the way of food from the farm houses and settlements, an effort was made to procure the formulas of baits from old and experienced trappers which would lure them. At the same time—and following—unscrupulous dealers fostered on the trapper's various scents which would (Continued on page 15.)



Kansas Boys and a Season's Collection of Furs; the Price Is Above Normal This Year, and Trapping Will Pay Well.

the day. However, whenever possible it is best to remove the skins as soon after the fur bearer is caught as possible for the work is easier. Some animals become prime earlier than others. These, by the way, start to fade and shed early in the spring. The skunk and civet are of good quality sooner than other small animals. They are followed by the raccoon, mink, weasel and opossum. Notwithstanding the fact that most of the muskrats are caught in the fall, they are the last to become prime and do not have their best fur until late winter and spring.

If one will remember this, it will be of value to him when on the line. I realize, of course, that once in a while one will make a set for one animal and another will be taken. Especially is this true of den sets for muskrats, made in water. The minks after these animals will often blunder into

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association. Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher.

CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Man's Foolishness

It is a regular part of the daily program in the Battle Creek Sanatorium for the guests to line up in the gymnasium during the cold or inclement weather, or out on the wide gravel walk on warm and pleasant days, and go thru certain exercises under the direction of a physical director. These exercises are taken in the interest of the health of the assembled guests and are a good thing, I have no doubt. They are all, however, of the simplest character. Not one of them but could be taken by any person in his own home before breakfast and with equally beneficial results.

The trouble with the average person is that he is either too careless or too lazy to do these things at home, and so when his liver goes on a strike, his gall bladder becomes clogged and his colon is out of commission, he gets alarmed and comes to this sanatorium and spends his money, meekly following the commands of a physical director, swinging his arms about, kicking up his heels and raising himself on his toes, bending his knees and jumping up and down, and then congratulates himself on the great benefit he is getting from the treatment. Likewise he rises early in the morning and with his bathrobe wrapped about him goes to his hot and cold shower bath and comes away refreshed and head up and tail over the dashboard.

At home he fills his interior with rich food, strong meats and coffee, and then, without taking any exercise, hastens to his office and sits there at his work until luncheon time, when he rushes out and insults his stomach with such decoctions as he can get at a counter. Then, without any further exercise, he goes back to his work and wonders that he is feeling dull and not up to snuff. Finally he comes here, takes a meal of some kind of metal which makes him feel for the time being like a set of animated metal furniture, is X-Rayed and has his interior photographed, and then settles down to a system of baths and massages, and eats simple meals of fruits and shredded hay and denatured bran and feels better.

Also, I might remark, he pays right well for what he gets.

Now, as a matter of fact if he had from the beginning obeyed the simple rules of health; if he had followed a line of eats and exercise which just common horse sense should dictate, there would have been no need of his coming to Battle Creek. Of course this rule does not apply to all. There are persons who never were dowered by nature with even fairly good constitutions to begin with and they need extra care and diet to enable them to live and get any enjoyment out of life at all, but the majority who are here are here because they were either too lazy or too careless to obey the ordinary rules of health, to take even a reasonable amount of exercise, and fill their stomachs on just plain, healthy food. The truth is that most of us don't seem to have much sense anyhow.

Why Not Organize?

I have here a very interesting letter from a Western Kansas farmer giving some of his experiences. Without giving his name I take the liberty to quote from the letter:

I raised some of the finest broomcorn brush in 1910, according to the word of the buyer, that had ever been marketed here (Syracuse). As fast as it was pulled it was housed and when baled it was housed until sold. I had to sell that brush for \$30 a ton. I took some of the brush to a broom-maker in Illinois. He said it was the finest brush he had ever used. He showed me three bales of brush he had just received from Chicago for which he had to pay 14 cents a pound, or at the rate of \$280 a ton. He told me that he had to buy his brush thru the warehouses or he could not sell his brooms to the retail trade.

That same spring two broomcorn buyers were bidding for a farmer's brush. One offered him \$50 and the other offered \$55, and got the brush. Afterward I heard the loser offer the buyer who got the brush \$115 a ton which offer was declined; the buyer wanted \$125 a ton. You may say that the farmer should have shipped his brush to market. Here is an instance that shows that he probably would have lost money if he had done it. Another farmer did ship a carload of brush to Kansas City after refusing an offer of \$45 a ton. The warehouse managers to whom he had made the shipment wrote him that they could handle the brush at \$75 a ton. The buyer who had offered the farmer \$45 a ton learned what the Kansas City warehouse had offered and went to the telephone central office, where my daughter was an operator, called up the Kansas City warehouse and told

them what he had offered for the brush. The warehouse at once sent word to the farmer that a mistake had been made in inspecting the brush and that they could give him only \$45 a ton for it.

If the farmer could get for his brush what the manufacturer has to pay for it, minus a reasonable transportation charge he could do well raising dwarf broomcorn, because the fodder is nearly or quite as good as any other rough feed he could raise for his cattle.

A farmer drove into town with a triple box of maize. All he could get for the load was \$5 while at the same time I was paying \$1.25 a hundred for maize.

I have three nice, fat hogs nearly ready to kill. All I am offered for them is 5 or 6 cents a pound. They will weigh around 400 pounds apiece. Yet we have to pay at the market from 20 to 40 cents a pound for meat.

There is a good deal more of the letter going to show how the farmers out there get the worst of it both when they sell and when they buy.

What is the remedy? It seems to me to be reasonably clear. The farmers must organize for their own protection. I think they have the power in their own hands to remedy the ills complained of in this letter, if they will only use it.

In the past it may have been a difficult or almost impossible thing to do, but it has now been demonstrated that farmers can organize for their mutual protection and benefit. Unless they do they will continue to get skinned.

Not So Bad

Is there not a danger, in these days of so-called progress, that some persons may forget how good the condition of our country really is? How admirable in theory and how excellent in practice the institutions and customs of the United States have been! How large a share of human happiness has been enjoyed under them, and how large a proportion of human hope arises from their past success!

The word reactionary is sometimes used reproachfully, as if most white men in the last generation had been hopeless slaves over whom a few specially cunning malefactors had ruled with iron hand. We hear much talk with bitter lamentation about "an inevitable conflict between Capital and Labor." Meaning by Capital, a few greedy plutocrats, who are rapidly and wrongfully monopolizing all sources of wealth, and meaning by Labor all honest men who really earn their living.

It may be that such talk is intended to mislead, certainly inaccurate speech does tend to inaccurate thought and confusion of ideas. The real American idea is that every man, not ill or too old to work, shall be a laborer, and that every laborer should aspire to be, and have a chance to be, to some extent a capitalist.

That is what the conservative people, often nicknamed reactionaries, believe in and desire, a nation where every man is laborer and where every laborer may, if he will, become also a capitalist. Even the most virulent of us, would not maintain that perfect success has been attained in the past, or that changing conditions do not require modification of practice. As one said, "Leadon instincts can scarcely produce golden results."

Under any conditions there are likely to be greedy persons, who will get more than their share of the good things of life, and lazy persons who will do less than their share of necessary work. But surely everyone can see that in this country, and especially in the part where we live, (that is in Kansas) there are few rich men, who have acquired their wealth by inheritance, and multitudes who were born poor who now possess all reasonable comfort, and many luxuries of life. This is as it should be and approaches the ideal conditions of human living.

Correctly speaking, labor is not a person or a group of persons of any sort. Labor is, "intelligent effort to supply human wants." Every able-bodied man ought to be a laborer. If he is not, he is certainly a loafer. The special glory of our land has been that each man is free to choose the kind of labor he desires to perform. No man is so poor that he may not learn in which of our 48 states his kind of labor is most in demand, and will be most abundantly rewarded.

Again, capital is accumulated labor in the form of tools. The first man who made a saw and the first man who trained a domestic animal to become his helper in toil, were capitalists, and may have been envied and hated as much in their day as any plutocrat of the present. The man who has a kit of tools, for any trade, is as truly a capitalist, as the man who owns the factory, or who has a built railroad. Of course the possession of tools gives to a laborer much advantage, so much that other laborers who have no such tools will give a share of the increased product of their own toil to have the use of the other man's tools. This is the simplest form of what we call interest on borrowed money.

A farmer with a large crop of wheat may find it more profitable to hire a threshing machine than to beat out his grain with a flail, or he may borrow the money and buy a threshing machine of his own, paying interest on the money instead of toll for the use of the threshing machine. In each case the transaction is fundamentally the same. A man who has a crop of wheat usually finds it more profitable to hire a railroad owner to carry his wheat where he wants to deliver it than to

haul it with his own wagon and team. That is another form of paying interest on capital.

If people could only see clearly that every man who can ought to labor, and that all men who do labor could be, and should be capitalists without ceasing to be laborers, all talk about an inevitable conflict between Capital and Labor would cease.

Suppose we admit that it is wicked and foolish for a single man to squander on vice and folly as much as his fellow laborer spends to support his family, and that labor thus squandered ought to be turned into tools for use when the cares and expenses of the family come, and admit also that it is wicked and foolish for a man, who by thrift or luck, has acquired sufficient capital to live on the interest, to cease from useful effort. That would not be progress, but a return to the simplicity and excellence of American ideas.

A. A. HORNER.

Still Defends Wilson

In your issue of October 7 J. A. Truesdell of Washington, D. C., takes a lot of your valuable space and quotes a lot of law to show that President Wilson is "solely responsible for the sinking of the Lusitania." Then he destroys his argument by admitting that, "the agents of the Cunard line denied repeatedly that there was any ammunition or explosives in the cargo of the Lusitania before she sailed." He also says, "the manifest of the ship's cargo has never been seen except by the customs house officials and the President." So it is his opinion that there were ammunition and explosives on board. Everyone has a right to his opinion, but Mr. Truesdell does not produce anything to back up his opinion.

President Wilson has kept us out of the world war; he has kept us out of war with Mexico; he and Congress have settled the greatest railroad strike in the history of the country; there is more money in the banks than ever before; farm produce is higher than ever before, and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says, the condition of the American laborer is better now than ever in the history of the country.

Now, I do not give President Wilson the credit for all this; neither do I see any reason for the abuse Mr. Truesdell and others of his class are heaping upon him. He is our President, and is entitled to the respect of all right-thinking people. He certainly has had more vexing problems to deal with than any President since Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Truesdell's mind is unsettled in regard to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Hughes says, "Colonel Roosevelt and I are in complete accord." Mr. Roosevelt says if he had been President when Germany attacked Belgium he would have said, "Stop!" which of course would have meant war with Germany. He also says he would have intervened in Mexico, which would have meant war with Mexico. Mr. Hughes, being in "complete accord" would have done the same thing had he been President. Mr. Hughes says he would have let the strike be called and then have settled it. That would be like setting a house on fire in order to have the trouble or fun of putting it out. An old adage is, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

Mr. Hughes also says, "If elected I shall build up a tariff wall in order to keep the foreign countries from dumping their cheap and inferior goods into this country in competition with our home industry." In other words he purposes to keep out foreign goods and allow our manufacturers to charge the same exorbitant prices they are charging now for what they produce. This will be a greater blow to the farming industry than it has ever had. Years ago England took 150 million bushels of our wheat a year; now she takes our wheat only when she cannot get it anywhere else. England has been our best customer, yet all of our tariff legislation has been against her.

England told our Congress years ago, "We want your beef and we want your pork, we want your wheat and we want your flour, but we want to pay you in articles that we produce. Our shoes will be made of leather and not of paper; our clothing will be made of wool and not of shoddy, but if you will persist in building a Chinese wall, as it were, around yourselves (meaning the wall of protection) we will look elsewhere for our supplies." She has done so, and now she buys from us only what she has to buy.

MRS. FRANCES A. DAVIS.

Geuda Springs, Kan.

I believe that the sinking of the Lusitania was a most cruel and brutal murder, unjustified even by the rules of war, which certainly are brutal enough at best. I felt then and feel now that diplomatic relations should have been severed immediately after the facts in the case were established. If President Wilson, who had warned Germany that she would be held to strict accountability in case a passenger ship was sunk without warning while carrying as passengers citizens of the United States, was justified in issuing that warning he was justified in severing diplomatic relations as soon as his warning had been flagrantly disregarded. Or, if he was justified in taking the action he finally did take, that is, in telling Germany if the submarine policy was continued further that diplomatic relations would be severed, then he was justified in severing those

relations after the sinking of the Lusitania, for certainly there could be no more flagrant case of disregard of the rights of neutral passengers than the case of the Lusitania. I do not believe that the prompt severance of diplomatic relations after the sinking of the Lusitania would have resulted in an earlier abandonment of the murderous submarine policy. In that opinion I may of course be mistaken. As diplomatic relations were not severed one can only guess what might have resulted if they had been and one person's guess on that perhaps is as good as another's.

Compulsory Service Laws

With the approach of election day, the Democrats appear to be making strenuous efforts to convince the women of the states where they have the ballot, that President Wilson is so peaceful that with him as President we could not have war; that he kept us out of war. From some of the letters appearing in your paper and other periodicals, we must conclude that the argument is having some effect; but the women voters should not jump at a single conclusion, as they appear to be doing in this instance. They will learn by experience in this new field that it is well to study the question.

Do these women know that by House Bill No. 12766 which I understand became a law by the signature of the President, makes every able bodied man, with a few exceptions, members of the militia of the United States, subject to the call of the President; that by this bill the President can take your son, woman voter, and give him a military training, whether you consent or not, for very meager pay, and regardless of what occupation he may be engaged in? This bill permits President Wilson to take your son just at a time when his future depends upon what happens about that time, and may be the means of ruining his career.

The bill may be all right, but if Wilson will give us peace at "any cost," why such a bill as this? Can you explain? If peace is assured with President Wilson in the White House why does he consent to a law that will permit him to lay a hand upon your son or husband, and take him even in times of peace? Insist upon our Democratic friends being consistent before falling for their argument.

Holton, Kan.

M. A. BENDER.

I have not examined the law referred to but presume the writer's statement is correct. It is also true, however, that no President in time of peace is at all likely to exercise the power given him under this law, while if danger really threatened the country there would be little opposition to his calling out the able-bodied men for its defense. I am not, therefore, seriously alarmed about this law. What I am a good deal more concerned about is the effort that is being made to saddle upon us a great standing army and a vast navy. It seems to me that within the next year there is going to be a golden opportunity to bring about a permanent world peace and universal disarmament; but I see no moves being made by those in authority to take advantage of this opportunity.

War After War?

Your suggestion recently, that it would be better to destroy innocent babes as an act of mercy to keep them from the possible fate of war, is poor logic. We should rear them, and get all the joy and comfort out of them possible while they are with us. Again: We are not indebted to Christianity for our civilization as you infer, but to the law which was before gospel. What we need is more moral, law-abiding people.

Man's natural, combative, covetous disposition will make periodical war continuous as in the past. Women are chattels, more desired by men than money. They would be bought and sold, the law permitting, and nine times out of ten they would help make the bargain; hence vice will be perpetual.

We read in the book of Ecclesiastes that there is nothing new under the sun. This must mean that nature makes use of no new material in her construction; but is constantly tearing down the old that she may make something new out of it. With this meaning, nature must first tear down before she can build up. All the forces known to nature either directly or indirectly must enter into this great tear-down, this constant shifting of life. The unsympathetic fury of the elements is necessary, the strife of men enters into it, and disease the greatest destroyer of all is ever present in its multitude of forms, sweeping life away, the body returning to the elements from which it came.

Kissee Mills, Mo.

A. L. BRACE.

The Farm Loan Act

If a President or Congress desired to benefit the farmer why not let 10 or more farmers organize a Farm Land Bank with provisions to mortgage their land to the government; then the government issue back to the "Farm Land Bank" full legal tender farm bank notes with provisions similar to the national bank privileges? Then give the farmers the privilege to issue farm loan bonds at 5 per cent with due restrictions to help pay all expenses of the Farm Land Bank. Then there would have been a real rural credit bill, putting all interest on the Farm Loan Bonds in a sinking fund to meet all expenses instead of a special gift as made for "Joint Stock Land Banks" with power to issue Farm Loan Bonds, 15 times the amount of its capital and surplus. See Section 16. Where does the benefit come in for the farmer? Every borrower must subscribe 5 per cent of the loan for capital stock to be paid in cash upon the granting of the loan. See Section 7, also see Section 8. The Federal Farm Loan Act is really a Bankers' Farm Bond Act to enslave the whole agricultural industry to a system of bondage for which the promoters do not pay a cent, but makes the farmer provide the credit as a special privilege for bankers to issue Farm Loan Bonds.

The banking corporations are thus making a cat's paw out of the farmer to pull the chestnuts from the fires of interest by using the farmers' credit to issue "Farm Loan Bonds" 15 times the amount of its capital and surplus.

Another special privilege or scheme in Section 22. "Any Federal Land Bank or Joint Stock Land Bank . . . may be permitted to . . . withdraw any mortgages, bonds . . . and to substitute therefor other similar mortgages or United States government bonds."

Further in Section 22 is this language, "Interest

payments on hypothecated first mortgages shall be at the disposal of the land bank pledging the same, and shall be available for the payment of coupons and the interest of farm loan bonds as they become due."

This clause makes the farmer's credit, the first mortgages, liable and available for the interest on the "Farm Loan Bonds" which may be issued to 15 times the amount of capital and surplus of the "Joint Stock Land Bank." What an immense graft made out of the credit of the farmer by this special privilege to "Joint Stock Land Banks" under the false assumption of helping the farmer. Every farmer in the United States should refuse to have anything to do with such a high handed scheme of legalized graft and deception as is provided for "Joint Stock Land Banks."

The "Federal Land Loan Act" is a stupendous fraud of the rankest hypocrisy in its promise to help the farmer.

Tribune, Kan.

W. H. HOFFMAN.

The World Advancing

In your issue of October 7, I read your question: "Must it always be?" and your optimistic answer. May I try to help you further by reciting a line of thought that has been helpful to me? Across the ocean is the real conflict and real torture, but on this side thinking people are suffering mental conflict and mental torture because of it. I shall try to contradict the oft repeated statement "History says that wars shall always be."

To me history says that wars shall cease. The history of the rise of intelligence in the human family groups changes in the process of evolution into four overlapping and yet very distinct stages: 1, Savagery; 2, barbarism; 3, civilization; 4, humanism. Certain portions of the human race, those that are keeping open the path of evolution, are advancing from step No. 3 to step No. 4 while certain others have remained behind, some at each of the three lower stages.

Now it seems to me that the unequal advancement of the nations and individuals thru these four stages is the primal cause of war, and altho the process of advancement is retarded and slow and sad, it seems to me that inevitably the human race will arrive at this final stage of culture. I think it unnecessary to say that there is a day coming when war will be inconceivable. Let us, then, reconstruct our world viewpoint and recognize the entire universe as knowable, lovable, and modifiable. We shall then regret that so many nations and so many individuals have lagged behind in the different stages of evolution, but with a high courage let us preserve our own ideals and keep our faith in their final realization.

Spearville, Kan.

CARROL REED BREAKKEY.

That is at least a cheerful and let us hope, a correct philosophy. Now, here is a fact that cannot be denied successfully: A very few men, comparatively speaking, control the nations of the world. Admitting for the sake of the argument that the sovereigns of the leading nations do not control the policies of those nations the fact remains that a very few men do control those policies. It is safe to say that fewer than a hundred men could have prevented the European war if they had willed to do so.

This war has settled no great principle. Its losses are staggering to every nation involved. Every nation will be a tremendous loser whether victor or vanquished. While the war was started for commercial reasons it is entirely evident that every nation engaged will be tremendously injured commercially. It would seem that with this awful demonstration of the folly and futility of war, to say nothing of its horrors and inhumanity, the men who control the policies of the leading nations will agree mutually that all disagreements among nations must and shall be settled in some other way than by war. Whenever these few men reach such an agreement then war has come to an end, and general disarmament will follow.

Estimated Too High

In your Labor Day address you said: "The Civil War was fought on the part of the South to perpetuate the institution of human slavery. The only class which could be benefited by the triumph of the Confederacy was the slaveholding class. That class constituted only a small per cent of the inhabitants of the South. It is doubtful whether more than 10 per cent of the white inhabitants of the South owned slaves."

You have put the per cent too high. In the 50's Hinton Roan Helper, a native of North Carolina, wrote a book called "The Impending Crisis," in which he attacked slavery from the standpoint of a Southern anti-slavery man. He showed by the United States Census of 1850, that there were but 200,000 slaveholders in the country. The white population of the slave states was 8 million so the percentage was but two and a half. Furthermore he showed that the majority of the slaveholders had but one, or very few slaves and that the large slaveholders were but a few thousand in number, yet these few controlled the South absolutely, and had controlled the United States government most of the time since its establishment. Helper was not making a plea for the negro but for the poor whites of the South. He said that slavery had ruined and degraded the white population, the very men who a few years later poured out their blood so freely under the direction of the slaveholders, to defend the very system which had been their ruin. This book of Helper's is mentioned in our school histories and equal credit given it with Uncle Tom's Cabin for bringing about the abolition of slavery. But it is long since out of print. The only copy I ever saw was in the library of the state historical society at Topeka.

The percentage of the population of Europe which will profit by this war probably is no greater than the percentage which was interested in upholding slavery in the South, yet we see all the peoples of Europe offering up their lives and fighting as bravely for imperialism as the poor whites fought for slavery. Probably the proportion of the world's population which today profits by the capitalist system is no greater than the percentage which profited by slavery. Many of the capitalists themselves are interested in the system only in a small way while their real interests lie with the workers. The only big winners under capitalism are a few millionaires, just as Helper pointed out that a few big slaveholders were the only ones who profited by slavery. Helper brought a terrible indictment against slavery. He said that it had kept the people of the South poor and ignorant, had degraded them in character, robbed them of their manhood, denied them edu-

cation and hindered their development mentally, morally and physically. Every charge in this indictment can be made against capitalism. Will history repeat? Will the workers sacrifice their lives for capitalism as they have sacrificed them for slavery and imperialism?

Gove, Kan.

W. P. HARRINGTON.

The Fish Hatchery

In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze you say you don't think our state fish hatchery does much good. Now, while I give you credit for giving much valuable information to your readers, and generally you are right, I think you are wrong on the fish question. I could cite many instances to prove my position, but to save space will mention only one. I got several hundred fish from the state hatchery three years ago for our city lake. Last year a dam broke above and washed them nearly all out and into the creek. Now we have giant croppie, blue gill, sunfish and black bass where we never had them before. I, for one, am strong for the fish hatchery and should like to see it kept running with a full crew of efficient help.

Baldwin, Kan.

R. P. SMITH.

A Remarkable Shot

I see in the Farmers Mail and Breeze occasional accounts of the great exploits of Truthful James. I do not wish to be outdone. Let me give a little of my own experience in early days. Away back in the 50's I performed a feat which is, I believe, the world's record in the way of hunting. I brought down two deer and one black bear at one shot. I believe in presentiments. When I started on that hunt something told me to put two balls in my muzzle loader rifle. With this double load in the gun I started for the woods and hadn't got more than 40 rods into the timber when I saw two deer, an old buck and his mate. In order to get a shot at them I stepped behind a big oak tree. I heard a noise overhead, looked up, and great Saint Patrick in the morning! There was the largest black bear I ever set my eyes on watching me and the deer, wondering which would make the better meal. I slipped back about 30 feet and brought my rifle to my eye just as the two deer got in line with the sights and pulled the trigger. Then, quicker than greased lightning, I elevated the muzzle just as the first bullet left the gun, aimed at the bear and shot him dead while the first bullet killed both the deer. What I believe was a remarkable feat was guessing at the exact time it took the first ball to get out of the gun and the speed displayed in elevating the gun before the second ball got out so that it hit the bear. I have been watching hunting records ever since then, and have never seen any that I think comes up to this. I am about 84 years old now and considerably crippled up with rheumatism so that it would be impossible for me to repeat that shot.

T. James No. 2.

Marquette, Kan.

Farmers Value Good Roads

From Gov. Capper's Speech, September 13 in Topeka.

The time is passing when we shall have to appeal to farmers for help in getting good roads. The farmer realizes the importance of this improvement as much as anybody. He knows that every mile of good road, a road that can be used without regard to weather, means just so much added to his income. Let us emphasize this fact. On a macadam road in Kansas there has been delivered 11 tons of grain in one trip by one team, using five wagons, while on an earth road 2 tons were all that could be delivered by a single team. The haul was 4 miles in both cases. Three trips a day could be made, or 24 miles team travel.

The team on the earth road could deliver 6 tons a day at a cost of team and wagon of \$4.50, making a cost of 75 cents a ton for the 4-mile haul. On the macadam road the delivery was 33 tons a day at a cost of 19.7 cents a ton for the 4-mile haul.

This represents a difference of 55 cents a ton in the cost of delivery in favor of the macadam road, or a difference in cost of \$264 on the 450 tons delivered in this case. This seems difficult to realize, but the difference is there.

But this was only a part of the actual loss to the man living on the other road, as he had to sell his grain at a time when the roads were in such condition that the grain could be DELIVERED, without regard to the market price. From actual experience in some cases it has been demonstrated that this would represent a loss of \$1.50 on corn, \$2.50 on oats, \$3.50 on wheat and \$4 on hay making a loss in the aggregate of \$900 on account of not being able to deliver at the best market price. This, with the loss in the cost of delivery, would make a loss of \$1,164, or 10 per cent on an investment of \$11,600. This represents an increase in value of \$36 on a 320-acre farm.

Eleven million tons of farm products are marketed over the public highways of Kansas annually at a cost approximately of 13 million dollars. If the cost of hauling were reduced, on account of improved roads only 2 cents a ton to the mile, it would mean a saving to the consumers, or an increase to the farmers of 1 1/2 million dollars a year.

Water, and Big Crops

G. W. Atwood Gets Good Results from Irrigation at Garden City

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

GOOD results have been obtained from irrigation on the farm of G. W. Atwood of Garden City. This farm is one of the best examples in the state of success obtained from pumping the underflow. It consists of 80 acres in the Arkansas River Valley, and it has been under irrigation three years. Definite accounts have been kept, so the record of the profits and expenses is available from season to season.

Alfalfa is the principal crop; about 67 acres now is used for this legume. Ten acres was planted this year to Sumac sorghum, and there were small plantings of truck crops. The most attention on the part of Mr. Atwood is centered in the alfalfa, which has produced an excellent return.

Two hay crops and one seed crop were obtained this year from the alfalfa. The two crops yielded more than 2 tons of alfalfa hay an acre; this should be worth \$10 a ton or more next winter in the field. The alfalfa seed averaged about 5 bushels an acre, which has been selling for as high as 16 cents a pound at Garden City, but the price is lower now. It is believed that \$8 a bushel is a conservative value for this seed, and it may go higher. Some farmers at Garden City believe the price of alfalfa seed will go very high before spring. Accepting \$8 as a fair price this makes an income of \$40 an acre from the seed. In addition to the hay and the seed, the alfalfa straw also has some value.

The Sumac sorghum made a remarkable growth; it was so good that the place was the Mecca for visitors during September, who came to see it. Many travelers stopped to see what sort of a crop was growing in the bottom field. The sorghum made from 10 to 12 tons of field cured hay or about 20 tons of silage an acre.

What were the costs of this water? Well, they were low. They included \$235 for electric power, \$1 for oil, \$120 for interest and \$75 for depreciation. The plant cost \$1,500, and the interest was figured at 8 per cent and the depreciation at 5 per cent. It is believed that this depreciation is high enough, for the electric plants do not have a high depreciation charge if they are installed properly, as this one was. This makes a total cost of \$431 for the plant. Ample water was obtained for about 79 acres.

The only labor cost attached to this was the labor of a man in the field to distribute the water. At this plant, as

is the rule with most of the electric plants in that section, it is not necessary to keep anyone at the pump. The man who is handling the water makes a practice of going to the pump two or three times in a half day, to oil up and to see that everything is working properly. This plant delivers about 2,000 gallons a minute.

Mr. Atwood is well satisfied with the electric power, and he believes there will be a rapid extension in the use of the central electric plants in Western Kansas just as soon as the business is developed a little more, so there is a larger demand for power. He buys his power from the Garden City Sugar and Land company, and he has the second contract signed by this company. In 1914, the year he installed the plant, he used \$157.50 worth of power. Last season, when there was abundant rainfall, he used \$86 worth of power.

"The future of this country must be based on irrigation," said Mr. Atwood a few days ago. "When one has plenty of water available he can develop a sure and profitable type of farming that is very satisfactory, and which will give a good return year after year even if rains do not come. One must manage the plant efficiently, however, if profitable results are to be obtained."

"One of the main places where the irrigation men are making a mistake in this country is in not using enough water. Many farmers are inclined to think too much of the cost of this water and not enough about the returns that can be obtained. Every effort should be made to apply the water properly—to get the best possible service from it, and then one should not be afraid to apply enough. A farmer has his labor and money invested in the plant, land and crop in any case, and then in midsummer the limiting thing in crop yields is the water. It pays to raise this limit to the top."

A flooding system is used with the alfalfa, and care is taken not to get the ditches so far apart that the water will

be distributed unevenly. The alfalfa is irrigated just before the crop is cut, time being given for the land to get dry before the mower is started. This puts a high moisture content into the ground, and the new crop makes a quick start. This year about 1 acre foot of water was applied to the alfalfa during the growing season.

No trouble has been encountered on this place in getting a stand of alfalfa. The land evidently is well adapted to the crop. Mr. Atwood has sown the seed in both the fall and spring; he is rather inclined to favor the sowing of the crop in the spring with a light seeding of oats. The oats then is cut for hay.

The Sumac sorghum that did so well was watered twice, with about 6 inches of water both times. It was planted twice; the first time cold, wet weather kept the seed in the ground so long that it failed to come up. The land then was disked and the seed planted July 10 with a beet drill in rows 20 inches apart. One bushel of seed to the acre was used. It was realized that a heavy growth would be made, and it was desired to keep the stalks from getting too coarse. It was irrigated once before planting and once afterward. The soil was not cultivated.

"Sorghum is a crop that can be profitably grown to a limited extent under irrigation," said Mr. Atwood. "One must be sure to get the seed planted thickly, and it is best not to sow too early in the spring—one must give the land time in which to get well warmed. Give the crop plenty of water, for it will make a big growth under favorable conditions, and it must evaporate a vast amount of water to make this growth. The Sumac variety has produced good results for us."

"This success Mr. Atwood has obtained with irrigation indicates its big possibilities for this section," said Lee H. Gould, district agricultural agent for Southwest Kansas. "His success with both alfalfa and the sorghums shows how crop production can be increased by the proper use of irrigation water. It indicates the basis on which a big development will take place in this valley."

"There is a big lesson in the work on the Atwood farm for every man interested in irrigation," said George S. Knapp, superintendent of the Garden City Experiment station. "One of the principal things which has entered into the success in crop growing on this place is that a liberal use has been made of water. In many cases water has an abnormal value at certain times during the growing season, and a greater appreciation of this fact is much needed. Mr. Atwood has used enough water so the crops had the maximum opportunity for growth at all times."

The progress which has been made by Mr. Atwood has shown what can be done on a medium sized place by a real farmer who does his own work. It is an encouraging thing in the development of irrigation in Kansas.

Give Strawberries a Chance

Don't be in a hurry to mulch the strawberries, as the vines continue to grow until late in the fall. The last of November or the first of December is the proper time for mulching in this state, but don't neglect to do it then. Mulching is an essential to success in

growing strawberries, points out Albert Dickens, professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. It not only insures clean fruit, but it aids in retaining moisture in the soil and assists in conserving fertility.

Mulching is a protection against the alternate freezing and thawing so common in this state. This process is a serious menace to strawberry growing as it breaks off the many small feeding roots of the plants, thus destroying their source of nutrition and resulting in diminished crops and berries of poor quality. The plants are sometimes killed.

To Protect the Poultry

BY W. H. COLE

Our work for the last few days has been the rebuilding of the henhouse. The rebuilt structure is of the open front type which is now recognized as best. As the old building was constructed mostly of White pine we were able to use a good portion of the lumber in the new structure. The north side and the ends are tightly enclosed while the south side, which is slightly the higher, is left open and covered with wire netting. A good grade of prepared roofing was used in preference to shingles as it affords less of a harboring place for vermin. The nests are on the outside, but the hens may gain access to them from the inside of the building and the eggs may be gathered from the outside. The roosts are about 2 feet from the floor and are fastened so they may be raised up under the roof to be out of the way when the place is cleaned. Being constructed almost wholly of old material it is not very inviting, so far as looks are concerned, but it is comfortable for the fowls and will contribute its share toward causing the hens to shell out the eggs.

Despite the fact that there have been two freezes the kafir is not killed and we are letting it stand in hope that the seed will get more mature and make a better quality of feed. Every day it stands we can see it making considerable progress.

Your Plant Work Now

Contrary to common belief, the best time to repot plants is in the spring or when the new growths start. Only in exceptional cases do house plants require potting in the fall or winter, says M. F. Ahearn, department of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

This is particularly important, Mr. Ahearn believes in the case of palms, ferns and rubber plants, as these plants are resting during the winter months. Soft wooded plants, like the geranium and coleus may be fed with liquid fertilizer, rather than repotted in the winter.

When potting plants in the fall which have been out of doors in flower beds all summer, select only stocky, healthy plants. Dig them carefully so as to get as many roots as possible. If the soil is clayey, it must be neither so wet that it is muddy and the roots cling together, nor so dry that the dirt crumbles away from them.

The right condition of the soil can be obtained by watering it thoroughly at least five hours before potting. If the plants are growing in sandy soil it is better to have the soil rather dry, for then more of the working roots can be saved than if it is wet. After potting, thoroughly water the plants and put in a shaded place. Syringe the tops every day until the new roots begin to grow, and then gradually inure them to the sunlight.

The inexperienced person finds that his greatest difficulty is to remove the plant from its old pot. This is done easily by taking the pot in the right hand, and placing the stem of the plant between the middle and index fingers of the left hand. Then invert the pot and strike the edge sharply against the edge of the bench. The ball of earth will slide out easily, unless the earth is dry. In that case before attempting to remove the plant, immerse it in water until the soil has become damp.

Do not work on the theory that the larger the pot and the more soil it contains the thriftier the plant. It is not the amount of food available, but the amount assimilated that counts. Nothing in a plant's life can be more disastrous than overpotting.

Irrigation is paying well in Western Kansas.



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



G. W. Atwood in One of His Fields of Irrigated Sorghum; a good Supply of Water Produces a Large Yield of This Crop.

A Place for 500 Boys

Cash and Honors for Youngsters Who Try. Members are Lining Up

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

KANSAS breeders are behind the pig club boys. Right off the bat came an offer of a registered Duroc bred gilt as a prize for the best record made by a Duroc Jersey breeder in the Capper Pig Club contest for 1917. W. W. Jones of Clay Center is the enterprising breeder and he didn't wait to write about it.



Ralph Kline.

When Mr. Jones read the appeal to Kansas breeders he sent a telegram to the contest manager saying, "Count on me for the Duroc prize." Some pep, fellows, some pep! Thanks, Mr. Jones, and may the red pigs be numerous and your troubles few.

W. W. Jones is one of the best Duroc breeders in Kansas

and his son, Elmer, is secretary of our Duroc Jersey breed club.

Capper Pig Club boys "showed 'em" when it came to taking blue ribbons at the county fairs this year. Five members entered the contest sow and litter at their home county fair and they didn't do a thing to the opposition. Our boys practically made a clean sweep of the prizes competed for and it should be remembered that in every case the winning sow had reared a fine litter of pigs. It proves that our boys had the quality kind of purebred stock and the necessary knowledge to fit it for the show ring. And Kansas breeders had better keep their eyes on these coming stockmen next year.

Four Duroc breeders and one Hampshire booster exhibited swine. Arthur Barlow of Comanche county won \$5, Harry Pulver of Atchison county won \$8, Fred Hartwell of Sherman county won \$12, Wallace Corder of Douglas won \$18, and Ralph Kline of Pawnee topped the list with \$38. That's \$81 fair money won and the duplicate awards made by Arthur Capper on the winning sow brought it up to more than \$100. The total amount paid for the five sows was only \$114.50. That's going some and I suspect more of our members wish they had gone into the exhibition game.

Ralph Kline of Larned who made the big winning, paid but \$23 for his Duroc Jersey sow. She brought seven pigs the first litter and saved all of them. Ralph likely will sell the four boars for \$100 but even with an average of \$20 that's \$140 and the sow easily is worth \$40 more. Now let's figure a little: Counting \$180 for the sow and pigs and \$38 prize money—our duplication paid entry fees—Ralph can show a cash value of \$218. And he has a fine fall litter that will come mighty near paying the feed bill. It isn't any wonder that our Pawnee county friend says, "Count me in for next year for I sure want to be a member of the Capper Pig Club as long as I can."

I wish we had more Ralph Klines in the Capper Pig Club. He's the brisk, businesslike sort of country boy who can be depended upon to do his very best. All thru the contest Ralph has been writing to me about his work. When we organized the breed clubs he was right in line and he purchased breed club stationary as soon as it could be procured. Then when the big meeting at Topeka was announced Ralph wrote, "Count me in," and he was on hand to help boost. When the records are completed this 14 year old chap will have cash enough to start a real livestock business of his own. Luck? What do you think about it?

And now let's talk about the big contest for next year. My, what a flood of applications has come in! Back in the very next mail go the recommendation blanks and within a day or two here they come again. It's a race in some counties to see which will line up first. You must hand it to that boy Jones from Reno county. All thru the contest

Ray has been telling me about how some of his chums would like to get in. When the Farmers Mail and Breeze reached Sylvia there was a scamper for the postoffice. "For the love of Mikel!" I exclaimed when the first lot of applications was received, "here's the whole boy population of Sylvia clamoring to join the pig club." Applications came from all over Reno county but according to our rules the first five boys who filed approved recommendations won, and Sylvia walked away with four out of the five places. Reno's representation is complete and dozens of applications are on file. Here are the hustling boys:

Name	Age	Postoffice
Ray Jones.....	14.....	Sylvia
Frank Wells.....	16.....	Arlington
Evert Hollenbeck.....	12.....	Sylvia
Oren Dinwiddle.....	13.....	Sylvia
Herman Durkee.....	15.....	Sylvia

Close on the heels of Reno county came Douglas. Led by a small army of boys from the Lawrence neighborhood where our present member lives, the Douglas county boys flooded me with coupons and were just as snappy in getting recommendations back. Wallace Corder, tho, wasn't so fortunate as his friend, Ray Jones, when it came to securing partners from the same town. The Lawrence applicants were a day or two behind and not one of 'em won over the peppery applicants from other sections of the county. Here's the Douglas list:

Name	Age	Postoffice
Wallace Corder.....	13.....	Lawrence
Corwin McPheeters.....	16.....	Baldwin
Fred Worley Smith.....	12.....	Lecompton
Alvin Fisher.....	14.....	Overbrook
Delbert McPheeters.....	11.....	Baldwin

But Douglas and Reno didn't have anything to crow about. Jefferson, Morris and Shawnee presented 15 young hustlers and a few to spare. In every county we have had an active member of the 1916 club and his name heads the list. These are the Jefferson county boys:

Name	Age	Postoffice
John Wood.....	16.....	Ozawie
William Dolph.....	12.....	McLouth
Frank Cunningham.....	12.....	Meriden
Harry Wendorff.....	16.....	Oskaloosa
Harold Leger.....	12.....	Williamstown

And here are the boys who will represent Morris county:

Name	Age	Postoffice
Walter Farrar.....	14.....	Council Grove
Patrick O'Meara.....	15.....	Council Grove
H. L. Gard.....	15.....	Dwight
Walter Hensley.....	12.....	Wilsey
H. O. Foresman.....	16.....	Council Grove

Last year Shawnee county was slow in getting one boy lined up. This year we had dozens of applications and the five boys who won secured places by filing recommendation blanks without an hour's delay. These are the home county chaps:

Name	Age	Postoffice
Carroll Button.....	16.....	Elmont
Cable Wilson.....	15.....	Silver Lake
Roy Goodell.....	11.....	Tecumseh
Edward Holliday.....	13.....	Topeka
Raymond Curry.....	11.....	Elmont

Of course now that the Reno, Douglas, Morris, Jefferson and Shawnee county

representation is complete, boys living in those counties need not apply altho I very much regret the necessity of refusing any applicant. Corwin and Delbert McPheeters are not members of the same family altho they get mail at the same postoffice. Corwin is an orphan and I'm glad to see orphan boys get a chance. Fred Smith would have represented Douglas county last year but was just under the age limit so Wallace won the place. Fred's a hustler and for that matter every one of these boys returned his recommendation blank without an hour's delay. That's the spirit that wins. By the way, both counties to qualify first were represented by Hampshire boosters this year.

"A special delivery letter for Mr. Case," announces our smiling Capper Building postmistress. It came from Patrick O'Meara of Council Grove in Morris county, and Pat not only enclosed his recommendation blank properly filled out but had additional recommendations provided by the superintendent of schools and another bank cashier. Of course, only the recommendation blank was necessary, but it proves Patrick is an Irishman with pep. And he won a place.

I've decided to extend the time limit for entry of the contest sow in the new contest to March 1, 1917. This will give club members an opportunity to wait and purchase bred sows in the spring sales if they so desire. And membership fees in your breed club need not be paid until May 1, 1917. I'm advising all club members to complete the present contest work before beginning the new contest whether they enter their own sow or purchase another. A copy of the 1917 rules with feed values and prizes will be mailed to every boy who qualifies as a county representative.

And now, fellows, we still have 100 counties where the five boys have not qualified. Many counties have not filed a single application blank. Fill out the coupon and send it to me at once. If you win a place and wish to borrow the money Arthur Capper will lend it to you on your personal note and you can pay the note with 6 per cent interest any time before January 1, 1918. The price limit on contest sows for the next contest will be \$50. This prevents the boy who has funds with which to pay for a high-priced pedigreed sow from having an unfair advantage over the one who feels as if he cannot afford to pay so much. The first five boys who filed recommendation blanks signed by their postmaster or carrier, bank cashier or assistant and one neighbor win the five places. Old members must send in a signed application coupon. Get busy now; here are the prizes for 1917:

Fifteen cash prizes ranging from \$25 to \$5 each, five special county prizes of \$10 each, and a trophy cup worth \$25. Then, too, we expect to have a prize pig worth \$25 for the best record made in every breed club. Aren't these prizes worth trying for?

Gasoline Again, Once More

When we were first told that the war had batted up the price of gasoline, we accepted the sad tidings meekly, because the war had boosted the price of everything else—why not gasoline?

But after the price of gasoline had advanced 60 per cent, the big oil corporations had to find some other excuse, so they told the consumers that the supply of crude oil was diminishing.

This claim that there is an oil famine is absolutely false. It has been exposed in the reports of the geologic survey, in the reports of the federal trade commission, and by Secretary Lane, who said in his report to the United States senate that 15 per cent of the production of crude oil in 1915 was in storage at the end of the year.

What actually has happened to gasoline prices was caused—but only indirectly—by the war.

The war shut off the foreign demand for kerosene. It cut off the oil corporations profits from this foreign trade. And therefore, in order to maintain its dividends, the oil trust now proceeds to pluck gasoline consumers!

And note that while gasoline prices have gone up 60 per cent, the oil companies have in some instances been paying 50 per cent dividends!

One 50 per cent dividend was declared by the Standard Oil Company of California. From the Philadelphia North American we clip this:

"Dividing profits that have been accumulated for several years, directors of the Pure Oil company, with headquarters in the Lafayette building, this city, have declared in addition to the regular dividend of 6 per cent, an extra cash dividend of 50 per cent. The 56 per cent dividends amount to \$2,539,737."

Consider also, the remarkable dividend declarations of the Standard oil group for the last quarter of 1915, which reached the astonishing total of \$21,788,636!

Someone suggests that we skim the Caribbean sea for gasoline—there are it seems unmeasurable quantities of oil in the islands of that sea.

Such a freak notion has its place—it reminds the public that before it becomes necessary to skim the oil from the seven seas, it might be just as well to get Uncle Sam to manage our oil and refining business for us, right at home. —Peoria Journal.

For More Economical Feeding

An excellent book on feeding, *The Principles of Feeding Farm Animals*, by Sleeter Bull, has just been issued by the Macmillan Company of New York City. The book consists of 397 pages, and the price is \$1.75. The author believes that "a partial solution of the problem of the high cost of living may be found in rational stock feeding." He believes that there is a great need for a study of the feeds, so that cheapest possible gains may be made with farm animals. The book ought to be in the library of every farmer in Kansas.

SMALL DOCTOR'S BILLS

Scientific Feeding the Way to Reduce Them.

A little science in the selection of food leads to good health and smaller doctor's bills. Ill health not only cuts down the earnings but increases the cost of living, too. As many ailments come from improper feeding it stands to reason you won't need the doctor so often if you feed yourself and family right.

The Principal of a Texas school writes as follows: "When I began the use of Grape-Nuts my wife and I were at a resort for our health in South Texas, and our lives were indeed miserable as a result of continual bad health, and heavy doctor's bills.

"A merchant advised me to try Grape-Nuts as a diet. Doubting that it would benefit me any, I took home a package, and before I had used this box I had begun to see the good effect it had on my digestion, so I continued its use. I discontinued medicine altogether as Grape-Nuts was doing more for me than all the medicine I had taken.

"When I returned home my friends and neighbors hardly knew me, I had improved so in health, appearance and energy.

"I recommend Grape-Nuts for a plain simple diet full of nourishment, just the thing for that worn and tired out feeling." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the five representatives for

..... county in the Capper Pig Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning pig club work and will make every possible effort to acquire information concerning the breeding, care, and feeding of swine.

Signed Age.....

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice Date.....

Age Limit 10 to 18 Years.



Game Farming and Good Shooting

When you are out in the fields and woods with your shotgun this fall, or in the marshes waiting for the ducks, bear this fact in mind—your shooting would be much better if scientific game farming were conducted more extensively in this country.

Game farming is being carried on much more extensively than formerly, especially so during the past year. Evidence is plentiful to the effect that eventually we will pay as much attention to this important subject as have the people of Europe for many years. The wonderful grouse shooting in Scotland is one example of the results obtained there.

Game farming not only means much to the sportsman through an increase in game but also to the people as a whole through decrease in price and a greater supply of game birds for the table.

Those conducting game farms find both profit and pleasure in the work. Why do not you become a game farmer? Write us for our booklet, "Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure". You will find it well worth reading. Please use the coupon below.

When You Buy Loaded Shotgun Shells

How much do you know about the powder you shoot in the fields or at the traps? You should be thoroughly informed regarding it and specify a given powder when you buy shells.

If you will write us we will gladly tell you all about the two Hercules Smokeless Shotgun Powders, Infallible and "E. C.". These powders are of unusually high and uniform quality. They give even patterns, high velocity, light recoil. You can always depend upon them. The next time you buy loaded shells specify either Infallible or "E. C." Smokeless Shotgun Powder. They may be obtained in all standard makes of shells.

Game Breeding Dept., Room 69
HERCULES POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Delaware

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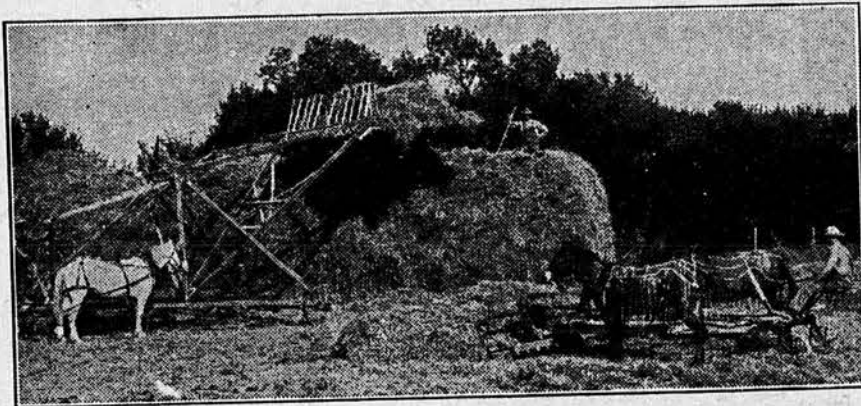
THE tip from a user of W-B CUT Chewing to a beginner is:

"If you won't take a little chew don't take any. W-B CUT isn't ordinary tobacco. It's rich tobacco—a chew as big as a regular sized wad of plug is too much of a good thing. If you really want to know what tobacco satisfaction is, tuck a little nibble of W-B into your cheek, and notice how the good tobacco taste lasts and satisfies."

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A Big Place for the Alfalfa

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture Issued a Book of 484 Pages Last Week on This Legume



AN EXCELLENT report on alfalfa was issued last week by the Kansas state board of agriculture. It consists of 484 pages and 373 illustrations, and completely covers the technique of growing and feeding this legume in Kansas. The book is a most important addition to the publications on this subject. It will help greatly in increasing the acreage of alfalfa in Kansas, which already is larger than in any other state.

Copies of this book may be obtained from J. C. Mohler of Topeka, the secretary of the board, so long as the supply lasts, which probably will not be long. It ought to be in the library of every farmer in Kansas. It is made up of the experiences of many men; in speaking of this Mr. Mohler said:

"From this long-continued and extensive experience with alfalfa in Kansas a vast fund of knowledge with respect to its successful management has accumulated. To make accessible, in a compact and readily understandable form, the essence of such knowledge is the purpose of this report. The book is distinctly a Kansas book, primarily for Kansans, and is the result of experience and experiments by Kansas men, under Kansas conditions, in the field, the feed lot and the laboratory. It has been the endeavor to combine, as a whole, the views and ideas of both the scientific specialist and the practical farmer. The growers themselves, in replying to the questionnaire that was sent them, have been heavy contributors to this work. Their replies, which have been painstakingly analyzed, digested and summarized, represent essentially the point of view of the farmer himself; while the excellent articles by experts represent more especially the scientific point of view. The volume is presented with the sincere hope that it may be of value to all, but particularly to Kansas farmers."

"The board's investigation and report thereof was conducted and made by H. W. Doyle, and no words of commendation can be too strong in recognizing his intelligent industry in that connection, as well as in the editing of the entire volume, the work of which was in his hands. It is also a pleasant duty to acknowledge with hearty thanks the friendly and helpful co-operation of the staff of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and of the hundreds of practical farmers, without whom it would have been impossible to make such a book."

In the preface to the book Mr. Mohler tells of the development of alfalfa growing in Kansas. As he says, the rise in importance of this legume is one of the wonders of our agriculture. Its advent was epochal in the state's history. That it has contributed handsomely to the present-day affluence of Kansas farmers cannot be gainsaid; that it will be more largely depended upon in the future is certain. Appreciating the advantages of alfalfa, the husbandmen of Kansas confidently look forward to broader expansion in the possibilities of our agriculture, to increased per capita wealth and enhanced land values, to better homes and greater comforts.

While the plant is now held in universal esteem, the fact is recalled that during the first years of its introduction there was much diversity of opinion as to the real value of alfalfa. New and strange to our agriculture, its entrance to Kansas quite naturally was not met with a spontaneous and unanimous welcome. It had, to be sure, its staunch advocates, but there were many who deemed it of doubtful worth and by some it was promptly rejected. So late as

1887 one of the correspondents of the state board of agriculture, a keenly observant farmer-scientist of Rooks county, wrote: "It is a plant having many warm friends and also a squad of bitter enemies. I have read much in favor of it, and much condemning it."

Some persons believed alfalfa to be poisonous, doubtless because of the tendency to bloat ruminants when they were allowed to graze on it at will, and many reports were to the effect that stock refused to eat it. An example of the latter is given by a pioneer settler of Geary county, now living in Shawnee, who wrote:

"My neighbor in Geary county, along in the early seventies, tried alfalfa. The seed was sown on sandy soil and grew vigorously. When it had attained a height of about 16 inches an armful was cut for the horses, but they wouldn't even taste it. The grower concluded, therefore, that it was a noxious weed."

Because of diverse opinions and experiences such as these the progress of alfalfa was slow in the years immediately following its introduction. Skepticism, however, was banished and mistaken beliefs rectified as the merits of the plant became better known thru more extensive and intimate acquaintance. Those who early recognized its value persistently urged its growing.

A careful search of the records discloses that alfalfa was first mentioned in the reports of the state board of agriculture in 1877, when Alfred Gray was the board's secretary.

In subsequent reports alfalfa was referred to now and then, but it appears that it was not until 1882 that the board's real campaign for alfalfa in Kansas was systematically begun. In its report of that year, E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas Agricultural college, advocated the sowing of alfalfa, and gave directions believed to be best calculated for success. Among other things he wrote:

"Alfalfa is a forage plant that well deserves the attention of Kansas farmers. Wherever a soil of good sandy texture is found alfalfa will prove of incalculable benefit."

In the report of 1883 Professor Shelton was somewhat more emphatic; thus, in part: "In regard to the value of alfalfa for Kansas, we have no hesitation in saying that, all things considered, it is the most valuable clover, especially for the Western and Southwestern sections of the state. In the Southwestern portion, along the Arkansas River, where irrigation is practiced, it has proved a most invaluable forage plant."

To Secretary Martin Mohler belongs the credit of first according to alfalfa a place in the board's statistical reports, which he did in 1891. In that first census Finney county, in the Arkansas River Valley and only two counties removed from the Colorado line, had more than twice the alfalfa acreage of any other county, and more than one-fifth of the total for the state; while its neighbors, Gray on the east and Kearny on the west, were also among the leaders at that time. It is in this, the Southwestern portion of the state, that alfalfa made the greatest headway in the earlier years.

From 1891 to the present time yearly records have been carefully compiled with respect to the state's alfalfa acreage by counties. These annual inventories constitute a most interesting exhibit in Kansas history, and reveal alfalfa's wonderful growth in popularity—from 34,000 acres in 1891 to 1,360,000 acres in 1915, with few exceptions showing each year a steady and regular gain.

For Better Rural Schools

Sunny Side District is in the Standard Class

BY HARLEY HATCH

I FIND that many farmers do not know what is required in a standard rural school; in fact many have not heard of a standard school. Some were at a loss to know what was meant when I told them our "doin's" at the school-house last week was to celebrate our standardization. To be brief, the state has fixed a set of requirements which, when possessed by any rural school, entitles it to be called a standard school. To let the persons who pass by the school door know, the state supplies a nice looking plate to be posted above the door. I was asked this week what good it did any school to have that plate and name. It means that such a school is a good one and that it is well equipped for work. A family looking for a location would certainly be favorably impressed if they knew the school in their proposed new home had been inspected by the state and found modern and good in all respects.

The requirements of a standard school are not hard to meet and the cost need not be great in any case where the school building is habitable for human beings. The district is required to have such a building and the teacher must at least hold a second grade certificate and be a graduate of a four year high school. The salary paid the teacher must be at least the average salary of the county and in no case less than \$385 a year. At first the requirements stated that the light in the school building must come in from the left side or left and rear but as that shut out so many houses which were good in every other respect proper credit is now given where the windows are shaded as needed. There must be some attractive interior decorations and the blackboards should be good and set about 26 inches from the floor. The heat must be supplied by a room heater and ventilator or by a basement furnace and the floor and interior kept clean and tidy. The desks must be good and suitable and there must be a good bookcase and books. There must be good maps, globe, dictionary and a sanitary water supply. The school grounds must consist of at least 1 acre and be kept in good condition. There must be two well kept outhouses with screened entrances and a convenient fuel house and walks where necessary on muddy soils.

The foregoing list comprises practically every requirement. Nothing out of the way called for, is there? We had a new schoolhouse to start with and there was a good well on the grounds which was provided with a cement platform and a cement walk from the house. Our light came in from both sides but shades fixed that. The heating plant was bought this year at an expense of \$90 and it has given the best of satisfaction and provides not only heat but ventilation as well. Our outbuildings were all new and filled the bill while our grounds were smooth, well drained and are large enough to supply room for three ball games at once. A new globe was bought at an expense of about \$7 while \$10 worth of new books, together with what we had on hand gave us enough to pass on. Every dollar spent to bring the school to standard was a dollar well spent, and I don't think a

person in the district regrets the expense.

I note that wherever there was a hybrid head in the kafir that it got ripe this fall and made some grain regardless of what the kafir did. These hybrids are all mixed cane and kafir, milo or feterita and in most cases owe their maturity to a relationship with Black Amber cane. In years like 1916 it would be well if our fields were planted to such hybrids and the kafir fed to the chickens. But here's hoping that we will not have any more seasons like 1916 for many years. When normal seasons come kafir will again take the lead, and we will forget about the crossbred cane and kafir.

A much needed rain came last week. Something like an inch fell which put the ground in good condition for plowing. Since the rain we have listed one 17-acre field, and the soil worked up in good condition. This field was listed deeper than we intend to list next spring; when we split the ridges at planting we shall go shallower and hope that the deeper listing at the side will help to drain the furrow containing the corn.

We did the listing with the riding lister having four horses attached. This made light work for all hands. In the spring if the soil is in fair condition it is likely we can split the ridges with one heavy team hitched to a walking lister. I have often split lister ridges with this walking lister and had no trouble in keeping it where it belonged. In our listing this week we followed the corn rows which will space the rows right for us next spring.

One of the jobs this week has been to build some more cement walk. It has been a fine time for such work as the cement dried slowly and the walk shows up without a crack. That which was completed October 23 was ready to walk on October 28. This walk is a great improvement and one which cost us but little in money altho we laid out some hard work on it. Hard work is good for a farmer, you know, or for almost everybody, for that matter.

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze which came this week I see that I quote the price we have to pay for cement at 65 cents a sack. This was a mistake on my part; the net cost is 45 cents. We pay 55 cents but when we take back the empty sacks we get a rebate of 10 cents each. This makes cheap material for walks, well platforms, feeding floors and tanks, and if I were to erect a silo it would be made of concrete. We have to buy all the sand at 7 cents a hundred and then haul it 8 miles which makes our cement work cost more than it would on most farms. On the farms where sand can be had for the digging cement work would be cheap indeed, in these days of high prices.

Another job we did this week was cleaning up the alfalfa seed. This had been quite well cleaned at threshing time, the machine being equipped with a recleaner at the side, but our intention is to keep this seed until such time as

(Continued on Page 15.)



The Children and Parents of the Sunny Side District the Day Standardization Was Obtained; This was a Good Indication of Progress.



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"The same price the nation over."
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No advance in price!

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heats economically by a scientific method following nature's way. We have hundreds of letters proving the satisfaction it gives.

It's a one register furnace. No pipes to clutter your cellar. It can easily be installed in any house new or old because you don't have to cut holes for pipes or flues. This saves expense, gives you more cellar room and there's no heat in the cellar to spoil produce.

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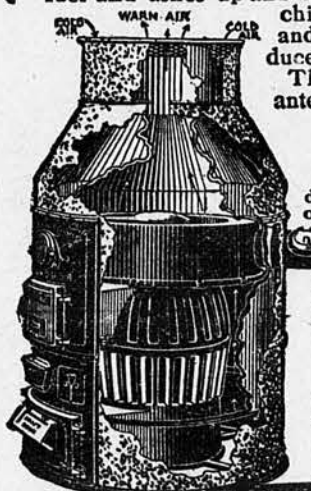
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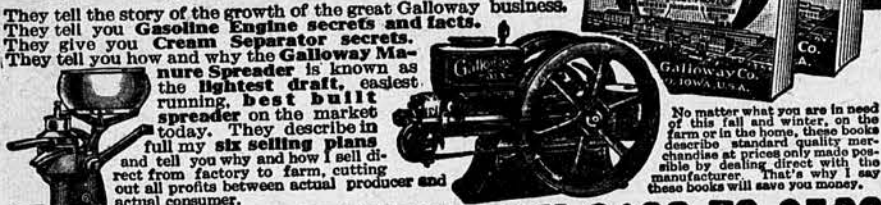
GALLOWAY'S FALL BOOK



NOW READY for you. A postal gets it. It is the supplement to my 250-page 1916 catalog. If you don't have the big book, I will send both free. If you will compare the quality of goods and prices I offer with those you have been used to paying and figure out the saving for yourself you will easily see they will save you money on Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders, Farm Tractors, Wagons, Harness, Farm Implements, Machinery, Clothing, Household Goods of all kinds. That's why I say

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4 H.P. only 190 lbs. Besides doing all other farm work, it is the original and successful binder engine, for grain and corn binders. 8 H.P. 2-cylinder only 320 lbs. Used on Hay Presses and Corn Pickers. Besides all regular jobs. 15 H.P. 780 lbs. 20 H.P. 1200 lbs. Cushman engines are all-purpose engines—easy to move around from job to job. Cushman engines are built light, built right. Not cheap, but cheap in the long run. Engine books sent free.

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All we ask of you for this 224 piece Xmas package in your subscription to our big story and family magazine for one year at 30 cents. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address The Household, Dept. X102, Topeka, Kansas

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I WANT to send a Perfection Straw Spreader on trial to every straw owner. I want to demonstrate how easy it is to spread 15 to 20 acres of straw a day; why this is as profitable a machine as any farmer can own.

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Write for my free book, "Spreading Straw Pays." A postal brings it. **C. E. WARNER, Pres., Union Foundry & Machine Co.,** 709 Union St., Ottawa, Kansas.



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Send post card at once for this interesting free story. There's money for you in every line of it.

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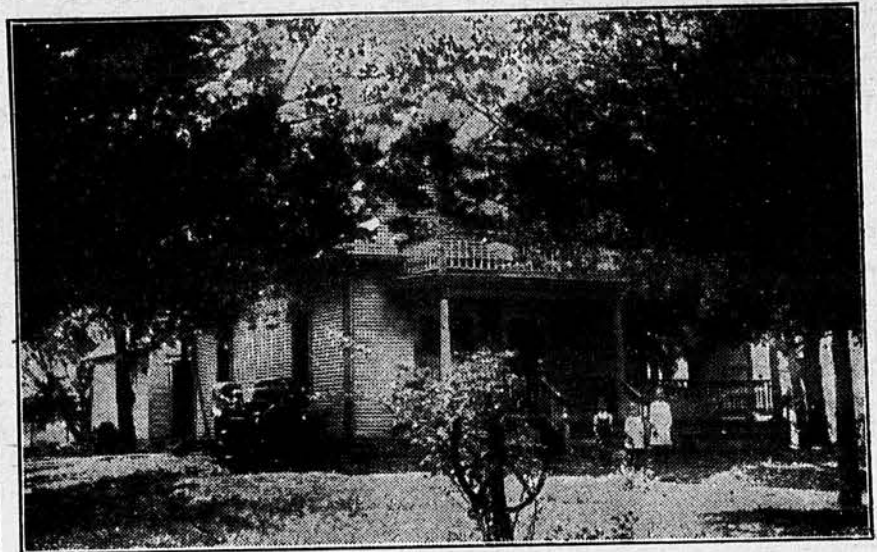
When answering ads mention this paper

Who Has a Modern Home?

Farmers Can Have All the Comforts of Town These Days, and the Cost is Not Prohibitive

MODERN conveniences are to be found in many farm homes in Kansas. Such improvements are within the reach of all prosperous farmers now, and they are worth much more than they cost. Running water, furnace and lights add to the life and prolong the youthfulness of the women folks, and they increase the man's pride in his home. Did you ever see a farmer who owns a home equipped with modern conveniences that was not as proud as he could be of it? Of course you have not. The home shown here is owned by Edward Grimsley of Scranton, Kan. The house is piped for hot and cold cistern water, and for cold well water. It is furnace heated, and equipped with acety-

lene lights; and light means cheerfulness. Cistern water is pumped into a tank in the attic, and from there is piped to the places where it is to be used. Well water is piped to the kitchen and the basement. The system is arranged with a pressure cylinder so that when a faucet is opened in either the kitchen or the basement the windmill is turned on. After the faucet is closed the windmill pumps only long enough to develop a certain pressure in the pressure cylinder, and then is automatically turned off. This outfit cost Grimsley about \$20. One can use an arrangement of this sort just as well if the windmill is half a mile from the house as if it is only a few feet distant.



Straw Spreading that Pays

The sandy soils of Kansas need decayed vegetable matter to keep the sand grains pasted together and to prevent the land from degenerating into a sand pile. The "hard" soils are hard because they are composed of particles so fine that they become pasty and slick. The preventive and cure of this condition is likewise decayed vegetable matter.

Fertility of the soil consists of more than the required amounts of nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, lime, and other elements found in plants. The mechanical condition of the soil—the manner in which it supplies the proper material in which roots may develop and find what they need when they need it—is of first importance. And the amount of humus—decayed vegetable matter—which the soil contains is one of the important factors which determine whether profitable crops will be obtained.

On farms where wheat is the principal crop, it is not possible to work the straw pile thru the stables and turn it into manure to be put on the land. It has heretofore been a hard job to get the straw back on the land. Burning straw piles have disgraced many a landscape. The most valuable fertilizing element—nitrogen—has gone up in smoke; the vegetable matter has been transformed into useless gases; and a little pile of ashes is left. If instead of being burned, the straw had been spread thinly over the surface during the fall and winter, it would have helped immensely in maintaining yields.

A few farmers have found that straw spread over fall-sown alfalfa on sandy soils prevents blowing of the soil, shelters the young plants and helps to establish the stand of alfalfa. Many protect their wheat by applying a thin layer of

straw in the winter. Others spread straw, disk it into the surface of the soil, and then plow and pack two to three months in advance of the time for planting crops. Any method is good which puts all of the straw back on the land but avoids taking any chances with the trouble which is almost certain to come if a heavy coating of straw is turned under just before planting. Top-dressing with straw is safest. It gives time for the straw to decay and become broken down before it is turned under.

Song of a Drain Tile

If your land is too wet and you're burdened with debt. And incumbrance begins to accrue. Obey Nature's laws—by removing the cause. Drain the farm—or it will drain you.

Every farmer of pride dearly loves to provide. For the future—the son and the daughter; So give me a chance, and I'll greatly enhance. Every acre I drain of its water.

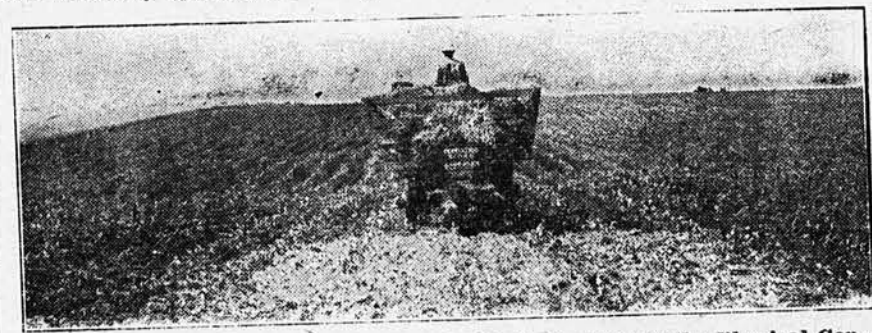
My habits are good—I require no food—(My joints are all made without mortar)—And I always abstain when deep in the drain; From anything stronger than water.

'Tis foolish to plant where the old goose and brand. Might paddle from March to September; You might as well sow on a November snow. And expect seed to grow—in December.

And here's my great beauty—I'm always on duty; Out of reach of the "bills and the bears;" When you're in your grave I'll continue to slave For your children—their children and theirs.

—North Iowa Brick & Tile Co.

The population of the United States has increased by 24 million persons in the last 15 years, and the number of beef animals has decreased 6 million and sheep 10 million, while hogs have increased only 11 million.



Straw Adds Plant Food to the Soil and Aids in Improving the Physical Condition; This Will Increase its Ability to Resist Drouth.

A Farm Home at a Low Cost

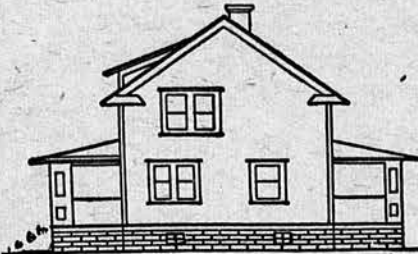
The Center Stairway Aids in Reducing the Expense

BY W. E. FRUDDEN

A HOUSE that has its stairway in the center cuts down the wasted space to a minimum. It makes the second floor landing directly before the rooms so that but little useless hall room is needed. This kind of a plan is shown in the illustrations. It is a 36 by 24 foot two story house with six rooms. A beam ceiling for the living room would be an improvement that would add much to the interior of the completed home.

These beams are built from 1-inch lumber to appear as a 6 or 8-inch beam. They are made from the same kind of lumber as the interior finish of the rooms and are surrounded by a neat moulding. The dotted lines in the floor plan show the locations of the beam work. Half beams are run around the outside of the room to match up with the other.

In the front of the house on the second floor is a small den, or library.



A Side View.

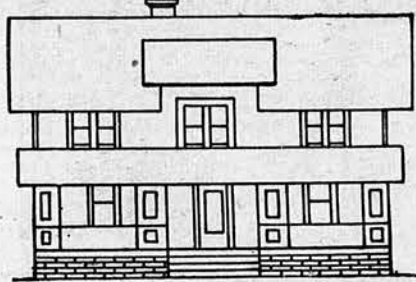
of the concrete cannot disturb them. Concrete should be allowed to set in the forms at least three days in dry weather for ordinary work.

After a concrete foundation has been built, and several days have elapsed for the concrete to set, the forms may be removed and the walls floated down, and voids filled, to present an even surface in color and texture. The earth should not be filled against this wall for several weeks, permitting it to dry out rather than to absorb moisture from the damp earth. The superstructure should not be built on it immediately.

In building up the walls, the window or door frames should be set securely in the forms and the concrete filled in around them. These should be tied into the walls with bolts. Cellar walls may be from 10 to 12 inches thick for a frame superstructure, and 14 to 24 inches thick for a brick or concrete superstructure. A form can be used for building concrete walls in sections if care is taken to see that the forms are set plumb and level as each tier is added. After the concrete has set in one section, the bolts are withdrawn and the form is raised a section higher, the lower part of the form overlapping the old concrete wall. The bolts should be greased each time so they may be removed easily. The holes which the bolts form can be filled with mortar.

For exterior walls, stone, concrete and brick are the most popular materials. Building brick should be hard, free from flaws, stones or lumps of lime, regular in size, square edged, of even texture

sult will be satisfactory. The surface of the lumber should be dressed next to the concrete. The forms should be tight and of matched boards to prevent a loss of cement thru cracks or joints, and thoroly braced and tied in such a manner that the pressure



This is the Front.

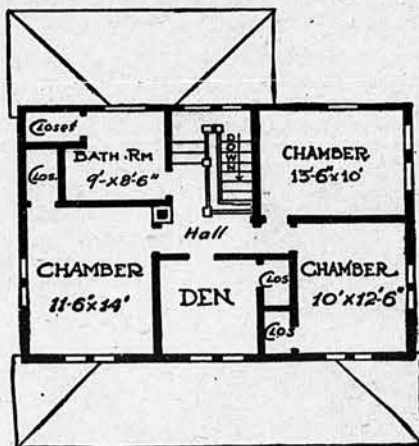
This is a quiet place in which to read, and an excellent place to file away the farm records. This could be made into a desirable farm office. A man who is going to be up to date will be keeping records. This house will cost about \$3,000.

Good Foundations are Necessary

BY F. H. SWEET

Concrete for foundations must be mixed carefully. Use Portland cement of a standard brand. If stored in a dry place, for immediate use, it may be packed in stout cloth or canvas bags. In mixing concrete the usual proportions are 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, and 4 parts broken stone or gravel; or 1 part cement, 2½ parts sand, and 5 parts broken stone or gravel. On small jobs it is usual to require the proportions first mentioned. The concrete should be mixed thoroly and wet enough to flow slowly. If mixed too dry voids will be formed around the stone, and crevices will appear in the face of the concrete wall after removing the forms. These also may appear if the concrete is so wet that the water percolates thru it and in places carries the cement with it, leaving voids. The concrete should be used as soon as mixed, so it can be puddled in place thoroly, working the stone back from the face of the wall with a paddle or shovel.

In joining new concrete to old, the surface of the latter should be cleaned of all dirt and wet thoroly. Wooden forms for concrete walls may be carried as

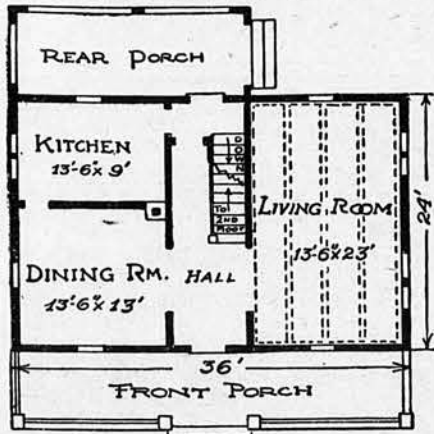


And Here's the Second Floor.

and color, and not too absorbent. A good brick will ring distinctly when struck with another or with a mason's trowel, and when placed in water it should not absorb more than 10 per cent of its weight. Foundation walls of brick should be 18 or 20 inches thick, altho for a light frame building in good soil they may be 12 inches. When the walls of a house above its foundation are of brick, they should be at least 20 inches.

Ordinary brick work is laid in common white lime mortar, but greater strength and durability are obtained if a small proportion of cement is added. Brick work below the ground should be laid entirely in cement mortar. The thickness of the joints may vary from ¼ to ½ inch. When a ½ inch joint is made it is usual to feature or accent the detail of the brick work. The bricks should be laid carefully and shoved firmly into place by the mason so the mortar is forced out around its sides and well into the crevices or pores of the brick. Many masons have a habit of not thoroly filling the joints with mortar. The brick should be well wet before being laid, as otherwise it will absorb the water from the mortar and the mortar will lose its strength.

Legumes and prosperity usually go together.



The First Floor.

high as required by bracing, and so long as the walls are plumb and true the re-

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The Lamp
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No Danger of
Fire Will Burn
40 Hours on One
Ordinary Dry Battery

New Patterns in Crochet

These Directions for Lace Edgings Were Sent in by Readers
All Are Quickly and Easily Made

PRETTY crochet patterns suitable for trimming towels, pillow slips, doilies and scarfs came pouring in to the women's page all thru October. A few of the most attractive designs are given here. Others will be printed as space permits. The first prize of \$1 was sent to Miss Ethel Snider of Nemaha county. Other prizes were awarded to Janey Underwood, Atchison county; Mrs. Roy Ellsworth, Jewell county; Mrs. R. E. Coffin, Marshall county; Hattie Weld-Andrews, Anderson county; Mattie Reynolds, Jackson county; Mrs. H. C. Markel, Ellis county; Anna Dyck, Butler county; Maggie Vail, Labette county; Mrs. E. P. Webb, Bison, Okla.; Mrs. Maggie Creech, Arno, Mo.

The following terms are used: Ch, chain; s, c, single crochet; d, c double crochet—thread over hook once; tr, treble crochet—thread over hook twice; sl st, slip stitch; p, picot—ch 3 or 4 and catch back in first st.

This Goes in a Hurry.

A pretty and simple edge for pillow slips or towels is made by marking off scallops about 3½ inches in length and 1½ inches deep. A cup or a glass may be used for a pattern. Cut out the scallops, fold over once and whip down. Beginning at the outer edge of the last scallop, make single crochets to cover the scallop, putting in 5 picots with about 6 s c between across the top of the scallop.

Make 10 s c on the second scallop, then ch 8 and fasten thread on opposite side, taking the hook out and pulling the loop thru so that all work will be done on the right side. Work back 15 s c on the ch 8, 10 more s c on scallop, ch 8 and fasten in middle of the 15 s c, ch 8 and fasten on opposite side. Work back 5 s c, p, 5 s c, p, 5 s c; 5 s c, p, 2 s c, ch 8 and fasten back between the 2 p of preceding loop. Now 5 s c, p, 3 s c, p, 3 s c, p, 5 s c; 3 s c, p, 5 s c. This completes the lace between scallops. Continue on around. No. 50 crochet thread was used in this sample. The design was sent in by Ethel Snider of Nemaha county.

The lower illustration in the group shows a square mesh edge made in coarse ceru thread suitable for piano scarfs or

row, cover ch with 3 d c, ch 5, fasten with sl st in sl st made in 3rd row just before the 3 d c, make 3 d c on ch 5, p, 3 d c on same ch, fasten and finish row same as 3rd row.

5th and 6th rows—Same as 2nd and 3rd except that the squares decrease one each time. The 7th row is the same as the 1st row of squares. Repeat for the length desired. The pattern and directions were

sent in by Janey Underwood of Atchison county.

One beauty of the pansy edge shown at the center left of the group is that the petals are caught down in three places making the lace lie flat and

iron easily. The lace may be widened by making two rows of shells instead of one, joining them by a chain, then fastening the two succeeding chains in the center of the first ch. Begin with ch 6, turn. Make 3 d c into 4th st of ch, ch 1 and 3 d c into same st forming a shell, ch 6, fasten with a sl st into last st of beginning ch. Turn. Fill loop thus formed with s c, shell in shell, d c into 1st shell to form a straight edge, turn.

Ch 2, shell, ch 6, fasten by sl st to end of first loop. Turn and fill half of this loop with s c, ch 10 and fasten by sl st to 4th st of ch. Turn. Ch 4 d c into small ring that forms center of flower, ch 2, d c into center and repeat 6 times till there are 7 open spaces for petals. Turn.

Into the 1st open space make 1 s c, 2 d c, fasten by sl st in center of s c of unfinished loop, finish petal with 1 d c and 1 s c. Make the 2nd petal like the first, fastening it to the center of the 1st loop. The rest of the petals are 1 s c, 3 d c, 1 s c. Make 8 s c in stem of flower, fill unfinished loop with s c; shell, and repeat from 1st shell.

The 2nd flower is fastened as the first and also joined to the last petal of the 1st flower. Hattie Weld-Andrews of Anderson county sent in the design.

Tulip Edging.

Begin with a chain of 20, join to make a ring then turn and make 8 s c into the ring. Ch 9, join back into the last s c making a ring. Turn, ch 6, then 1 d c into the ring, ch 1, 1 d c, repeat—until there are 5 d c in ring. Ch 6, join back into st from which the first ch 6 began, turn.

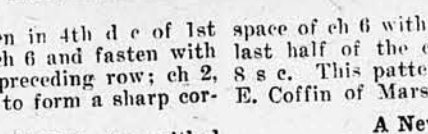
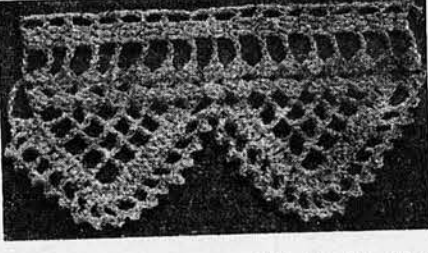
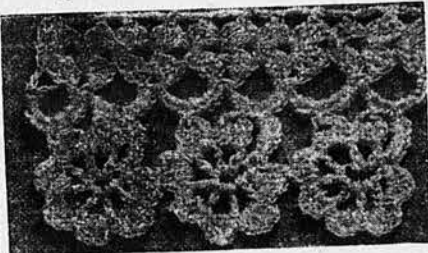
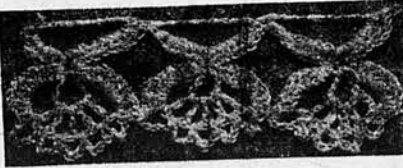
Fill in the first ch 6 with 9 s c—in making the succeeding scallops join here to the scallop last made—ch 5, sl st to ch between d c making a picot, and repeat until there are 5 p along the edge. Fill in the next

space of ch 6 with 9 s c, sl st, fill in the last half of the ch 20—first made with 8 s c. This pattern came from Mrs. R. E. Coffin of Marshall county.

A New Scallop.

Use No. 50 crochet cotton for the edge shown on the center right. Begin with ch 18 and turn. 1st row—D c into 6th st from hook, d c into next 2 st, ch 3, skip 3, shell (3 d c into one st, ch 3, 3 d c into same st) into 4th st, ch 5, turn.

2nd row—Shell in shell, ch 3, 3 d c in 3 d c, ch 1, skip 1, d c in next st, ch 4, turn. 3rd row—3 d c in 3 d c of last row.



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SPECIAL ADVERTISING PRICE to introduce these ideal washers is ONLY 75 CENTS. Sent post-paid to any part of the U. S. Order one today, this offer may not appear again.

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APPLE CHARLOTTE

2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine 2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1 cup cold water 1 cup cooked apple pulp
1 cup boiling water Whites of three eggs
1 cup sugar

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, and when dissolved, add lemon juice. Strain, cool slightly and add apple pulp. When mixture begins to stiffen, beat using wire whisk, until light; then add whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, and beat thoroughly. Turn into mold that has been dipped in cold water and if desired line mold with lady fingers or sponge cake. One pint whipped cream may be used in place of whites of eggs—and canned fruits may be used in place of apples.

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The holiday season will soon be here and you will want the Christmas Booklets we are giving to new or old subscribers. The booklets are just what you need to add to the pleasure of your giving at Christmas time. The Booklets are Gold Embossed, lithographed in beautiful colors on extra fine quality enameled Bristol board; the pages have appropriate holiday verses and there is a place for the name of the sender. Each booklet is in an envelope to match.

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While they last we will send four of these lovely booklets to all who send 3c to pay for a new or renewal subscription to the Household, the big story paper and family magazine. Send order now and make sure of early delivery. Address, Household, Dept. X55, Topeka, Kansas

ch 3, shell in shell, ch 2, d c into last d c of first shell, ch 2, catch with d c in center of ch 5, thus forming 2 spaces. Ch 5, turn.

4th row—D c into d c of last row with ch 2 between to form spaces, ch 2, shell in shell, ch 3, 3 d c, ch 1, d c, ch 4, turn. Continue until there are 5 spaces in the point.

After making the shell in the 7th row, make 2 d c into every space with 1 d c on every d c except in the point, where there are 7 d c. After making the last d c, catch in the end of the ch made at the beginning and turn.

8th row—D c in 2nd d c from end, form picot by ch 3 and catch back into top of d c with 1 s c, skip 1 d c and make d c into next, then a p and so on to the point where there are 3 d c in succession. Then skip 1 d c and put a d c into next as before. Mrs. E. P. Webb of Garfield county, Oklahoma, sent in the pattern.

Make Your Own Fur Set

Fur sets add a touch of distinction to a winter suit or coat. Pattern 7430 shows ways to remodel an old fur set, or to make a set from an old cape or coat. Astrakhan, fur cloth or velvet trimmed with bands of fur may be used



also. The pattern is cut in one size and may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

The Poppy Land Express

The first train leaves at 6 P. M.
For the land where the poppy blows.
The mother is the engineer,
And the passenger laughs and crows.

The palace car is the mother's arms;
The whistle a low sweet strain.
The passenger winks and nods and blinks
And goes to sleep on the train.

At 8 P. M. the next train starts
For the poppy land afar.
The summons clear falls on the ear,
"All aboard for the sleeping car!"

"But what is the fare to poppy land?
I hope it is not too dear."
The fare is this—a hug and a kiss,
And it's paid to the engineer.

So I ask of Him who children took
On his knee in kindness great,
"Take charge, I pray, of the trains each day
That leave at six and eight."

"Keep watch of the passengers," thus I pray,
"For to me they are very dear;
And special ward, O gracious Lord,
O'er the gentle engineer."
—St. Louis Star-Sayings.

Putting the Garden to Bed

It is bedtime in the garden now and the flowers should be tucked away for their long winter rest. The roots of cannas, dahlias, gladiolas and caladiums should be dug and stored in a cellar where the temperature will not rise above 60 or fall below 50 degrees Fahrenheit, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Carefully clean the bulbs of gladiolas, caladiums and tuberose so that no soil remains on them and dry them in the open air a day or two before storing. The soil naturally adhering to root clumps of dahlias and cannas should be left on them and the roots placed on racks or slat boxes so that the air may circulate among them.

Geraniums not wanted for the window

box may be taken up, packed close together in boxes with a little dry soil among the roots and stored in a cellar having a temperature of from 40 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit. The roots of peonies, larkspur, columbines and iris should be mulched with manure 3 or 4 inches deep as soon as the ground freezes. Pansies intended for early spring beds should be set out in the fall and covered with manure at the first freezing of the ground before it has a chance to thaw.

Keep Young Folks on the Farm

Get good books, magazines, and farm papers for them to read.

Have some kind of lodges for them to go to, such as the Grange.

Arrange it so they can have a party or entertainment once in a while.

Go with them to church every Sunday.

Arrange it so they can have one or more picnics every year.

Teach them how to do all kinds of farm work by giving them a small tract of land to farm for themselves and showing them how to raise their crops, and help them with their work.

Give them a horse which they can ride or drive when they haven't anything to do, or when they want to go anywhere, or get a motor car for the family.

Teach them to love and be kind to animals.

After they finish the eighth grade let them go to high school. After they are graduated, send them to the Agricultural college.—Colorado Agricultural College.

Cleaning White Furs

Please tell me how to clean white Angora furs. MRS. G. W. S.
Neosho Falls, Kan.

Lay the furs on a sheet and sprinkle flour or cornmeal over them liberally. Shake the furs up and down in the meal until it is mixed in with them thoroly; then wrap them up in the sheet and leave for 24 hours. Shake free from the meal. Powdered magnesia may be used instead of the meal.

Not a Fairy Story

Once upon a time there was a mother who taught her children to play every game they began clear thru to completion before beginning another one. When they were old enough to do little household tasks they were trained to finish everything they began. When the little girls peeled potatoes they never thought the task was done until the parings were disposed of and all disorder cleared away. Sometimes they made candy but they never left an untidy kitchen afterward.

Unfinished things are the cause of most of the tangled ends in a household. The mother who insisted that every piece of work begun must be finished has reaped satisfactory rewards in the added strength of her children's characters and in the joy of having order in her small home despite the presence of several inmates.

Mrs. Pearl Chenoweth.
Decatur Co., Kansas.

Try a Swiss Roast

A Swiss roast is an excellent way to serve a tough cut of beef. Select a piece without bone and have it cut 3 or 4 inches thick. Pound flour into the meat on both sides allowing about 1½ cups of flour to a 3 or 4-pound piece, then sear the meat quickly on all sides. Place the meat in a roaster and pour over it a can of tomatoes, add a small chopped onion and salt and pepper to taste. Let the meat cook very slowly. The acid of the tomatoes makes the fibers tender and the gravy is delicious. A chopped green pepper is an agreeable addition to the flavor.

From Leftover Chicken

Pick leftover stewed chicken from the bones and run it thru a food grinder, then put it into a pan and cover with a cup of sweet cream. Add a can of peas and season with salt and pepper to taste and ½ tablespoon of butter. This may be used cold as a filling for sandwiches or served hot on toast for supper.

Mrs. Retta Morris.
Havensville, Kan.

Camphor put in drawers or trunks will keep away mice.



Sunday as a Day of Rest.

A magazine writer says that women, and especially women in small towns and on farms, do not get any rest on Sunday. Possibly she is right.

It is quite certain that the men rest on Sunday—and eat—and the women who cook the big Sunday dinners do not get much rest until they learn how to take the "short cuts" that save unnecessary work in hot kitchens. One of the most important of these "short cuts" is the new method of dessert-making. In place of the heavy puddings and pies which have always accompanied the heavy Sunday dinners, fruity

JELL-O

desserts are served—desserts that are sparkling and beautiful and delicious beyond comparison.

These Jell-O desserts, which just fit the Sunday appetite, are made by dissolving Jell-O in boiling water. It is done in a minute, and adds a good many minutes to woman's share of Sunday rest.

In every Jell-O package there is a little folder containing rules, suggestions and recipes for making up Jell-O in all possible forms.

Jell-O is made in seven different flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Peach, Chocolate. Each 10 cents at any grocer's or any general store.

The flavors are pure fruit flavors and the full strength of the flavors is preserved by the air-tight and moisture-proof waxed-paper Safety Bags enclosing the Jell-O inside the cartons.

The price has never changed. It is ten cents to-day just as it has been from the beginning.

The 1916 Jell-O Book is the most beautiful ever issued and it contains more useful information for housewives than any other. Send us your name and address and we will mail you one of the books.

The Genesee Pure Food Company, Le Roy, N. Y., and Bridgeburg, Ont.

The name JELL-O is on every package in big red letters. If it isn't there it isn't JELL-O.



This is the package

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

RUNS EASY
No Backache
weighs only 45 lbs.
SAWS DOWN TREES
EASILY CARRIED
BY ONE MAN with the FOLDING SAWING MACHINE. It saws down trees. Folds like a pocket knife. Saws any kind of timber on any kind of ground. One man can saw more timber with it than two men in any other way, and do it easier. Send for FREE illustrated catalog No. A 41, showing Low Price and latest improvements. First order gets agency.
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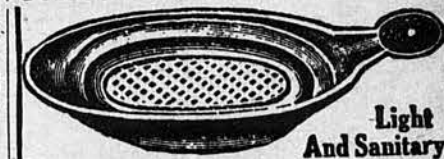
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The Household, Dept. A.S. 4, Topeka, Kansas

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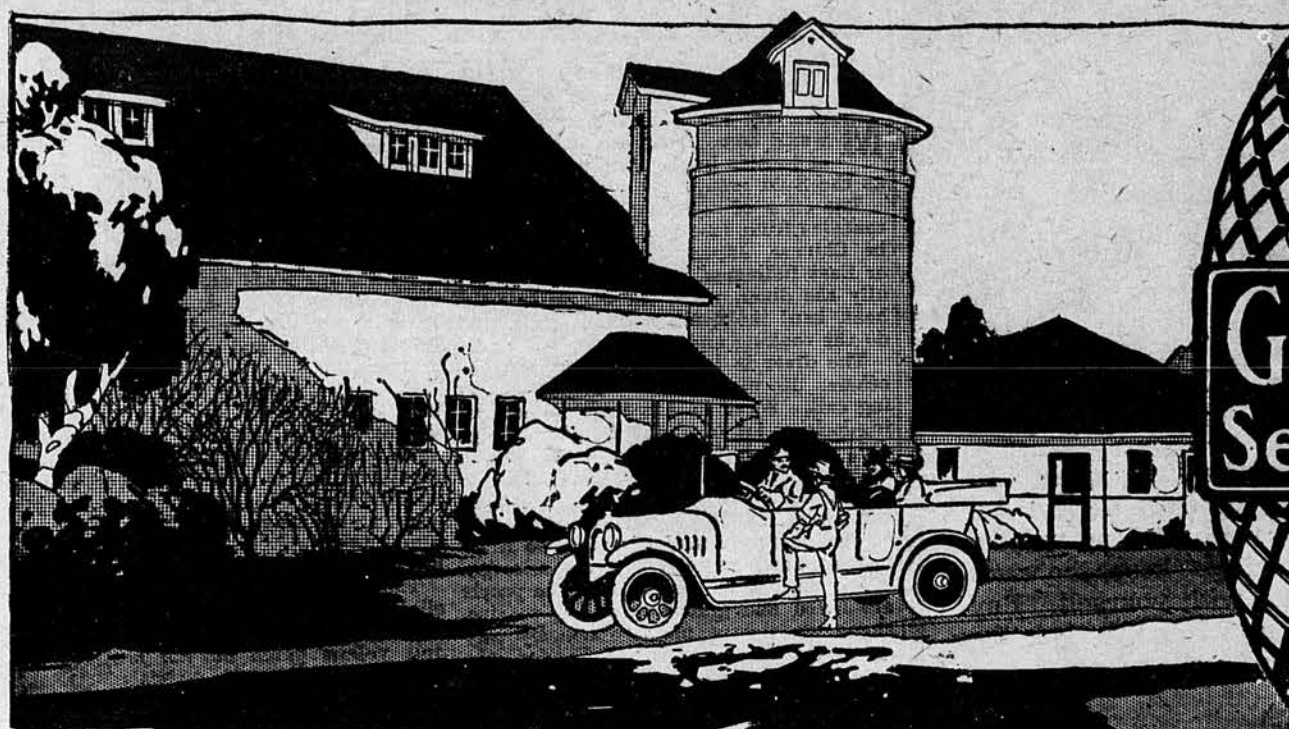
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The Poultry House Plans Shown on this Page are of a Building that Has Proved Very Satisfactory for Farm Flocks.



On a Great Farm in the Blue Grass Country—from an actual photograph



Why You Can't Buy Goodyear Tires By Mail

A study of old tires gathered in junk yards shows that many of them wear out before their time because they have not been used properly.

So a manufacturer of tires has not done his duty to the public until he provides a way for all tire users to get the constant advice and help of tire experts.

You may think your car is running just right and that your tires are doing all that they should do. But an expert, in five minutes, may show you how to get *three times the mileage* you are now getting.

That is why Goodyear Tires are sold through Goodyear Service Stations—and not by mail or direct from factory—so that all Goodyear

users may be able to get the last mile of wear out of their tires.

* * *

There is a Goodyear Service Station man in your neighborhood. He will sell you tires worth the money. Then he will help you get your money's worth by advice, inspection and inflation service.

This is the only right way to sell tires—or buy tires

Good Tubes Make Casings Wear Longer

When the Goodyear Service Station man suggests that you put Goodyear Tubes in your Goodyear casings he is thinking as much about making your casings wear a long time as about selling tubes.

He will especially recommend Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes because they are cheapest in the end.

All Goodyear Tubes are made the right way. They are built up of layer on layer of pure, tissue-thin gum, not ground out of a machine like sausage.

Each layer is inspected for sand holes and bubbles. Then a valve patch is put on and the whole is vulcanized into one unified, air-tight tube, which will do all the work required of a tube and do it longer and better than others not made in this careful, expensive way.

You'll Be Glad You Got This Repair Kit

All of the quick-repair tire necessities have been collected into one handy package in the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit.

This is the only thing of its kind on the market and is worth many times its price—in peace of mind alone.

When you start out with the Kit in your tool box you *know* that you are going to get back home, whether you are carrying spare tires or not.

Whatever accident your tires may have—short of complete ruin—is provided for in the Goodyear Tire-Saver Kit. It contains an inside protection patch, outside protection patch, self-cure tube patches, cement, talc, friction tape, valve parts and pressure gauge—all gathered together so that you know they are all there.

Get it next time you buy gasoline.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
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Warm Feet Mean More Work and Comfort

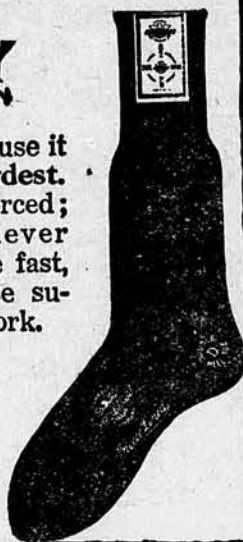
When you're out in this cold weather, wading through snow and slush, don't forget to wear Durable Durham Fleece-Lined Hosiery. You can do your day's work and the chores without getting cold feet. The fleece keeps the warm in and the cold out. But don't stop with yourself. Buy Durable Durham Fleece-Lined Hosiery for everybody in the family and they'll get more warmth and longer wear.

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If you read this little book you will find only the truth told in a plain, straightforward way as a good farmer only knows how to tell it.

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You will find this book plainly printed—just as plain and honest as the men who wrote it. You will find other statistics and facts in it about

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Room No. 700, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

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Province of Manitoba

Room No. 700, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA

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

Where Pearls Come From

How the Gems are Gathered in the Philippines and Japan and Made Ready for the London Market

MANY of the finest pearls in the world come from the little cluster of islands in the Philippines known as the Sulu group.

The crew of a Sulu pearling schooner contains from seven to 10 men, who may be Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Moros, or East Indians. The Japanese is usually the diver, while the others sail the boat, haul the nets, sort the shells, and do the cooking and washing.

The diver is looked up to by all the others. He usually wears a modern diving suit. When he has found a promising-looking lot of shells, he gives a signal, on which the others lower a net, which he fills with the shells.

The shells are about a foot in diameter, rough, and of a sombre drab color. It does not take many hundred to fill a net or many netfuls to make a cargo. When the pearler makes port, the pearls are listed and graded according to size, shape, and lustre, and are sent by way of Singapore or Manila to London, the best pearl market in the world.

Shells are often barren of pearls, and voyage after voyage may be made with little or no result; but the expenses of the voyage are small, and one successful voyage pays the expenses of nine or 10 unsuccessful ones, and leaves a large profit besides. The fishermen think they are faring well if each man has an allowance of 5 cents a day for fish and rice.

In Japan, says the Youth's Companion, pearl hunting becomes systematic pearl farming. The Japanese have discovered or planted a great many beds of pearl oysters, especially on the eastern coast of the island of Honshu. The Bay of Ago is particularly popular with the pearl farmers because it contains many landlocked coves, where the water is never disturbed by storms. The climatic conditions also are perfect, and the oysters multiply greatly.

In the early spring the pearl farmer deposits small flat stones in the shallow coves for the oyster spawn to attach itself to.

In November the spats, stones and all, are removed to places where the water has a depth of at least 12 feet, for the shallow water freezes quickly. The baby oyster remains in moderately deep water, undisturbed, until it reaches the age of 3 years, when it is transferred to another section of the oyster bed.

At this time the pearl farmer pries the shell gently apart and puts in the "nucleus," which is a tiny pellet of stone. He then replaces the oyster in the water, still fastened to the stone. On the pellet, or nucleus, form the pearl deposits, layer after layer.

After being transferred to the second section, the young oyster is left to itself for four years. Then at 7 years it is ready to yield the pearl of great price. Unfortunately a great many oysters, in spite of all the care that is taken with them, prove barren.

But even the barren oysters are not wholly without value; the mother-of-pearl, or inner lining of the shell, can be sold, altho, of course, it is worth only a fraction of what a pearl would bring. Mother-of-pearl is used principally in making buttons and in inlaying work. The Chinese and Japanese use a great deal of it on teakwood trays, taborets, tables, boxes, and so forth.

About Mr. Bobolink

Who does not like to hear that name, "Bob-o'-link, bob-o'-link," and the accompanying notes, "Spink, spank, spink," followed by the joyous, "Chee, chee, chee"?

"Merrily swinging on brier and weed,
Near to the nest of his little dame,
Over the mountain side or mead,
Robert of Lincoln is telling his name."

During the coldest winter months of the North, the bobolink is feasting and singing in South America. In the early spring, on his way North, he may stop awhile in the warm West Indian Islands. Here he lives on worms, insects, and seeds, until he grows so fat that he is called the butter-bird.

About the first of April, the butter-bird finds it too warm in the West Indies, and flies to Georgia and South Carolina. He spends his time in the rice fields. The planters regard him as a great nuisance because he eats the rice

in such quantities, and they call him the rice-bird.

But they are not long annoyed by him, for by the middle of May, the rice-bird has left our Southern states, and appears in Virginia and Pennsylvania. He feeds largely on insects and caterpillars, but his taste for seeds continues, and he devours young wheat and barley. He is fond of perching on the tip of a grain or weed stalk, and so gains the name of reed-bird.

In early June, the reed-birds migrate in large flocks to New York and New England. Now, his song gives him his name, bobolink. This song is a sweet repetition of his name, together with a pouring forth of many rippling notes, in such a confusing, jingling melody of sound, that one fancies he is listening to half a dozen birds, singing all at once.

The first summer plumage of the bobolink is mostly black, variegated with white on his back and shoulders, and a dull yellow patch on the back of his head, says Our Dumb Animals.

"Robert of Lincoln's Quaker wife,
Pretty and quiet, with plain brown wings,
Broods in the grass while her husband sings."

The bobolinks build their nests of grasses amid the meadow grass. They choose a hollow on the ground, and build in seeming haste. In this nest, the little Quaker wife lays from four to six eggs. They are white, heavily flecked and clouded with purplish brown.

When the baby birds emerge from the shell, Robert ends his merry song. He has to spend his time gathering food to satisfy the gaping mouths of his hungry brood. He lays aside his gay plumes and dons a suit of work clothes, marked with indistinct shades of brown.

In August, when the young birds have learned to fly, the whole family sometimes takes a trip into Canada. During the first cool days of September, the bobolinks gather in large flocks and start for their winter home. They fly steadily, and before the cold overtakes them, they are singing again in the sunny tropic lands.

What's the Word?

This picture represents one word. When you guess it send in your answer to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Each of the



first five persons sending in correct answers will receive a package of post-cards.

The square in the October 21 issue is:

K N O W
N A M E
O M E N
W E N T

When Grandpa Was a Boy

I love to hear my grandpa tell
About the time when he
Was just a little barefoot boy
About as big as me.
And how he walked thru dark green woods
Beside a shady pool,
And stopped to catch a fish or two,
Which made him late for school.
And when the master's back was turned,
How silently he took
The rawhide down from where it hung
And threw it in the brook.
And when at night the wolves would howl,
He grew all cold with fright,
And yet he had to go to bed
Without a bit of light.
I don't believe that I'd been scared,
Because I'm built to fight;
But, just the same, I'm awful glad
That we've got 'lectric light.
—Marie Louise Ward in the Detroit Free Press.

Fall Berries the Kind

BY H. A. HUFF.

For more than two months my fall bearing strawberries have been enduring a dry spell. At the time of the last rain late in June, there were blossoms and green berries and a few ripe ones. The patch lies along the road. The first five or six rows next to the road seemed to be suffering more than the ones farther back. That was partly because the dust from the road settled on them and partly because there was timber on the other side of the road. The trees were 50 or 60 feet from the berries but there is no doubt that they will take a good deal of the moisture from the ground for that distance. In 1913, berries were killed for more than 100 feet from the hedge in my patch.

From the looks of my fall-bearing plants since we have had a good rain I should say they are able to stand just as much dry weather, and were just as hardy as the other kind. I am sure that if we do not have any frost for a month that I shall gather several quarts of ripe berries and that there will be a lot of berries there when freezing weather does come. They are the only berries to plant according to my notion. About August 1, the Morning glories began to come up in my berry patch. At present some of the rows are covered so thick that you cannot see any berries. During the dry weather, I am inclined to think that the Morning glories were a benefit as they kept the hot sun off the berries, and also kept the hot winds away. The berries under the vines all looked fresh and nice.

A Good Season for Trapping

(Continued from Page 1.)

actually frighten animals instead of attract them. These were made to sell only and reaped the manufacturers handsome profits.

While a good patent scent will help one increase his catch, do not expect it to be a magic liquid that will lure cunning animals such as the skunk into crude sets which even the skunk would hesitate to spring. While I have seen animals in a zoo roll in a certain attractor, I am sure the beginner could not make any great success at fox trapping even if he had it. The manufacturer of this lure built up his business by guaranteeing to increase a pelt hunter's catch or refund his money, yet with his excellent bait some trappers complain. Insofar as possible the conditions are investigated and invariably the pelt hunter proves to be a novice of the rankiest type who does not even use common sense in making his sets. I say again, if you do not understand the art of trapping and are unwilling to learn, do not spend your money for attractors.

For Better Rural Schools

(Continued from Page 7.)

we can get a fair price for it. At present we can get but \$6 a bushel, and that is too cheap for good upland grown alfalfa seed which never had a drop of water on it from the time it was cut until it went into the sack. If we have this seed cleaned nicely we can sell it any time we get orders but at present it is too cheap to let go.

On the river bottoms in this part of Kansas the third cutting of alfalfa made a profitable seed crop. The yield of that cutting is from 3 to 5 bushels an acre. The yield of the second cutting was from 1 to 2 bushels with a few reporting a little more. On the upland the third crop did not materialize and had we trusted to that crop for seed we would have received none. I hope it will be some time before we get alfalfa seed weather again; that kind of weather is entirely too hard on corn.

For the last month we have been feeding yellow corn, husking it from the field. Today we made a "sashay," as the boys say, into the white corn and found it better both in yield and quality. I think most of this white corn is going to make about 10 bushels to the acre while the yellow has been making but 6 bushels. The yellow is on just as good ground and the stalks indicate just as much corn but it isn't there. We have always had better yields from white corn than from the yellow in dry seasons.

Fall or winter plowing aids in getting a soil into good physical condition.

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The instrument which plays the greatest music is the instrument you want in your home! The Victrola is supreme. Its supremacy is founded on a basis of great things actually accomplished. It is in millions of homes the world over because it takes into these homes all that is best in every branch of music and entertainment.

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"GOES AND GOES RIGHT"

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The "NEW WAY" 1917 All Purpose and Binder Engine is the lightest weight engine made, for the power produced, having no bulky water cooling system.

With the patented adjustable "NEW WAY" base and bracket, this engine is placed easily and quickly upon all makes of grain, corn and rice binders. It is, when mounted on sub-base, especially adapted to sawing wood, cutting ensilage, grinding corn, running cream separator, etc.

Another stride forward in "NEW WAY" achievement is marked by the perfection of this engine. Note these examples of quality construction—Faultless jump spark ignition; high tension built-in magneto; throttle governed; high grade automobile carburetor; multiple disc clutch pulley; enclosed dust-proof, oil-tight, hinged crank case; direct cooling accomplished without any moving parts except fly wheel of engine—best of all—Guaranteed for life.

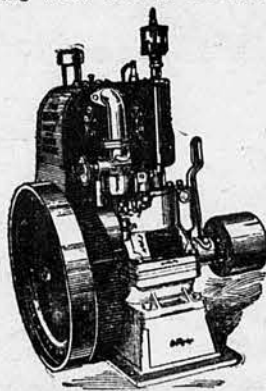
If you want an "Economical-Engine Buy," investigate this all-around farm engine. Full information on request.

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"NEW WAY" prices range from \$49.00 to \$420.00 f.o.b. Lansing.

Send for Catalog No. 22.

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A story of real life in Persia. It is a story of a love romance between a high Nestorian (a Christian) maiden and a Mohammedan prince. The extreme religious prejudices of Persia forbid them to marry. Trouble for the young people begins. The story is interspersed with bandit raids. Ashley, the Nestorian maiden, is taken away into captivity by the bandits. There remains to this day the old fountain known as Ashley's Fountain and the trees under which Ashley is said to have sat. It is the most interesting novel of the day and you should surely read it.

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31 Piece Dinner Set

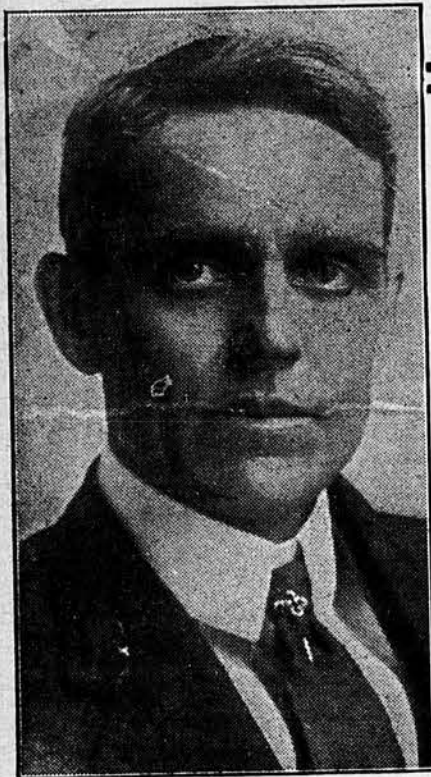
Does Not Cost One Cent—
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If you would like a beautiful 31 piece dinner set, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These dishes are given only to members of the Household Dish Club, but you are eligible to membership in this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

How to Join the Dish Club

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

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



"I Will Give Away These Four Big Automobiles on February 10, 1917"

Arthur Capper

EVERY reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be interested in this announcement in which I offer Four Big Automobiles Free. I even pay the charges. I have conducted hundreds of subscription contests within the last few years and have awarded more than 60 automobiles but this is the most astounding and the most extraordinary offer I have ever made. In this contest just starting and which closes February 10th, 1917, I will give Four Automobiles at more than **Three Thousand Dollars** to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in exchange for just a few weeks' work during spare time and you do not need to invest one penny and no experience is required. Every person who enters this contest will be rewarded. The Oldsmobile "8" valued at \$1,250 will be given as first prize. The second prize is a Briscoe Touring Car valued at \$830. A Buick Touring Car, valued at \$720 is the third prize and a latest model Ford Touring Car, value \$388, is the fourth prize.

All who enter this subscription contest and do not receive an automobile, will receive a liberal cash commission. Should two or more contestants tie for a prize, each will receive the full reward tied for. Surely you want one of these big Grand Prizes and here's your chance to get one free. There is nothing disagreeable to do. Just a little work among your friends and neighbors. I want to tell you all about this wonderful offer and if you will fill in the coupon with your name and address I will send you complete details and rules of this, the biggest automobile contest ever conducted by any concern.

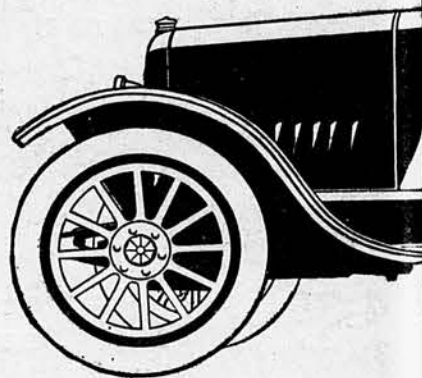
Here is the Proof Read These Testimonials

CAR WORKS FINE.

Contest Manager, Topeka, Kansas.
Dear Sir: I wish to again thank you for the prize and also to thank you for your exceptionally kind treatment of me and your evident desire to please me in the matter of the car and the trouble that you took to see that I received it in good shape. The car has worked fine since I have had it and has been the source of much pleasure to myself and the friends who helped me in the contest. Again thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I remain an enthusiastic friend of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Sincerely yours,
Brown Co., Kan. (Signed) H. R. MAXWELL.

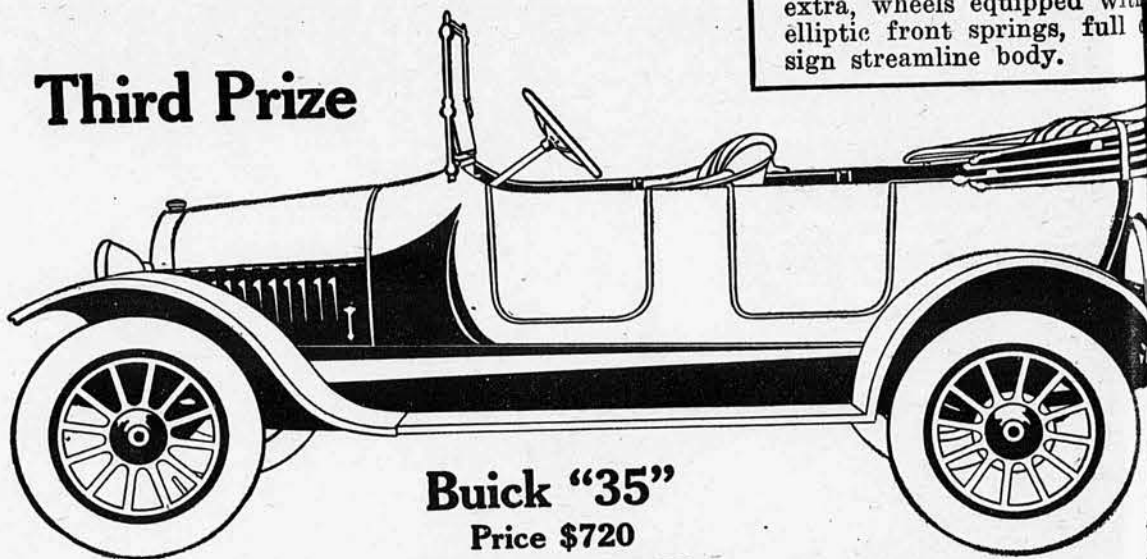
Contest Manager:—I received my prize and assure you I am more than pleased with it. The Overland Auto was certainly a most liberal reward for the work I did for you in the contest. I found it an easy matter to sell subscriptions to your paper, and found it was well liked by everyone. You may publish this letter if you wish and if there are any of your readers who have any doubts about the fairness and liberality of your contests, I would be glad to have them refer to me. The prize you gave me was the best reward for a couple of months' work I ever received in my life. With best wishes for your success and hoping you may be able to make many others as happy as you have made me, I remain, Very truly yours,
(Signed) MRS. L. E. BECKER.

Second Prize



38 H. P. L-head type ignition system, three speed starting, left-hand drive, extra, wheels equipped with elliptic front springs, full sign streamline body.

Third Prize



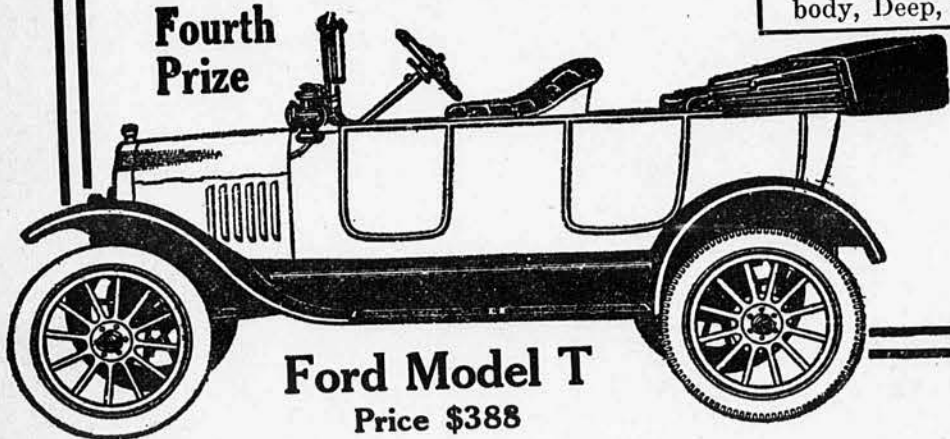
Buick "35"

Price \$720

SPECIFICATIONS

35 H. P. Valve in Head type motor, High-Tension jump spark system. Electric lights and starter, left-hand drive, center control, 31x4 inch tires, Demountable rims, 106 inch wheelbase, Semi-elliptic springs, Full streamline body, Deep, leather upholstery.

Fourth Prize

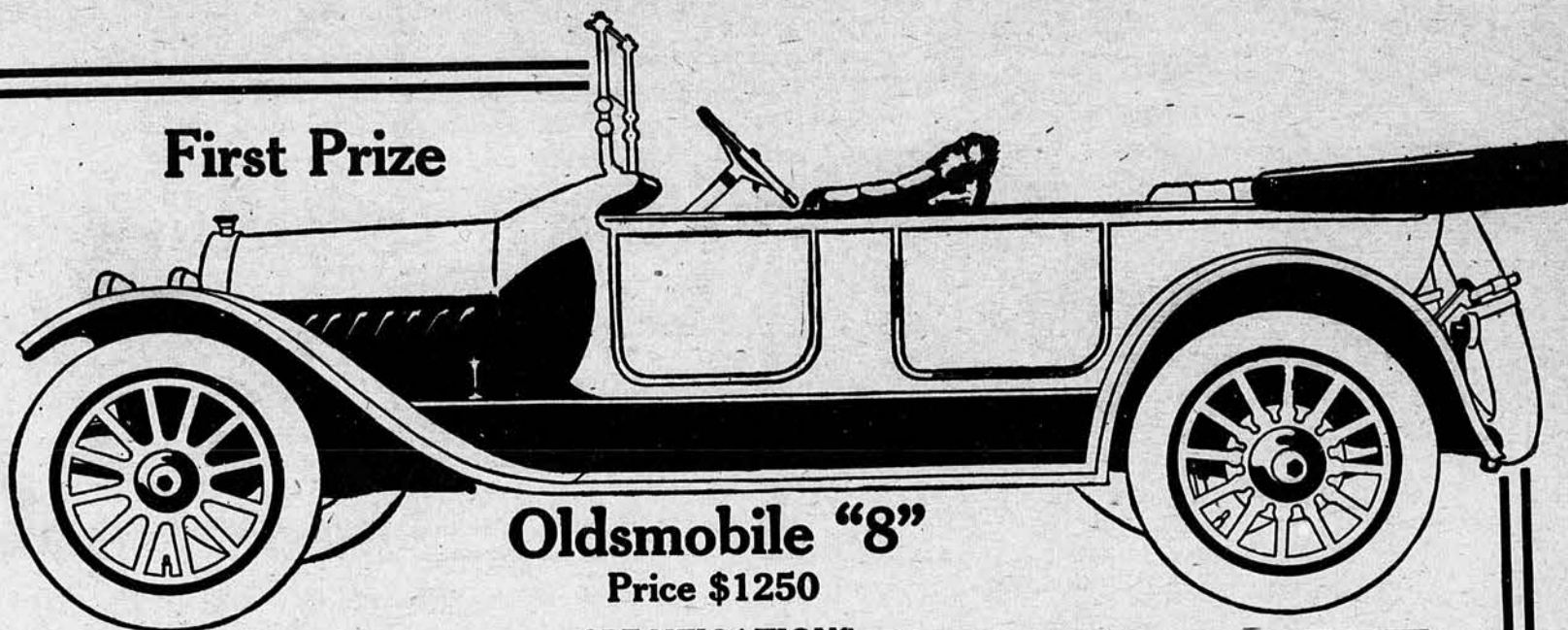


Ford Model T
Price \$388

The Time to Start Is NOW—Don't Hesitate,

Arthur Capper, Publisher
Contest Department

First Prize



Oldsmobile "8"

Price \$1250

SPECIFICATIONS

120 inch wheelbase; 8-cylinder high-speed, V-type motor; cylinders 4 en bloc, develops over 40 horsepower. Oldsmobile electric starter, generator and distributor. Bright lights for country driving, dimmer for city driving; wheels seasoned hickory natural wood finish, equipped with 33x4 clincher tires, non-skid on rear wheels, rims bolt on, demountable. Upholstered in semi-bright finish, long grain French leather. Semi-elliptic 36 inch front springs, three-quarter elliptic under slung 48 inch rear springs. 17 inch left hand steering wheel. One man top. Motor driven electric horn. All other conveniences that go to make the high class car that are embodied in this wonderful Oldsmobile "8."

Get One of These Cars
My Easy Plan

My purpose in conducting this big automobile contest is to add more subscriptions to our already large list of over 100,000. There are many persons in your neighborhood who do not now take the Farmers Mail and Breeze or whose subscriptions are about to expire. That's what I want you to do—get these people to subscribe. That's

all you have to do to win one of the autos. The subscription price as you know is \$1.00 a year or three years for \$2.00. You will receive a specified number of points for each subscription and if you have the most points on February 10th, 1917, you will get the Big Oldsmobile "8" all charges prepaid. The next highest number of points gets the Briscoe Touring car. The next highest number of points the Buick Five Passenger Car and the next highest number of points will be awarded a latest model Ford Touring Car.

I Have Awarded Over 60 Automobiles
Let Me Send You the Oldsmobile "8"

During the past few years I have given away more than 60 Automobiles. But this is the most liberal offer of them all. Just think of it, an Oldsmobile "8" valued at \$1,250 as first prize. The value of the four cars is more than three thousand dollars. During the next twelve months I will give away from 30 to 50 automobiles but you can depend on it that you will never have a better offer or chance to receive an automobile free than you have in the contest just starting. It makes no difference who you are, you stand the same chance as any other person to win one of these brand new touring cars. I haven't the space here to give you all the details and part of this Grand Free Touring Car offer but if you want an automobile and will send me your coupon I will mail you full particulars and beautiful illustrations of the Big Oldsmobile "8" and the other cars, one of which I want to send you free. Remember, I give rewards to the person who enters this contest and does as I tell them to do. There is no reason in the world why you should not be the winner of the Oldsmobile "8" as well as anyone else. Just think, I have given away more than 60 automobiles. You should receive yours. Be a winner.

Arthur Capper
Publisher

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Contest Dept. No. 100
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—but it wouldn't be a Reo!

Are you one of those who, just because you can't get a Reo on the minute, are thinking of accepting as a substitute a car that is your "second choice?"

Or are you one of those who think perhaps you can get as good value in some automobile of lesser reputation?

If you are in doubt on any point, let us just say this:

Take a Reo, and have it made in any other factory—and it wouldn't be a Reo.

It isn't design alone—there are no radical features of design in Reo cars.

Nor is it factory equipment—all automobile factories have about the same machines. Reo, being a leader, is always a few months ahead of most—but machine tools are practically standard.

Nor could one say that Reo mechanics are all more skilled—others can hire good mechanics too.

That's why we say that if you took Reo design and Reo specifications and had the car made up in some other plant, still it would not be a Reo.

It's the Reo spirit—that indefinable but still tangible thing that pervades the whole Reo organization from General Manager down to the Last Man in the Shops, that gives to this product the quality that has come to be known as Reo.

We like to call it good intent—for after all that is the determining factor.

It is the desire of the Reo Folk to make the best automobiles it is possible to make.

Not the most, but the best. Not quantity, but quality, is the Reo goal.

And every Reo man—from the Chief Engineer to the Final Inspector—is imbued with that spirit, is actuated by that desire to make good, dependable automobiles. Better than others.

Visit the Reo plant. You will be welcome—the doors are always open. Reo Folk, proud of their work, are glad to show you through. Note the atmosphere of the place. Watch the workers—listen to the remarks you'll hear.

No one asks—"How many did we make yesterday?" as you hear in so many factories nowadays.

For that isn't the thought uppermost in the minds of Reo workmen.

It's how many parts were discarded, turned back by the inspectors—because of some error so slight it would "pass" in most plants.

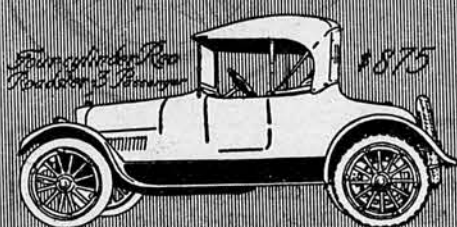
There's no secret—no necromancy—about Reo quality or how it gets into the product.

It's the result of that fervent desire of the Reo Folk to make Reo cars excel—and the eternal vigilance that results from that desire—that is responsible for Reo quality, Reo stability, Reo low cost of upkeep, and finally, Reo preference—Reo demand.

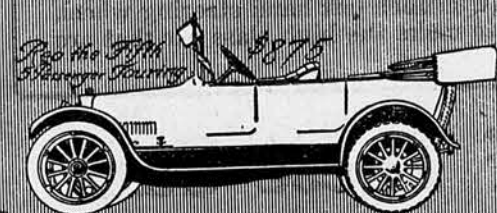
Is it any wonder that Reo cars are known as "The Gold Standard of Values?"

Reo Motor Car Company

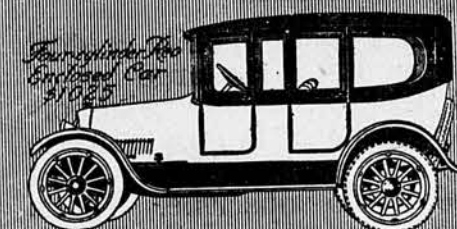
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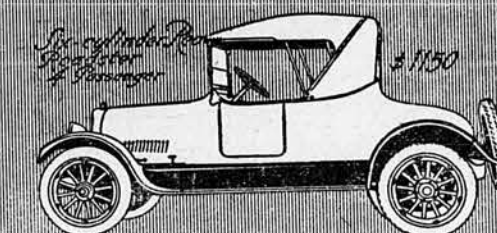
Four-cylinder Reo Sedan \$875



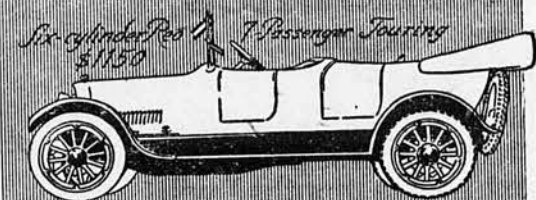
Reo the Four-cylinder Touring \$875



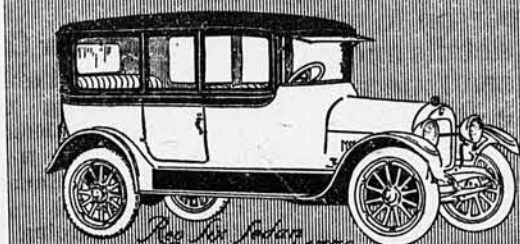
Four-cylinder Reo Enclosed Car \$1025



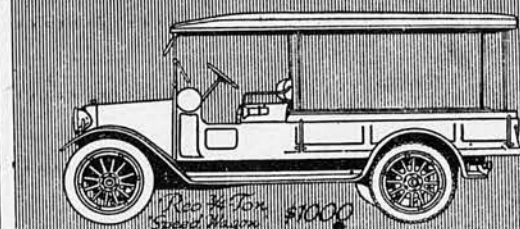
Six-cylinder Reo Sedan \$1150



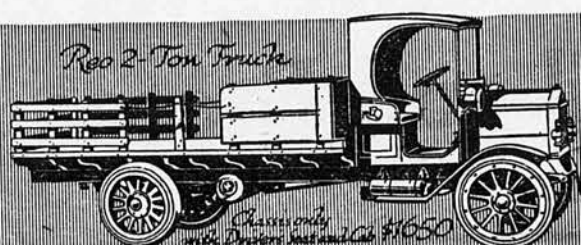
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"THE
GOLD STANDARD
OF VALUES"

Dairy Houses—How and Why

Suggestions of Importance About Building and Equipping Them

BY H. A. RUEHE

MOST DAIRYMEN realize that to produce milk or cream of the best quality it is desirable to have a dairy house so constructed and equipped that the products may be cared for in the most convenient and satisfactory manner.

It is impossible to draw a plan of a dairy house that will meet the requirements of every individual case. In order to design a plan properly it is necessary to know the size of the herd,

whether the product is to be marketed as whole milk, cream or butter, and the location of the barn and well. There are a few general principles, however, that should be followed in the building of any dairy house.



Concrete Milk House, Cool and Clean.

Altho the dairy house should be near enough the barn to be convenient, it should not be connected with the barn, because it then is likely to be filled with the stable odors which will be absorbed by the milk or cream. It is well to leave an open air space of 6 to 10 feet between the barn and the dairy house. Placing the dairy house on the side of the barn opposite the barnyard also lessens the chance of stable odors being absorbed by the milk. Proper drainage from the dairy house is important, and must be considered when selecting the location.

The building material may be drop siding, brick, or concrete, depending upon the investment the builder desires to make. The inside walls should be smooth. Plastered walls are preferable since board walls have a tendency to rot, especially close to the floor. Rotting can be obviated to a certain extent by plastering the walls up to a height of about 3 feet.

The building should be so partitioned that the milk room, wash room, and boiler room are separate. The rooms should be well lighted by windows, and ventilation should be supplied by an opening placed in the ceiling of each room. Each ventilator should be fitted with some sort of damper to regulate its action.

A solid and impervious floor is essential. A cement floor meets these requirements very well. A wooden floor is very unsatisfactory because it is not durable, does not dry quickly, collects filth, and when wet is slippery and hard to work on. The floors should have a good slope leading to drains fitted with proper traps.

An abundance of clean, cold running water is necessary. If the location is such that water from a municipal water system cannot be supplied, it may be obtained from an elevated tank or by means of a compressed air system.

The dairy house equipment depends largely upon the purpose for which the house is to be used. A boiler is the most convenient means of supplying steam and hot water for washing and sterilizing cans and utensils. An upright boiler of two to four horsepower will serve the purpose.

The wash room should contain a sink having a drain board. The drain board may be fitted with steam and water connections so that the cans and pails can be rinsed and steamed after they are washed. It is desirable to have draining racks for cans and pails, and a closet in which to keep utensils. Every dairy house should have a Babcock milk testing outfit, which may be either hand or steam driven.

If the dairy house is to be used for the handling of whole milk that is to be sold in bulk, the milk room should contain a coil cooler for cooling the milk as quickly as possible after it is drawn. The milk then may be put into 8 or 10-gallon cans and set in the cooling tank. The preliminary cooling may be omitted and the cans of warm milk placed in the cooling tank. The cooling tank may be fitted with water connections so that the milk can be kept cold by running water, or the tank may be insulated with a lid so that ice may be placed in the cooling water. A hand separator may be installed in case of the necessity of skimming surplus milk.

Selling cream necessitates the use of a centrifugal separator and a cooling tank or refrigerator. Making butter requires the additional equipment of a churn, and a table upon which to print and wrap the butter. The cream should be cooled directly after skimming and kept cool until it is delivered or ripened for churning, as the case may be.

A gasoline engine may be installed in the wash room to supply power for separating and churning. If such an engine is used, the exhaust should be piped thru the roof of the building in order to avoid the possibility of the gasoline flavor being absorbed by the cream.

For bottling milk on the farm the dairy house should be larger and contain more equipment. A double compartment sink is convenient for washing and rinsing bottles. There should be a sterilizer for sterilizing all bottles before they are filled. This may be used also to sterilize the milk pails, cooler, and the bottler. The sterilizer may be constructed of hollow tile plastered with cement plaster, or of heavy galvanized sheet iron reinforced with angle iron. A drain should be placed in the floor of the sterilizer and a ventilator with a tight-fitting damper in the ceiling. Shelves may be arranged so that they will hold the bot-

I have urged aggressively a policy of finding homes in good families for orphans—where the motive of adoption is love of children. This is far better than holding these children in any asylum. The best orphan asylum that ever existed or ever will exist, is an unnatural substitute for a real home. Nevertheless so long as we must have an asylum for orphans, I am sparing no effort and Kansas will spare no expense to make it what such an institution should be. I have caused repeated investigations to be made of these institutions. We are putting them in right hands. We are correcting faults. Much more than a good beginning has been made. —Governor Capper in his address at Dodge City last week.

tles in an inverted position, or if cases of the proper kind are used the bottles can be put into the cases and the cases inverted. It is necessary to allow the bottles to cool before filling with the cold milk in order to prevent breakage, as well as to avoid warming the milk. A bottling table or small bottler may be used in bottling the milk. A well-constructed refrigerator is necessary for storing the bottled milk until it is delivered.

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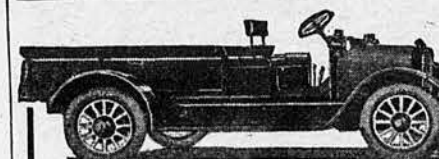
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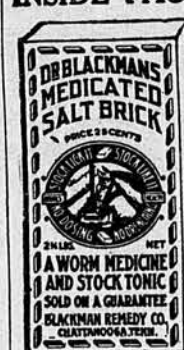
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So when you ask for Compo-Board look for the wood core and the name on the edge. This is a case where it pays to be sure.

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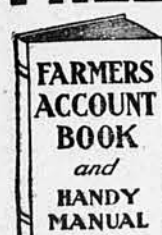
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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Has a Weak Back.

I have a little boy 3 years old. He is weak in the spine. He has not very much control of his limbs; can't sit alone yet. He is healthy. I have used several medicines for rubbing but it doesn't seem to help him very much. Please give me your advice and what kind of medicine would be best for him.

E. T. P.

The rubbing is good treatment if properly done. It is a good thing to give him a morning bath in salt water. Get a box of sea salt at the drug store. Put a double handful in a sack and let it stand in the bath water half an hour before using. The same salt will be good for several weeks. Begin with water at body warmth and gradually get him used to cooler water day by day until you can get the tonic effect of cold water. Keep him in it only a minute while you bathe back and chest, then give him a good rubbing with the towel and follow this with brisk but gentle rubbing with the hand until his skin is in a glow. Then give two minutes to deep massage of each limb, rubbing toward the heart. Finish up with a rub along the spine. Keep it up every day but never tire him out at it. Feed him with nourishing food, milk and cream, eggs, cereals, meat broths, vegetable stews, custards and fruit juices. Don't give any medicine unless you have a doctor examine and prescribe.

Blood Pressure.

I should like to know just what is meant by the new term "blood pressure" which some physicians use so much now. People here with widely varying symptoms leave the doctor's office under the impression that they have a new, dangerous disease, called Blood Pressure. If so, what are the symptoms? Isn't everybody's blood pressure apt to be a little above or below normal, same as their temperature? W. P.

The term "blood pressure" is likely to run "catarrh" a close race as a general expression to designate a set of symptoms for which the doctor is unable to account. Every living person has blood pressure, so it is not a disease; it is not even a symptom of disease unless widely varying from normal. There is much difference of opinion as to what constitutes normal blood pressure; so it will be seen readily that when we talk of blood pressure we are treading somewhat in the realm of the vague and the mysterious.

Now, I don't want you to run off with the opinion that there is nothing whatever to this talk about blood pressure, and that the whole thing is nonsense. It is true that there is a strong tendency to overdo the matter, yet it is also true that much valuable help has come thru judicious attention to it. The measurement of the force of the circulation of blood thru the arteries, which is the plain English explanation of blood pressure, is a very helpful piece of knowledge to the physician. It guides him in telling the patient what work he may do, what food he must eat and drink, what his habits must be and, to some extent, how long he may expect to live.

Most persons who have thought of the matter at all associate disturbances of blood pressure with the disease known as hardening of the arteries. This, however, does not cover its scope by any means. The arteries may be normal yet the blood pressure low by reason of a weakness of the heart, or a wasting disease, or any condition causing circulatory depression. There may also be high blood pressure from other causes than hardened arteries. Some of these causes are disease of the kidneys, chronic poisoning from deficient elimination, excessive use of liquors or tobacco, and venereal diseases.

Since normal blood pressure varies within certain limits by reason of age, sex, climate, time of day, condition as to worry or fatigue, size and general development, it will be seen that it is quite impossible to specify a certain figure as normal. Even when the blood pressure is so high as to be undoubtedly abnormal it still remains a question with the physician whether he shall try to reduce it by drug action. Thank goodness, there is not yet any patent medicine for lowering blood pressure. There would certainly be found foolish persons to take it.

Now, to the man suffering from high blood pressure, let me advise that the more you worry about it the worse you

will be. There is a certain degree of comfort in the knowledge that it is not uncommon. Many persons, suffering with various ailments, live long lives in comparative comfort despite their blood pressure's being higher than normal.

I advise that you seek the guidance of a good physician wherever possible. There are certain general principles helpful in the treatment of any sufferer, no matter what the cause of his high pressure. They are summed up in the words: "Ease up!" Cut loose from the high tension. There are things more important than business, more important than good crops, even more important than raising a family in luxury.

It has been found that the protein elements of food increase blood pressure, so they should be cut out of the diet as completely as possible, and allowed to return one by one in the degree that they seem to be tolerated by the organs of elimination. A good protein food that usually is well borne is cheese. A short period of absolute milk diet—say, 2 quarts a day taken in half pint quantities at 2 hour intervals—is a good start in the dietetic treatment. Then add vegetables and cereals, and gradually small amounts of the protein foods, cheese, eggs, fish, meat, until you find just what you can take without trouble. Get as much sleep as you can, and do no violent work. Ten hours of steady labor, working on a level, is better borne than 15 minutes heavy strain.

May be Hookworm.

I am a reasonably healthy woman but the last two years have had a peculiar craving. Want to be chewing paper, bark, or even dirt all the time. I sometimes think maybe it is just a habit like tobacco chewing but when I try to quit it I find myself craving it just as a tobacco user craves tobacco. I sometimes have a pain in my side that I imagine is caused from habit that I have formed or is there something lacking in my system that causes me to crave such things? What could I do to stop such a craving? It is almost running me crazy. You probably will wish to know what my diet is. I am not fond of vegetables, therefore do not eat them often. My main diet is bread, butter and sweet milk. Eat very little fruit as we have not raised any fruit here for several years. I am a lover of sweets, often eating sugar by itself. W. F. R.

Your letter indicates that you are an intelligent, well-balanced woman, so I conclude that your abnormal craving—known to doctors as paresthesia—is due to anemia and an ill-balanced diet. Train yourself to eat vegetables especially such as spinach, lettuce and onions. Eat meat and eggs. Get some fruit even if it is expensive. If there is hookworm in your part of the country be examined for it.

It's Bronchial Asthma.

I have a sister 6 years old who has suffered with asthma for two years. She seems to have it any time during the year and is characterized by much wheezing and coughing. What kind of treatment would you advise to cure her? J. T. W.

This is bronchial asthma. The outlook is rather favorable as there is a tendency for children, otherwise in good health, to overcome this ailment at puberty. The common idea that it leads to tuberculosis is not warranted by facts. Asthma must be treated according to conditions and symptoms. Everything that impairs the general health should be remedied. If the child is handicapped with diseased tonsils or adenoids they should be removed. Guard against overeating, which often brings on an attack. Encourage outdoor play but let the exercise be mild rather than violent romping. Don't coddle the child and don't allow undue exposure. Remember that the real basis of asthma is not the respiratory but the nervous system, and be governed accordingly. There is no one cure for asthma. Its treatment must be by means of general hygiene.

Antiseptics too Strong?

Anxious Mother:

After reading of the many severe antiseptics you are using at such frequent intervals I am not surprised that the ringworm sores on your child's head do not heal. It occurs to me that you may have killed the parasites but are not giving the skin a chance to heal. By overdoing treatment with strong antiseptics it is quite possible to convert the lesion of ringworm into a chronic ulcer. Let the treatment rest for a few days and you will see signs of healing.

Mouth Open at Night.

Mrs. J. M. O.

Your doctor is rather conservative but as you say that he advised having the adenoids removed if they interfered with the child's breathing, I think you

will be following his advice in having it done. When a child with enlarged tonsils and adenoids sleeps with open mouth it is a good indication that they interfere with respiration.

Have it Repaired.

R. V. S.

Your rupture may account for all of your symptoms. Better have it repaired.

Careful of Your Eyes.

A man comes round to our place peddling spectacles about once a year, and generally my husband buys a pair. I'm quite sure that he doesn't get the good out of them that he ought to get out of proper glasses but he says my ideas are all nonsense, that all glasses do is to magnify and this man can try them on his eyes until a pair magnifies right and that's all there is to it. I want you to explain about this in the Farmers Mail and Breeze (he always reads your column as he says it is a money-saver). FARMER'S WIFE.

The delusion that the fitting of spectacles is just a matter of a certain degree of magnifying is very common and very erroneous; adjustment of focus is a very much more important matter than magnifying. Take, for illustration, the matter of far sight or near sight. The probability is that the far sighted condition is due to the fact that the antero-posterior diameter of the eyeball—the distance from front to back—is shorter than normal. This being so, the eyeball being too short, the cornea probably flattened, the rays of light are not correctly focused and reach the retina too soon. Or if, on the contrary, the eyeball is too long, the cornea too convex, the focus is again disturbed and we get a condition of near-sightedness. Now, these important conditions, which I use merely to illustrate, do not call for magnifying glasses. They need instead spectacles with lenses of sufficient convexity or concavity to correct the deformity in the eyeball. I hope this will serve to show the folly of buying glasses selected at random for their magnifying properties.

Perspiration.

Please tell me a remedy for excessive perspiration under the arms. A SUBSCRIBER.

Excessive perspiration under the arms is a very common and annoying trouble for which the best remedies are only palliative. This is a position where the sweat glands are numerous and active. If due attention is not given to bathing, the odor becomes very offensive and the tissues inflamed. The wearing of impervious dress shields favors retention and decomposition, and adds to the irritation. Warm bathing with a saturated solution of boracic acid should be practiced every night, and in the morning you may apply a weak solution (1 to 5 per cent depending upon irritation) of formaldehyde. For immediate relief wipe the skin dry (without washing) and apply a dusting powder of Borated Talcum.

Kidney Trouble?

What can I do for bladder and kidney trouble? I am 47 years old, have had seven children, but only one of them, a girl of 20, is now at home to help me. This trouble interferes with my work. Our nearest doctor that amounts to anything is 22 miles away so we depend on ourselves. I have taken everything I could buy at the drug store. MRS. K.

You may not have any disease of the kidneys but undoubtedly have inflammation of the bladder—cystitis. From your history of seven children and the fact that your trouble is so much worse when on your feet it seems likely that in one of your labors the floor that supports the bladder was weakened and allows it to pouch downward making a pocket which cannot empty itself of urine. This can be repaired. Meantime you will be helped by keeping your urine as antiseptic as possible. Drink freely of water thus relieving acidity. Take a five grain tablet of urotropin dissolved in a glass of hot water every three hours. Your quickest relief will be obtained by having the bladder washed out with boric acid solution. Get a doctor or graduate nurse to come once and show you, and I think you or your daughter will be able to perform the service.

Wells that will not go dry every time a week passes without rain are needed—a man who has an ample supply of pure water does not need to sell his stock when the big "runs" caused by a lack of stock water have started. Farmers in most parts of Kansas need more wells; especially are deep wells needed.

More than 260,000 boys and girls were enrolled in 1915 in agricultural and canning clubs.

Are You Playing Checkers?

Not long ago a farmer wrote saying he didn't have time for checkers or for any other games. That's a mighty bad spirit. Wouldn't you hate to be the son or daughter or the wife of a man who took the world so seriously that he couldn't or wouldn't play a game—not even a fine, respectable old game like checkers? Play and laughter and general good cheer can do a lot to lighten labor and brighten the dark spots. Don't let yourself fall into the gloomy rut where only work can be thought about. You can't carry a grudge big enough to pay one cent on a note no matter how mean you feel. Play checkers? Well, rather. Get in and show this bunch that they're all pikers. Look in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of November 4 if you haven't seen the rules. Here is a corrected list of the county champions; and a coupon for you to fill out if you want to play for the championship of your own county:

Allen Co., Roy Cox, Savonburg.
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Barton Co., Leland Morris, Pawnee Rock.
Brown Co., S. Thompson, Fairview.
Butler Co., Geo. W. Lyon, Eldorado.
Chautauqua Co., James Jack, Chautauqua.
Clay Co., Jesse Dever, Clay Center.
Cloud Co., A. E. Abbott, Concordia.
Coffey Co., A. T. Stewart, Gridley.
Comanche Co., Judge Comaughton, Coldwater.
Cowley Co., A. H. Moor, Arkansas City.
Decatur Co., Wm. Hollister, Norcatur.
Dickinson Co., Dr. J. N. Kitchersid, Hope.
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Douglas Co., Mayor J. W. Francisco, Lawrence.
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Gove Co., F. B. Strong, Gove.
Graham Co., O. B. Kackley, Hill City.
Gray Co., Seth Clover, Cimarron.
Greenwood Co., Mrs. J. Hollister, Quincy.

Championship Checker Player Coupon

To the Checker Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Enclosed please find ONE DOLLAR for which please send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for ONE YEAR. Also send me as a premium one of the checker boards, with checker men.

Name

R. F. D. Town or City

State

Farm Visits for Girls

BY ZORA HARRIS

The first farm girl's motor car tour held recently in Montgomery county was a miniature college education in itself. It was planned by the Montgomery county farm bureau in response to a demand by the farm girls for a trip similar to one their brothers had taken. A specialist in home economics from the agricultural college assisted.

The course consisted of close range studies in household management, cooking, sewing, home architecture and sanitation, bacteriology, dairying and education. No books were required. Knowledge was absorbed as the girls toured the country in cars.

The trip was begun at the Morgantown school house where talks on standard schools and school equipment were given by the extension workers in charge. The other subjects were studied in the course of the day at the farms.

In the houses modern conveniences were examined and discussed. Gasoline engines were used in many homes to run the washing machine, the cream separator, and the churn. Heating and light-

ing systems and methods of sewage disposal were explained.

A modern bungalow was inspected and talks were given on efficient household management. The construction of houses was studied in some detail. The girls even examined the finish of the walls and floors. The principals of home decoration were suggested in the discussion of pictures and other furnishings.

A Free Electrical Hand Book

Electricity on the farm is not a novelty any more. A large number of individual lighting plants are in use in Kansas, and more will be installed in the next few months. If you are interested in electricity for farm use, you should send to the Western Electric Company, New York City, and ask for their Farmer's Electrical Hand Book. It will be sent to you free. This company does not sell any goods direct to the consumer, and this little book is not simply a catalog.

Wash water used in the churn should be approximately the same temperature as the buttermilk, or within 2 degrees of it.

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Harper Co., Hank Dryden, Harper.
Harvey Co., Grant Johnson, Newton.
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for November 19. From Malta To Rome. Acts 28:11-31.

Golden Text. I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.—Rom. 1:16.

In that Southern region where Paul and Luke and the shipwrecked sailors and soldiers with their other prisoners spent the winter, early spring came in the latter part of February. Julius, the Roman centurion, found a ship from Alexandria wintered in another part of the island and aboard this ship, the Dioscuri, they sailed for Rome, February A. D. 60. The first landing was at Syracuse, the capital of Sicily where they remained three days. Rhegium, or Reggio as we now know it, was their second harbor. It was an old Greek colony near the Southwestern extremity of Italy, and was a harbor of much importance altho near it was the famous whirlpool of Charybdis and the rock of Scylla both of which were terrors to ancient navigators. Greek mythology tells us that Charybdis was "a sea monster which, three times a day, sucks in the sea and discharges it again in a terrible whirlpool," "like water cauldroned o'er a furious fire." Scylla was a projecting rock on the Italian side of the narrow strait, and was known as a fearful monster barking like a dog with 12 feet and six long necks, "each clubbed into a head terrific, and each head with fangs around in triple row."

The sea-voyage ended two days after leaving Rhegium when the ship reached Puteoli. This was an important city, founded at a very early period by the Greeks. It was situated on the bay of Naples, 8 miles northwest of the ancient city of Neapolis, or the modern Naples, and was the principal port south of Rome. Its importance as a commercial center was indebted to its excellent harbor. A mole, having 25 arches stretched out into the sea for 2 miles, making it easy for the vessels to anchor alongside and deliver their passengers and freight. Nearly all of Italy's Alexandrian and the greater part of the Spanish trade was brought to Puteoli, whose modern name is Pozzuoli.

A rest of seven days was taken before the land journey of 140 miles to Rome began. This time was spent with the christians of Puteoli and they sent word on to Rome that Paul was among them and would shortly leave for Rome.

One of the curious instances that force the truthfulness of Paul's accounts in Acts is connected with Pompeii. Vesuvius, with its ever ascending smoke and occasional flame, is sighted from Puteoli. Nineteen years after Paul's first view of this mountain its great eruption took place which buried Pompeii so deeply that the city, except the very tops of some of its walls, was unknown for 1700 years. When the unearthing began, this inscription was found among the ruins, "O Christian, Rejoice in the Fire." This proves not only the presence of the "brethren," as Paul calls them, but that there were christian martyrs among the little band.

When Paul and his companions left Puteoli they walked northward 33 miles till they struck, at Sinuessa, the famous Appian Way. This was the main road from Rome to the south and east. It was well paved and especially near Rome was lined with beautiful buildings and monumental tombs, whose massive ruins still excite our admiration and wonder.

After a walk of 60 miles along this road they came to the market place where the first delegation of Roman christians met them. A little further on at three taverns, or shops as we would call them, a second delegation met the travelers.

When Paul finally reached Rome, the centurion gave him in charge of the captain of the guards. This captain was called the prefect of the Pretorium. His name was Burrus. He was a liberal, broad-minded man and one of the few good statesmen of that period. Naturally the kind report of Festus and the centurion's story of the voyage would influence such a man to grant every possible privilege within the law to Paul. It was unlawful to put a Roman citizen in prison without a trial and as Paul had not yet been tried he was allowed to live apart in a rented house.

Starting Your Engine

Do you have trouble in starting your stationary engine, gas tractor, or automobile? If so here are some suggestions that may prove of value.

The heavy grade of gasoline sold on the market is responsible for much of the difficulty, in the opinion of W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college. In the summer the gasoline vaporizes readily but in the winter this process takes place so slowly, due to low temperature, that the engine will not start when cranked.

"To start the motor in cold weather," said Mr. Sanders, "prime the cylinders with a liberal amount of gasoline, and let stand for five minutes. The man who is running the engine can use this time for oiling and making minor adjustments. The gasoline will take up suf-

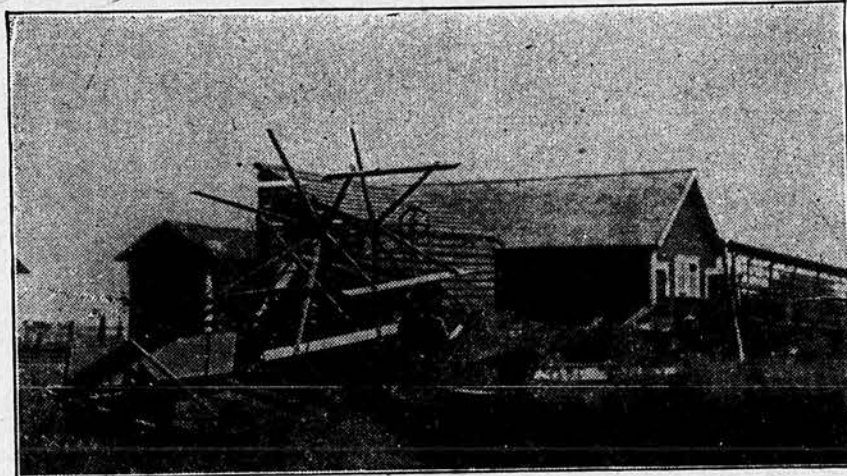


Sawing the Winter's Stove Wood With the Aid of a Six Horsepower Engine, Which Does the Work Cheaply and Efficiently.

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

High Prices for Machinery

The prices for farm machinery have reached abnormal levels. It is probable that they will be even higher before next spring. About 70 per cent of the farm



There is a Rapid Depreciation Charge on Machinery. When it is Left Like This Without Protection. Many Farmers Make This Mistake.

ficient heat, even from the cold walls of the engine, to vaporize.

"There are a number of other ways to start an engine in cold weather. It can be warmed by pouring hot water into the radiator. Hot water poured over the carburetor will cause the gasoline to vaporize before it passes into the cylinder. Ether vaporizes quickly and can be used for priming but it is expensive."

Corn in Wide Rows

There is much interest in Western Kansas in the planting of corn in wide rows. This process is in the experimental stage yet, but it has been used on some farms and on the Colby Experiment station with good results. It makes a good seedbed in the fall for wheat; indeed this is a sort of a summer fallow.

Corn or Dwarf kafir is planted thinly

machinery is built from steel, which has advanced 200 per cent and probably will go higher. The prices for all other materials used in farm machinery have advanced, and in addition there has been a great advance in the prices paid labor. These things make high prices for farm machinery necessary.

A great deal of machinery must be purchased no matter how high the price. It is probable that the demand will be larger than the supply, for the amount of steel available for the use of the farm machinery companies is so small that it is certain that the output will be much below normal. All of these things have combined to produce a situation which requires that great care should be used with the farm machinery already on the place. If it is given the care, shelter and oil needed it may be possible to reduce the amount of machinery which must be purchased during this time of high prices. Good care is needed with farm machinery to a greater extent than ever.

Stove Wood and an Engine

Life is too short to saw or cut stove wood by hand. The cost of production for stove wood can be reduced greatly by using an engine and a power saw, as has been well demonstrated on a great many Kansas farms. Portable rigs of this kind can be purchased cheaply, and they are very efficient. As a rule the engine already is available in almost every community, and if a group of farmers will co-operate in the purchase of the saw the cost will not be more than a few dollars apiece.

Excellent profits have been made by some men in sawing wood on a commercial scale. The owner of an outfit

can charge a price for this work which will give him a considerable profit and at the same time save a great deal when this cost is compared with doing the work by hand.

War Books from the Trenches

Descriptions of scenes and experiences in the battles of the great world war come usually from correspondents for newspapers most of whom are writing rumors or telling of something they imagine they saw from a hill top many miles away. At best, and naturally, the correspondents' writings can scarcely be one-quarter so valuable in accuracy, human interest, or power of description as the writings of the educated man in the trenches who survives to tell the awful tale. This is the sort of story told in "Contemptible," a thrilling book by an officer signing himself "Casualty," and in a volume entitled "On the Anzac Trail" by "Anzac," both just issued from the press of the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. Each book contains about 225 pages of absorbingly interesting reading.

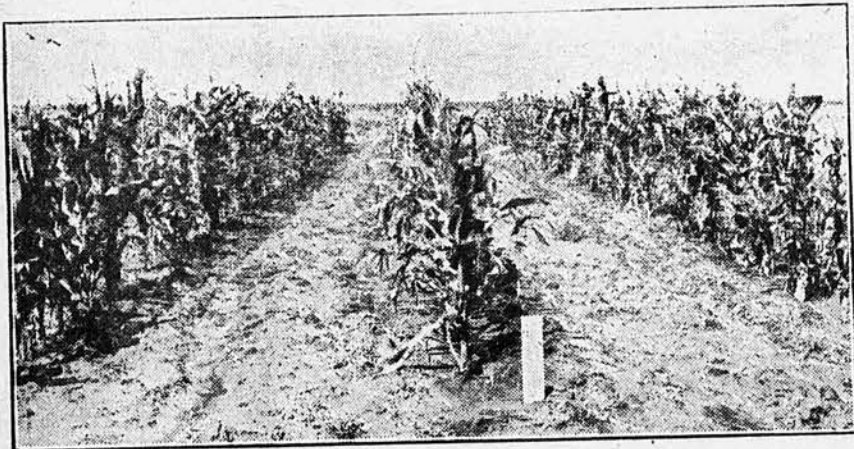
The County Fair is Popular

Agricultural fairs are becoming an important annual event in many Kansas towns. That these fairs are for the farmers rather than the fakers is evidenced by the increasing number of requests for competent judges received by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Thru the divisions of college extension and agriculture the college supplied judges for 63 fairs and festivals, this fall, many of them requiring three persons to complete the work and satisfactorily place the awards. In all 173 days were spent by college people in judging at fairs in September and the first part of October. Twenty-four of the 63 towns required women judges for domestic science and art exhibits.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

The attention of city marshals and subscribers is again called to the fact that they should be careful to whom they pay their subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are still a few dishonest solicitors in Kansas. The following district managers are alone authorized to solicit subscriptions. Do not pay subscriptions to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

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Corn Planted in Wide Rows on the Colby Experiment Station; Fields Handled in this Way Usually are in Good Condition for Wheat.

Wean the Colts Carefully

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

Colt weaning has been an easy task this year because it was begun several months in advance. The colt was used to being caught in the pasture with its mother, to being led into the barn and to standing a half or perhaps all day, when the mother was being driven, in the stall which it is to occupy permanently. It was used to eating hay and all the oats and bran it wanted. When weaning time came we traded mares temporarily with a neighbor, and the colt did not miss its mother because no new experiences were presented. As it gets older it will be used to standing with bridle and harness on so that "breaking" will present as few new experiences as possible. This takes extra work but it is time saved in the end.

As a result of having been fed since it was old enough to eat it is as fat as can be and we hope to keep it so until grass comes. The mother is not an easy keeper but the colt promises to be and can be made so by proper feeding during the first year of its life. Of course, it will not do to "rough" it the second year but its keeping qualities and size will largely be determined this winter.

So far as we can learn not a field of kaffir or cane has fully matured in this locality this year, even when planted early enough. We had an acre of each which we hoped to get into the silo but it was entirely too immature when the corn was put in. Having no corn binder we cut this by hand. Cattle are cleaning up even the stalks and the milk flow is increasing. We anticipate no better results when we begin feeding silage and the cost of putting it in the silo has been saved. Of course, this could last only during early fall and with a few milk cows. As a means of taking care of a large crop or of feeding cattle it would not do.

Early this spring we decided to try a few stands of bees. Five new hives, ten frame, were bought with 4 by 5 boxes in the supers, all frames and honey boxes fitted with foundation starter. Bees were purchased from a neighbor when they swarmed. Besides storing enough for their own use during the winter three of the hives each produced 60 pounds of marketable honey, and one hive half that amount. One produced only enough to carry the bees thru the winter. We shall increase the number of hives next year.

There are few sheep in this county. To buy a few at a reasonable price we were obliged to ship in a carload from Kansas City. A few animals have been sold to neighbors and we have 90 to care for this winter. We have the roughage and shed room.

A heifer, recently fresh, objects seriously to being milked. We tie a rope rather tightly around the body just in front of the udder and she stands as quietly as an old cow. This is worth knowing as it is more effective than tying the legs together or whipping, and much more humane.

Last spring we began dehorning our calves with caustic potash. Their heads will be as well shaped as natural polled cattle, and the operation is much less painful than cutting the horns off when they are older. Merely brush the hair aside and wet the button. The work is done when the calf is 2 to 10 days old or as soon as the button appears, and rub with the stick of potash until it begins to show red. Care must be taken not to make it bleed much as too great a sore would be made. Keep the caustic off the hands by wrapping it in paper while using.

A neighbor is complaining because his hogs eat chickens. He feeds them a

handful of ashes, a handful of copperas and a handful of tankage once a week. It was suggested that he feed 1 pound of tankage to each 6 pounds of corn and 3 pounds of shorts. A balanced ration is at once the cure and preventive of the chicken eating habit as well as the cheapest way to fatten hogs.

To Avoid Separator Fires

An automatic fire extinguisher for grain separators has been designed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Working drawings may be obtained free on application to the Office of Rural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Laundry for Farmers

A rural laundry service is needed greatly in many communities. Farming would be much more satisfactory in Kansas if this work were done by machinery. The idea is winning in some places; for example the Frank B. Smith Laundry company of Springfield, Mo., decided some months ago to give persons in small towns and rural districts the same laundry advantages enjoyed by city residents. A motor truck was bought and regular routes were established for a house to house collection and delivery at different places on scheduled days. This car travels an average of 680 miles a week, going to one point as far as 40 miles from Springfield. The driver does not go off the main road for collections but many times persons living away from the road leave bundles of laundry with friends along the route. The rural laundry route has been a



This Car Travels 680 Miles a Week to Collect and Deliver Laundry for Farm Homes near Springfield, Mo.

decided success. The car never failed to make its weekly round all thru last winter despite bad roads and stormy weather. The laundry does dyeing and dry cleaning also and is establishing a rug cleaning department. Farm patrons send in the family washing, pillows, rugs, featherbeds, blankets and clothing for dry cleaning. Doubtless laundries in many other communities could be induced to put on a rural wagon if they were assured of enough patronage to make it pay.

Trapping Wins in Kansas

BY D. E. LANTZ

The value of the raw fur production of the United States and Canada has grown enormously despite the steadily diminishing number of animals that supply the finer pelts. In 1915 trappers of North America earned by their industry probably not less than 20 million dollars, a remarkable sum when it is remembered that exports of raw furs were only about half the normal proportions. Conditions of the trapping industry have been greatly improved in recent years

by legislation protecting fur animals in much of the territory where the business is important. As with game laws, each year brings changes in the trapping regulations, and it becomes important that the rights and privileges of trappers, as well as the limitations placed on their calling, be made plain.

Two Federal Laws have a bearing on the fur industry of the United States—the Lacey Act, governing interstate commerce in game, and the tariff act of October 3, 1913. That part of the Lacey Act codified as section 242 of the Criminal Code (35 Stat., 1137) makes it unlawful to ship or transport "from any state, territory, or district of the United States, to any other state, territory, or district thereof" the bodies or parts of bodies of any wild animal or bird killed or shipped in violation of law of the state, terri-

tory, or district in which the same were killed or from which they were shipped. This makes it unlawful to ship out of any state skins or pelts illegally taken. Packages containing furs, when shipped in interstate commerce, must be plainly marked so the name and address of the shipper and the nature of the contents may be readily ascertained by inspection of the outside of the package.

The tariff act of 1913 places a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on live animals shipped into the United States. Paragraph 397 of this law places on the free list animals imported for breeding purposes by a citizen of the United States: "Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure-bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in a book of record, recognized by the Secretary of Agriculture for that breed." This act has made it impossible thus far to admit free of duty any foxes or other Canadian fur animals for propagation. Raw furs not advanced in manufacture are admitted free of duty.

Here is a summary of the state regulations in regard to trapping:

KANSAS.

Trapping—The owner or legal occupant of land may destroy fur-bearing animals protected by law when such animals are destroying poultry or damaging other property (1911, ch. 198).

Open Seasons—Muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, and civet, November 15 to March 16. No open season for beaver or otter until 1921 (1911, ch. 198).

Propagation—Permits for raising fur animals protected by law are issued by the state game warden.

Bounties—Coyote, \$1; wolf, \$5; crow and pocket gopher, 5 cents each; paid by county.

COLORADO.

Trapping—Hunting license required for trapping: fee, resident, \$1; non-resident, \$10. Beavers may not be trapped for fur at any time, but the owner of property damaged by the animals may apply to the state



A Class in Canning in the Mullinville High School. This Work is Taught by F. J. Cline, and it Has Been very Successful.

game and fish commissioner for a permit to kill them under such regulations as he may provide as to the disposition of the skins (1909, revising secs. 2753, 2759b).

Open Seasons—No close season for fur animals, except beaver.

Propagation—No legal restrictions, except as to beaver and game animals.

Bounties—None paid by state since 1895. On petition of 50 freeholders, county commissioners may levy a tax to pay a bounty on coyote, wolf, and mountain lion.

OKLAHOMA.

Trapping—No legal restrictions.

Open Seasons—No close seasons, except on bears, which may be killed or captured at any time in Comanche, Caddo, Kiowa, Major and Blaine counties (1915, ch. 253).

Propagation—The state game warden issues permits to propagate fur-bearing animals, game, and fish; cost \$2, together with fees for tagging. Licensed breeders may sell and transport animals raised in preserves under rules prescribed by the warden (1915, ch. 185).

Bounties—County commissioners are authorized to offer a bounty on Gray wolf (\$2) and coyote (\$1) (1896, S. B. 458).

Canning at Mullinville

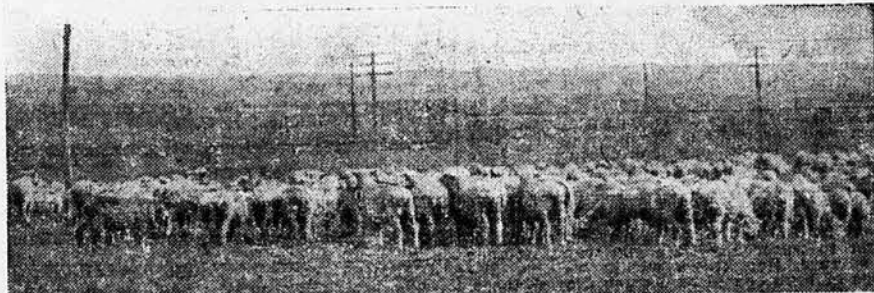
A special effort is made in teaching canning in the Mullinville High school. This work was introduced there and is taught by F. J. Cline, the superintendent, and it has been very successful. More than 20 varieties of vegetables and fruits were canned in the last season. The work is very popular with the students, and they have taken a great interest in it.

If

If wheat and corn and oats would only grow like weeds you know,
If all crows and English sparrows might to fertilizer go,
If the flies, ticks and mosquitoes could be turned into perdition,
The army worm and chinch bug be consigned to like condition,
If the Hessian fly, the gypsy-moth and all dread insect foes
Could just be buried out of sight and all turn up their toes,
If bull thistle or corn cockle or the woolly loco weed
Would every one but wilt away and never go to seed;
If hogs would get no cholera, nor cows contract T. B.,
No lice among the chickens, nor moths to harm the bee,
If the cows each day a tub of milk apiece would only yield,
And hogs grow fat on mud alone—a wallowing in the field,
And if the hens and ducks and geese could be induced to lay
An egg or two, yes every one, and never miss a day,
If 'twould only rain manure once of twice a year or so,
If fruit and vegetables grew just as they ought to grow:
With apples like the grape-fruit and berries like the plum,
Potatoes bigger than your head (and that's a going some),
With pumpkins that would need an axe to cut them from the vine—
And a derrick just to lift them; now wouldn't that be fine?
If Ford-cars could be planted in the old ten acre lot
And a bunch of road-lice breded, ready-made upon the spot,
If machinery would not break down, nor be used up by wear,
If cyclones and hot winds were only just a bit more rare,
If the sun were only not so hot in summertime, you know—
And just a little warmer in December's wind and snow;
Then we wouldn't need ambition any longer on the farm,
We'd think we were in fairy land and under some great charm,
With not a doggone thing to do but walk around, look wise,
And go to county shows to take some big unheard-of prize!
But why not make conditions so that they will be as real
As any dreamer's dream or fond agronomist's ideal?
For we can have just what we want if we go at it right—
And keep a stickin' to the job and wage a plucky fight.
And we deserve—you bet—to have the unprogressive things
If we, without a kick, put up with all their presence brings.
—Albert T. Hoffman.

Winfield, Kan.

Diseases of animals cause losses of 212 million dollars a year in the United States. Much of this loss is preventable.



A Carload of Sheep Was Purchased in Kansas City; Some of These Animals Were Sold to Farmers in Allen County to Start Farm Flocks.

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GEESSE.

WHITE CHINA GEESE. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Roxbury, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

EXTRA GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Raymond Sawyer, Hunnewell, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS. UTILITY AND fancy cockerels and pullets. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$1.50 each until Dec. 15th. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BRED WHITE LEGHORN HENS. Angeline Winslow, Moran, Kan.

COCKEREL \$2 FROM (YOUNG'S) \$20 eggs. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF COCKERELS. \$1 to \$2 each. Mrs. J. A. Witwer, Baileyville, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS \$8.50 per dozen. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

FINE ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockles. \$1.50. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.

FANCY SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cks. and cks. \$1.00 up. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. cockerels 75 cts. each. Josephine Reed, Oakhill, Kan.

283 EGG WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Pure Tom Barron stock. \$3 to \$5. Braunhurst Farms, Gridley, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each, \$10.00 doz. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

200 PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels 75 cts. each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00-15, \$5.00-100. Write A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. HENS \$10 per dozen. Cockerels 75c and \$1 each. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN HENS and May hatched pullets \$10 per dozen. Geo. E. Martin, R. No. 1, Attica, Kan.

THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, exceptionally fine, \$1.50 each. Cora Taylor, Baxter Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn pullets, yearling hens and cockerels \$1.00 each. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS bred for egg production. \$1.00 apiece. Order direct. R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. UTILITY COCKERELS from pure line bred stock, cheap if taken at once. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS \$1.00 up. Edw. Atchison, Overbrook, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, best strain, \$2.00 each. M. H. Loy, Milo, Kan.

BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. Breeding stock cheap. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS. COCKERELS, hens and pullets. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.

FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatched. Price \$1.50. C. M. Snodgrass, Rt. No. 1, Chase, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE ORPINGTONS, cockerels, early hatched. 2 to 3 dollars. Carl Schmidt, Rt. No. 2, Newton, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB BARRED ROCK cockerels \$3.00 each. D. Knevels, Natoma, Kan.

EGGS—STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. March hatched. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kansas.

FISHEL STRAIN ROCK COCKERELS. \$1 and \$2. Winners first prize. C. E. Mitchell, Murdock, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.50 each. R. B. Donham, Taimo, Kansas.

FINE LARGE BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED Rock pullets \$1. Cockerels \$2. From prize winners. Nora Hill, Cambridge, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS \$1.50 and up. I invite all my old customers back. Henry Hankey, Goessel, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER-BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pullets and hens \$2.00 to \$5.00. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

ARISTOCRAT & BRADLEY BARRED Rock cockerels. Good size, shape and barring. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan. R. D. No. 4.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. LARGE early hatched cockerels that will give satisfaction \$1.50 and up. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. SEVENTEEN years' successful breeding. Cockerels or pullets \$1.00 each. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. From prize winning stock. Farm raised. \$1.50 each before Jan. 1st. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

IVORY STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels \$1.00. White Pekin Ducks and Drakes, 75c each, if taken soon. Mrs. Alfred Vollmer, Bronson, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

THOROUGHbred COCKERELS. S. C. Reds. \$2.00 and \$2.50. J. Disberger, Dwight, Kan.

LARGE DARK ROSECOMB REDS. COCKERELS, pullets, bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS \$1.00 to \$2.00. Pullets \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mrs. J. H. Bundy, Penokee, Kan.

NOVEMBER PRICES SINGLE COMB RED cockerels \$1.50, 6 \$8.00, 12 \$15.00. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS OR PULLETS \$5.00 C. O. D. Suitable for pen use or winter shows. Baldwin Red Farm, Conway, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED CKLS. THAT ARE right in size, type, color and price. Sold on approval. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for sale. Both combs, extra nice ones. \$1.25 each. E. S. Thompson, Holt, Mo. R. No. 1.

BEAUTIFUL RICH DARK VELVET ROSE Comb Red cockerels. Bean strain. Hatched from special matings. \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancy Simmons, Route No. 3, Erie, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS BRED from my blue ribbon state show winners \$2 to \$5. Also a few Single Comb cockerels and pullets. Morris Roberts, Holington, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Prize winners, for sale cheap if sold soon. Ellen Dally, Scottsville, Kan., Route No. 1, Box 22.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 and up. I. C. Noyce, Stockton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED cockerels \$1.50. Virgie Hodson, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS AND pullets. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

CHALK WHITE WYANDOTTES. YELLOW shanks, bay eyes. High egg record. Cockerels. No pullets. Upright White Runners. First drake two eastern shows, scoring 98. Heavy layers. \$1 up. Mrs. L. J. Fulk, Winfield, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE HENS AND cks.; also pigeons, Runts Italian crosses for large squab breeding. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKE \$1.50; FAWN and White Runner drake \$1.00; S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerel \$1.00; Rhode Island Reds cockerel \$1.00. J. J. Lefebvre, Onaga, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

GUINEAS WANTED—BROILERS \$4.00. Old \$3.00 dozen. Coops loaned free. "The Copes." Topeka, Kan.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR CHICKENS, turkeys, ducks and guineas. Coops loaned free. Address Edw. E. Witchey, Topeka.

THANKSGIVING TURKEYS, GEESSE, ducks, guineas, and chickens wanted. Coops loaned and price list free. "The Copes." Topeka.

PET STOCK.

BELGIAN HARES. LUTE CARR, GARDEN City, Kan.

WANTED—WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ PUPPETS about six weeks old. J. G. Brockway, Baldwin, Kansas.

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

WANTED TO BUY. A GOOD COON, skunk and opossum hound. Must be guaranteed to deliver the goods. What have you? X—Care this paper.

SHETLAND PONIES.

CLOSING OUT MY SHETLAND PONIES. Henry Tangeman, Newton, Kan.

BEES AND HONEY.

BULK COMB HONEY. TWO FIVE-GALLON cans \$12.00. Extracted honey \$10.00. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WANTED. FOR SEED. SUDAN GRASS, Cane, Kaffir, Milo Maize, Peterita, Millet and Sweet Corn. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

PLANT THIS FALL—BUY DIRECT. SAVE agent's and middle-man's profits. Big anniversary Fruit Book Free. Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kan. Box B.

SEND SAMPLES, STATING AMOUNT YOU and your neighbors have for sale, of sweet corn, millet, Sudan, cane, kaffir and other seeds. Gunn Seed Co., Lincoln, Neb.

SUDAN GRASS AND CANE SEED WANTED.—Will buy any quantity. Send sample stating quantity you have and price wanted f. o. b. your station. Address B. Ellis, Hico, Tex.

SUDAN SEED WANTED—MUST BE PURE and free from any mixture with Johnson grass or cane. If you think your seed would suit us, send sample, state how much you have and bottom dollar that will move the seed. Will pay top price for good seed. Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED. PURE white, hulled, re-cleaned, price ten dollars per bushel F. O. B. Florence, Kansas. Fancy alfalfa seed, re-cleaned for eight dollars and forty cents per bushel, will ship by freight or express, will not ship less than sixty pounds. Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—GALLOWAY BULLS. Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS ALWAYS for sale. Lewis Gray, Protection, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL calf 8 months. Ed Deeds, Windom, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED ROAN Shorthorn bulls. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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

WANTED—ONE ANGORA BILLY GOAT. Write to Mrs. Maud Parkes, Bogue, Kan. R. No. 1, Box 4.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bulls from imported stock. Geo. Nichols, Estherville, Ia.

JERSEY BULLS, CALVES OR YEARLINGS, prices reasonable. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GLTS. SERVICEABLE age, cholera immune. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 BULL, 50 YEARLING steers, 40 calves, all registered Angus cattle. P. W. O'Toole, Banner, Kan.

TWO YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS, weight 170 lbs. each, heavy fleece, priced right. L. B. Boyd, Larned, Kansas.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE. 10 COWS, herd bull, 4 bulls coming 2 years old, all registered. J. E. Diffebaugh, Abilene, Kan.

FOR SALE. REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bulls, ready for service. Also few choice Duroc males. Address F. E. Weed, Athol, Kansas.

CHESTER, WHITE HOGS FOR SALE, boars and glts. Weaned. Also one boar and 5 sows, one year old. All registered. H. W. Buss, R. F. D. No. 2, Rantoul, Kan.

QUICK SALE—POLAND CHINAS. SIX ready to wean pigs \$35.00. Eight weaned shoats \$55. One hundred lb. boars \$15. Two herd boars. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOAR, 20 months old, an extra good one. Also some April pigs of his get, nicely belted. Price reasonable. Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS. Car load or more. Mostly springers. High-grades. Few Guernsey and Holstein calves. Will crate to express. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

LANDS.

160 A. IMP. WALLACE CO., \$2500. \$200 down, bal. at 6%. Ben Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

ANDERSON CO. FARM 200 ACRES. Improved, 2 miles town, cash or trade for Central Kansas land. G. Buss, Kincaid, Kan.

GOOD 40 A. FARM IN JEFFERSON CO., Kan., \$2,500. \$1,000 will handle it. No trade. Write F. D. Whitaker, Ozawie, Kan.

1943 ACRE IMPROVED RANCH, HODGEMAN county, Kansas, \$20 an acre. Terms. John L. Wyatt, Huntington Beach, California.

960 ACRES, NINE MILES NORTHWEST of Syracuse, Kansas. Nice smooth land. 90 acres broken. D. P. Hottin, Winfield, Kansas.

235 ACRES BOTTOM, NORTH EASTERN Kansas, two miles good town, full description first letter. Address F. care Mail and Breeze.

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

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in the valley. 160 acres, 70 acres in wheat in fine shape, 40 in alfalfa, plenty of water to water any time you want, balance in pasture, fine grove, within walking distance of high school of Garden City, Kansas. No better land nor finer location. For further particulars write or come and see. Box 373 H, Garden City, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR SALE: 90 ACRES 4 1/2 MILES WEST Point, Miss. 65 cultivated, balance pasture, 5 room house, deep well. Price \$3,250. Write A. W. Morrow, Mineral Wells, Texas.

IMPROVED 320 A. SMOOTH LAND, 28 miles from Colorado Springs, implements, horses, cows, hogs, chickens, corn, feed, all for \$4,000.00. For particulars write George Yost, Calhan, Colo.

SOMETHING GOOD—206 ACRES, WELL improved, 3 miles of Parsons, Kan., 18,000 population, at a bargain if taken soon. For particulars and price write owner, Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.

FOR SALE—620 A. STOCK FARM, 100 A. bottom, 100 good wheat upland, bal. good pasture, never failing water, good buildings. Part cash. Bal. easy grain payments. \$30 per acre. J. L. Bashor, Russell, Kan.

SMALL MISSOURI FARM, \$10 CASH AND \$5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, C-142 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR RESIDENCE property in Hutchinson, Kan., 70 acres of good second bottom all in cultivation, five miles from Coffeyville, Kan., half mile from interurban railway, cars stop opposite the land. Call on or address P. P. Sldwell, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 A. FARM, 42 A. ALFALFA, 8 timothy, about 70 that will raise corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, mostly in wheat now, good 7 room house, barn 44 by 46, 40 acres good tight, about 40 in lots, timber, grass and meadow, plenty of good water. Will sell at bargain to move at once. For particulars write H. R. Hampton, Niotaze, Kansas.

THE SOUTH FOR FARM PROFITS. WHY not look for a farm home in the South? Farm lands, for the time and money invested, pay larger profits than elsewhere. Two to four crops a year, good yields; best prices for products. Good locations in healthiest, most pleasant districts \$15 an acre up. Write for our literature and the special information you wish. M. V. Richards, Ind. and Agr. Comm., Room 36, Southern Railway, Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FARMS IN KANSAS largely sown to wheat. Box 522, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

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30-45 CATERPILLAR TRACTOR AND 8 Bottom John Deere Plow for sale. Would consider trade on larger tractor of same make. A. E. Karnes, R. F. D. No. 1, Anthony, Kansas.

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ALL MEN-WOMEN DESIRING \$35 GOVERNMENT jobs near home write immediately. Ozment 302, St. Louis.

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NO STRIKE: 8 HOUR DAY. MEN EVERYWHERE. Firemen, brakemen, baggage men, \$120. Colored porters. Experience unnecessary. 796 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

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

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS. \$80 MONTHLY. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Electric Dept. 812, Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WELL IMPROVED FARM FOR RENT; 500 acres. A. C. Krape, Garnett, Kan.

WANT TO BUY ONE CAR LOAD OF NUMBER one alfalfa hay. Louis Benson, Randolph, Mo.

The Wheat Prices Wavered

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

Wheat prices again went to new high levels last week, after which there was the most important setback since the market started on its latest great advance from around \$1.50 a bushel. The setback carried the market down about 11 cents from the top and since the break the trade has been in a highly nervous state, with wide fluctuations daily. The close was 2 to 3 cents lower than the preceding week for May delivery and down about 6 cents for December wheat.

Prices have attained a level so high that nearly all classes of the trade have become very conservative over the situation. The number of speculators who are willing to hold on for additional advances has diminished, owners of cash wheat who have been carrying it without any hedges are now disposed to seek protection in the futures market and millers are more and more disposed to take orders only for quick delivery.

The fact that the visible supply goes on increasing and is unusually large for this time of the year, and the continued liberal movement from the farms, compared with that of any year prior to the last two seasons, have caused a good many observers to wonder whether American supplies may be a good deal larger than current estimates indicate.

The surprising feature of last week's setback is that it occurred in the face of continued large buying for shipment abroad, mainly to England. America's theoretical surplus will be exhausted four or five months before another harvest and the only way to prevent a shortage of home supplies is to boost prices so high that foreigners will quit buying.

The trade, however, is beginning to believe that the American available supply is greater than the official figures indicate, and that it may be just as well to let foreigners have the surplus while they are in the humor to take it.

There are some indications that foreign demand will soon become less urgent. Broomhall makes the statement that the United Kingdom now has enough wheat on hand and afloat to supply the normal demand for seven months. Two incidents of the week that tended to modify the bullish sentiment were the purchase of 3 million bushels of Canadian wheat to go to Minneapolis, and the announcement that two ships have been chartered to carry wheat from Australia to San Francisco. Both afforded evidence of the relatively high position of United States markets, but beyond that they had little significance.

A decline of 4 to 6 cents in corn futures occurred, because of the growing belief that prices are too high on the eve of a new crop movement, considering the size of the crop and the abundance of other feeding stuffs. There was not much relaxation in the carlot markets, however. Cash prices remain around a dollar a bushel. The futures market rallied moderately from bottom prices.

A substantial increase in the new crop movement is expected and it remains to be seen whether arrivals will be large enough to break the cash market from its present extraordinary level.

Hog prices collapsed in the last three days because of heavy receipts and diminishing shipping demand. The five Western markets received nearly 450,000 hogs last week, about 45,000 more

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—POSITION ON FARM OR ranch. Share or wages. Wm. L. Blackburn, Arnold, Kan.

MAKE YOUR OWN LAUNDRY SOAP: recipe makes 25 pounds useful white soap for 50c; price 25c. V. L. Gett, Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—EQUIPPED FARM ON SHARES by experienced farm or stock man with family; can move at once. Add. Box 33, Elmo, Kan.

HEAVES CURED OR MONEY BACK. Baird's Heave Remedy is guaranteed. Write Baird Mfg. Co., Box 201, Purcell, Okla., for particulars.

GET A MYLADY PACKAGE. CONTAINS 15 beautiful postcards, 1 transfer dolly pattern, 75c coupon, all for 10c. M. L. Pollett, 346 W. 5th, Dayton, Ohio.

ROSS ROUP REMEDY DOUBLE strength. Guaranteed for roup, bowel complaint, sore head, etc. Trial package 20c postpaid. C. Ross, Kingfisher, Okla.

MANY FARMERS REALIZED \$25.00 PER acre this year from Flaxseed. Write us for full information and free booklet. Fredonia Linseed Oil Works, Fredonia, Kansas.

FLAXSEED IS A MORE PROFITABLE crop than wheat or corn. For full information and free booklet, write Fredonia Linseed Oil Works, Fredonia, Kansas.

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

than the previous week, and 168,000 more than a year ago. Other markets, especially Northern points, reported large supplies, and packers bought these and shipped to the more Southern markets at a price advantage. The market did not weaken until late Wednesday, but once started down it fell rapidly and closed 50 to 65 cents net lower than a week ago, and 70 to 75 cents under the high time Wednesday. The top price for the week, \$10.20, is the highest ever paid in November, and at the full decline of the week prices are still \$2 higher than a year ago, and \$3.50 above the November average. Packers were unable to break the market until shipping demand diminished and they were able to ship hogs from outside points into the larger packing centers.

Most of last week prices in Kansas City, except for fancy hogs, were higher than in Chicago. Liberal receipts are accounted for in the high prices for feed and the high prices for hogs, which make many farmers believe it is more profitable to market hogs at under weight than to hold and feed high priced corn.

The receipts of cattle were liberal last week the per cent of fat steers was comparatively small and prices for that kind ruled 10 to 25 cents higher. The largest advance was on the range steers, or the class that made up the bulk of the supply to killers. A large number of Colorado steers sold at \$7.25 to \$7.60, and Oklahoma and Panhandle steers \$7 to \$8.25. The short fed class was in fairly liberal supply at \$8.50 to \$9.65 and full fed steers brought \$10 to \$10.75, and four head of fancy yearlings brought \$11. Heavy steers sold up to \$10.50. Large buying of range cattle by killers indicates that they anticipate advancing prices.

"Canner" cows were offered more freely than in any previous week this year, but prices remained steady. The

In general intelligence and knowledge the American people probably lead the world. But this isn't enough to keep a democratic nation like ours in the lead or even in the forefront as a nation. To stay where we belong we have got to put a lot more pep into the public life of this country, all the way from home to Washington. To do this we have got to put a lot more pep into our citizenship and keep it there. You can't do this and be faint-hearted in your citizenship. You can't do it by saying disgustedly, "Aw, what's the use of voting?" The only way you can do it is with your vote and your influence exerted constantly right where you live. Your vote is mighty important, use it, make it count—keep voting right. Insist on the right men and right measures and keep on insisting. We are going to get wise and patriotic leadership in this country. But we are the folks who have got to get it. Nobody is going to get it for us.

better classes of cows and good heifers were in active demand, and 10 to 15 cents higher. Veal calves and bulls were quoted steady.

About 6,000 fewer stockers and feeders were sent back to the country last week than the preceding one, and close to 12,000 cattle and calves were held over in the yards today. Trade in the first two days was active, but later became dull at 10 to 15 cents lower prices for the best and 25 to 50 cents off on the medium to common kinds. Unusually large number of stock calves accumulated in the yards.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	\$4,500	69,425	67,950
Chicago	72,400	82,000	55,000
Five markets	234,000	236,325	193,650
Hogs—			
Kansas City	79,025	68,075	50,650
Chicago	220,000	216,000	126,000
Five markets	447,025	405,575	279,550
Sheep—			
Kansas City	36,000	47,550	52,100
Chicago	101,000	126,000	80,000
Five markets	254,300	280,550	217,000

Wichita broomcorn prices: Prime whisk, 10@12c; choice green hurl, 9 1/2 @10 1/2 c; medium hurl, 8 1/2 @9 1/2 c; choice self-working, 9 @10c; medium self-working, 8 1/4 @9 1/4 c; common, self-working, 8 @8 1/2 c; sound common, 8 @8 1/4 c.

High Prices for Farm Products

Prices are so high on all farm products that most farmers are having a successful year despite the fact that grain crops were not up to the usual yield. In many sections of the state hogs are sold off rather closely because of the scarcity of corn. Wheat is in fair condition.

Thomas County—Seeding is all done. Wheat is going to market at \$1.72. Corn is scarce and worth \$1 a bushel. Potatoes are shipped in at \$1.55 to \$1.85 a bushel; butterfat 34c. Wheat is in a fair condition in

most parts of the country. No corn to husk. Cattle are cheaper now than for several years. Eggs are scarce and worth 30c a dozen.—C. C. Cole, November 5.

Washington County—We are having nice fall weather. Farmers are husking corn. Lots of alfalfa seed threshed. Some wheat sown lately. Cream 35c; eggs 27c.—Mrs. Birdsey, November 3.

Decatur County—About an inch of moisture in rain and snow October 24 has put the ground in fair condition and the wheat is coming up nicely now. Wheat sowing is about completed. Acreage about normal. Corn husking has started. Wheat \$1.70; corn 90c.—G. A. Jern, November 4.

Stanton County—We still are having fine weather and the feed is all out and some stacked. Stock looks well. The grass is well cured and will make fine winter pasture if the snow stays off. There are not many fat hogs this year on account of the short grain crop.—Earl H. Dunbar, November 3.

Russell County—We have had fine weather for the last two weeks and the ground is in fair condition for wheat. Some stalks and wheat pasture. Considerable Hessian fly in the early sown wheat. Not much wheat in the farmers' hands. Wheat \$1.70; corn \$1.05; butter 30c; eggs 30c.—Mrs. Fred Claussen, November 4.

Stafford County—We are having fine weather for fall work. Early sowing is looking fine. A few scattered fields yet to sow. Corn husking has started, but it will be short as corn doesn't amount to much. It probably will make an average of 5 bushels an acre or may be a little better.—S. E. Veatch, November 4.

Leavenworth County—Corn husking is started. Several farmers report 75 bushels an acre, but their fields don't look it. Most fields look more like 15 or 20 bushels an acre and lots of it won't make that. Farmers hold on to their wheat pretty well considering the abnormal price. Hogs are the least desirable of farm stock and many farmers are shipping almost all of the best of size. Everything is high.—G. A. Jern, Marshall, November 4.

Gray County—Wheat seeding is finished and since the recent half inch rain is coming up nicely. I have some which was drilled two months ago that is just beginning to come up. There is a little wheat pasture only a few miles away. We did not have any rain until the last two or three weeks. Stock is doing well and feed is rather scarce for winter. Some are getting baled hay from the East. Wheat \$1.80; corn \$1; oats 83c.—A. E. Alexander, November 4.

Doniphan County—Apple picking is about finished. The quality is good and the price held up well. This county shipped about 1,000 cars. Corn husking has started and it yields from 25 to 60 bushels an acre. A good rain October 24 helped the wheat. Wheat acreage smaller than usual. A good many light hogs going to market. Some wheat is going to market at \$1.75 a bushel.—C. Culp, Jr., November 4.

Pawnee County—We are having unusually fine fall weather. We had some moisture last week and wheat is fully up to the average for this time of year. There will be about the usual number of cattle wintered on silage and wheat pasture. Hogs are scarce and high. Car shortage still continues. Wheat \$1.75; corn \$1; oats 60c. Alfalfa is being threshed and is making from 2 to 4 bushels an acre.—C. E. Chesterman, November 4.

Sumner County—The late rains have benefited the wheat wonderfully. The late wheat is coming up and looks fine. Quite a number of the farmers are pasturing their kaffir and the stock is doing fine on it. Wheat \$1.75; oats 62c; new corn 75c; old corn 95c; butterfat 36c; eggs 30c; butter 30c; potatoes \$2.00; flour \$4.50 a cwt.—E. L. Stocking, November 4.

A Big Show of Livestock

Big plans have been made for the International Live Stock Exposition, December 2 to 9, at Chicago. This show has not been held in the last two seasons, and it seems likely that the attendance and exhibits this year will be much above normal. It is probable that the attendance will be especially heavy from Kansas. The educational value of the show will be greater than usual.

Here are the superintendents:

Cattle—Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; I. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill.

Sheep—Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.

Swine—A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Charles Kurtze, Indianapolis, Ind.

Horses—R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill.; Col. J. S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill.

Light Horses—Robert A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J.

Carcasses—C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

Carloads—James Brown, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Martin, Gotham, Wis.; E. H. Ingwersen, Chicago, Ill.

Students' Judging Contest—J. H. Sheperd, Agricultural college, N. D.

Motor Industry Growing

Just by way of comparison, here are some figures on the automobile industry. In 1889 the production of cars was 3,700, with a value of 4 1/4 million dollars. In 1903 the production was 11,000 and value \$12,650,000. In 1915 there were 892,618 motor vehicles sold, with a valuation of \$691,778,950. In the years 1907 to 1908 sales of cars almost doubled—from 44,000 to 85,000, and from then to 1912 the annual sales were a million cars, which this year is likely to exceed by 200,000. One statistician figures that on the basis that any person with an income of \$1,200 can own a car, there is market for automobiles to the number of 5 million.

A large acreage of sorghums will be planted in Kansas in 1917. There is more interest than ever in crops that will resist dry weather.

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

FOR SOUTHERN KANSAS land information write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

160 A. IMPROVED, half cultivated, mile to town, \$5,000. Fred A. Reed, Salina, Kan.

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

THREE SNAPS—100 a. at \$60; 80 a. at \$70; 180 a. at \$35. Imp. Decker & Booth Valley Falls, Kan.

320 A. GOVE CO. LAND, all level; 200 a. broke, 160 a. in wheat. Price \$15 per a. Terms. C. E. Hand, Grinnell, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

80 ACRES 3 miles town. All good land. 30 acres clover, 6 room house, fair barn. Price \$85 per acre, \$1500.00 cash, rest long time. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

880 A. 10 mi. town, 440 cultivated; spring water. 80 a. alfalfa land. \$25 per acre. \$5,000 cash, bal. terms to suit. Well improved; some rough land. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. 1000 acres watered by springs, improved, and located close to town on Santa Fe Ry. in Barber county, Kansas. This is fine and dandy and priced right. \$15,000 will buy it and terms can be had on half. Z. E. Ikerd, Kiowa, Kan.

WHEAT selling \$1.50 a bu. Have 480 acres, all best of land, mile and half out. 300 in wheat, 1/4 with sale, small imp., good water, only \$25.00 an acre. \$5,000.00 cash handles it. Other bargains in wheat land. Highly improved 80 acres, Riley Co., Kansas, snap price. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

NESS COUNTY. 6 quarters to sell on "Wheat plan"—80% tillable; good, rich, level wheat land. 240 a. in cult., 3 mi. Ness City, 6 mi. Ransom. Might sell a section without the half, \$21 a. Terms, \$500 per quarter down, bal. all payable from crop, including 6% int. C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRES. 4 1/2 miles railroad station, good community, 6 room house, fair barn, silo, 20 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat, 20 acres blue grass pasture, remainder cultivation, watered by well and cistern. Owner wishes to sell before January 1st. Write for full particulars, price and location. Do it now. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

40 ACRES. highly imp. 24 cult., bal. tame grass. Water in house. \$100 an a. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kan.

160 ACRES of land 1/2 mile of Scott City, Kan. \$40 per acre. Absolutely smooth; must sell in the next 20 days. Bartlett & Harris, Scott City, Kansas.

320 A. WHEAT FARM for sale at a bargain. Non-resident's land. He don't know that we raise enough wheat on 100 acres to pay for a 1/4 section every year at this price. G. W. Meyer, Hoxie, Kansas.

160 A. WELL IMPROVED; near the El Dorado Oil fields, Butler Co., Kan. All good smooth farm land; never-failing water; fine neighborhood. Must be sold; write for description, price, terms, etc. M. E. Smeltz, Alta Vista, Kan.

312 A. 185 cult., 107 pasture, 20 timber; modern improvements. Water in house, barn and corral. Hydraulic ram from spring. 20 a. alfalfa; elevator. \$70 a. Reasonable terms. 80 a., 40 a. alfalfa, bal. meadow and pasture. Abundance water. \$7,000. J. B. Fields, Alma, 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 LAKE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER, Wellington, Kan.

FOR SALE. Good 1/2 sec. of land 1 1/2 mi. Sylvia, Kan. 240 a. in cult., 90 a. in pasture; sandy loam soil; 100 a. sowed to wheat this fall. Large house and barn, between \$4,000 and \$5,000 worth of improvements on place. Farm located in one of best farming communities in the State. A good bargain. Price \$18,000. Terms. E. G. Howell, Sylvia, Kan.

A SLENDID CHASE COUNTY ALFALFA FARM.

One of the best 840-acre Cottonwood Valley farms in Chase county. On Santa Fe railroad and New Santa Fe Trail, 2 miles from good town, 500 acres in cultivation, 450 acres of it best bottom alfalfa land. 175 acres now in alfalfa, balance good bluestem pasture well watered. Two sets of improvements. Price \$60,000, with good terms. No trade on this. Cowley-Hays & Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

330 ACRE SHEEP FARM for sale, including 100 head of pure bred registered Hampshire ewes, 2 rams, one three-year-old, imported by Cooper & Nephews and one yearling bred by same firm. Also a full line of good machinery necessary to run place. Good improvements, all fenced and cross fenced sheep tight, stone posts. 165 acres bottom land, limestone soil; best in the world for alfalfa and corn. 40 acres in alfalfa, 65 acres in wheat; 1/2 to 50 with the place delivered in town. Balance ground for spring crops. 6 mi. to town; daily mail route; 40 rods to school; phone in house. Price per acre \$50. Perpetual running water and plenty of good hard wood timber for posts, shelter and fire wood. New stone basement barn. If interested write to E. S. Talliaferro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

NESS CO. WHEAT LAND

Write for free list and county map. Land, \$20 to \$30 a. G. F. Lohnes, Ness City, Kan.

247-Acre Stock Farm Bargain

Nearly all bottom and alfalfa land; 110 a. cult., 40 a. pasture, 80 a. meadow; 5 room house, basement, barn 32x72, large hay mow. Abundance water. A snap. Worth \$75, price \$50. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

GOVE COUNTY

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

J. E. Smith, Grainfield, Kan.

ADJOINING WICHITA

10 a. well imp. 1/2 in alfalfa. Best of garden land; across the street from Jones Automobile factory tract. Prices so low it will surprise you. Write for land list. WRIGHT & EDMISTER, 415 Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$100

Montgomery Co., Kan., good loam soil; 60 a. cult., 20 past., good bldgs., only \$100 cash, \$500 Mch. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

"LAND, YES"

We sell it in Seward County. Finest quality, \$15.00 per acre. Ask for list. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

CHASE CO. STOCK RANCHES

640 a. improved, 2 1/2 miles railroad, 100 a. cult., 50 a. alfalfa, \$40 per a. Send for list. Stock ranches in best county in Kansas. Also alfalfa farms. J. E. Bocook, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

ROOKS CO. FARM

160 acres with good 5 room frame house, good barn 30x36, cow stable, cattle shed, 2 chicken houses, corn crib, hog sheds, well with windmill. Buildings in first class condition. 65 acres in cult., 60 a. more tillable land; 85 acres fenced for pasture, bal. used as hay land. School house on farm. Price \$40 per acre; will give good terms. A. L. Graham, Real Estate Dealer, Stockton, Kan.

WISCONSIN

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

MONTANA

320 ACRE Montana Homesteads. Circular free. Homesteaders Information Bureau, 328, Boulder, Mont.

FOR SALE:—Wheat land and ranches in Montana. Cheap. Write for lists. L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

3 flats, rental \$7,000. Leslie Land Co., 315 Ridge Bldg., K. C., Mo.

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

TRADES EVERYWHERE. Large list free. Reeve & Staats, Emporia, Kansas.

BOOK 500 FARMS to trade. All over U. S. Graham Brothers, El Dorado, Kan.

OKAZKS OF MO. farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

WHATEVER you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY for sale or exchange write us. Real Estate Salesman Company, Department 4, Lincoln, Nebraska.

IMP. 160. 2 miles of Howard, over 1/4 cult., to exchange for small farm of 40 acres. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.

Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.

160 A. good farm land, about half in meadow and pasture, no rock; lays well; improved; 3 miles from town. Anderson Co., Kan. Will exchange for general merchandise. Price \$12,000; inc. \$3500. Wilson & Kessel Land Co., Colony, Kan.

MISSOURI

BARGAINS in 40, 80 and larger tracts; good terms. M. D. Mosler, Cabool, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 acre farm, \$850. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

120 A. IMP. Missouri land, \$1400. Exchanges made. D. Carlisle, Willow Springs, Mo.

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

FOR SALE: Small Missouri farms \$10 to \$15 per acre; terms to suit. Write for information. G. A. Long, Williamsville, Mo.

80 A. IMPROVED. 3 mi. town; 35 cult.; plenty water. \$1,500, one-half cash. John W. Goff, Willow Springs, Missouri.

BIG BARGAIN: 80 acres poultry and dairy farm, 60 cultivation, small house and barn. \$1600. \$500 down, balance on time. J. A. Wheeler, 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 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

FOR SALE:—Good farm of 480 acres, two miles from Lamar, Mo. Two good houses and two good barns, one house six rooms and one of four rooms. Houses and barns in good repair. No waste land. Price \$65.00 per acre. Now rented but can give immediate possession. Address Antrim Lumber Company, St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARMS.

Write for descriptive price list. Farms will prove profitable and satisfactory. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Box 7, Fulton, Mo.

POLK CO. MO. FARMS Write for new list. Ideal climate, pure water, rich soil, fine grass, short feeding long crop season, price and terms to suit. HARRY T. WEST REALTY CO., BOLIVAR, MO.

For Sale 5150 Acres

Finest farm and stock ranch in Ripley County, Missouri, close to railroad and county seat; splendid improvements, living water; plenty good farm land, balance fine pasture. Price \$15.00 per acre. Will accept one-third of price in good farm land clear, or clear income property.—\$5.00 per acre cash, or short-time notes secured; balance can be carried back on the farm for 5 years—6 per cent. Address Guy F. Shields, 921 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

COLORADO

BUY DIRECT, dry farm, 160 or 320. Such lands have produced in 1916, \$40 to \$60 an acre, beans. Write Dr. F. M. Cooper, P. O. Bk., Colorado Springs, Colo.

CHEAPEST choice half section RELINQUISHMENTS in Colorado, farm and ranch properties. Write for bargain list. Terral Land Company, Springfield, Colo.

BIG IMMIGRATION to Sterling, Ill. and Snyder, Colo. Want farmers, investors; need hotel, bank, garage, etc. Irrigated farms, rainbelt lands, town property. Cheap, easy terms, close estate. H. B. Davis, Sterling, Colo.

FOUND—320 ACRE HOMESTEAD

in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; no sand hills. Price \$300, filling fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

FARM LOANS

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

ARKANSAS

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

IMPROVED FARMS \$10 an acre and up. Stroud & Benedict, Green Forest, Ark.

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

70 A. 50 CULT., fair improvements, 6 mi. R. R. town. Loving, Heber Springs, Ark.

IF INTERESTED in fine farm or timber land in Northeast Arkansas, write or see F. M. Messer, Hoxie, Arkansas.

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

70 A. WELL IMP.; all in cult. Will exchange for income property worth \$1500; price \$3,000. C. Harbert, Green Forest, Ark.

180 ACRES. 2 miles from R. R. 60 a. cultivation, Well improved; well, springs. \$1200. Terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

80 ACRES. 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 mi. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms. \$10 a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

160 A. 7 miles from Waldron, county seat. 50 a. in cult.; 4 room house, good new barn. Orchard, meadow, plenty timber and water; good schools and churches. \$1,600, half cash, balance 1. 2 and 3 years at 7%. Frank Bates, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

FOR SALE: 350 acres rich land, 307 acres in corn and cotton. On public road; town and station half mile. 10 tenant houses; wire fences. Good water. No overflow. A 10% investment. Price \$13,500; 1/2 cash, balance 4 years at 6%. Southern Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.

760 ACRES. virgin timber.....\$11,400

395 a., 3 sets improvements.....\$4,000

160 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$4,000

160 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$3,500

80 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$1,500

80 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$250

Heber Springs Development Co., Box 176, Heber Springs, Ark.

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE.

Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

PERRY COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

A farming district with golden opportunities; IMPROVED FARMS, rich level land, no rock, no overflow; soil that will produce wonderful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover, and alfalfa at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 an acre; good terms. Fine crops this season. Come, join a live community.

CHAFIN-COLVIN LAND CO., Perry, Ark.

OKLAHOMA

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

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

SEE THIS. 160 a. 1 mi. out; 70 plowed, 90 pasture. Spring creek; light improvements. Beautiful building site. Price \$3,000. 39 years on \$1,900, at 5%. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

30 A., 1/4 MI. CITY LIMITS McAlester, city 15,000. 1/4 mi. street car. 10 a. fine bottom land in cult. No overflow. Bal. pasture. Fine for vegetables and poultry. Bought Gov't sale which accounts for price. \$45.00 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., 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.

TEXAS

SOUTHWEST TEXAS IRRIGATED FARMS

You can buy direct from owner best irrigated land in America. Produces the year round alfalfa, Bermuda onions, winter produce, all staple feed and forage crops. Mild climate and long growing season make best hog and dairy country known. Abundant water cheap to apply. Easy terms to real farmers. Don't want speculators. State your financial ability and farming experience and will advise you frankly if you can operate an irrigated farm to advantage. J. G. Fowler, Fowlerton, Texas.

TEXAS

ALFALFA, hogs, corn, dairying, on irrigated farms. Northwest Texas. No floods, no droughts. Good climate, good schools, good roads, good water, good soil, good markets, good neighbors. Easy terms. Write to me about this land. Stevens A. Coldren, 601-4 Gloyd Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS.

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES.

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

Mammoth Jacks, Registered Percheron Stallions, mares and fillies. 75 head to select from. AL. E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANS.

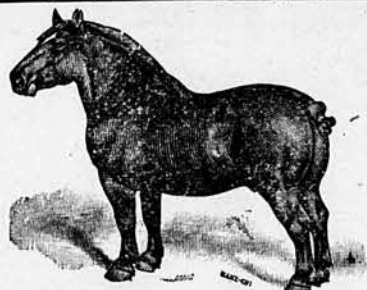
Pioneer Stud Farm

Established 1870

50 Registered Stallions and Mares

If you are in the market for a good Percheron stallion or mare now is the time. We can show you more bone, size, action and conformation than you will see elsewhere. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & SON
Salina Kansas



Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions—Percherons, Belgians, Shires. 75 HEAD NOW IN OUR BARN.

Our 1916 show record at the Nebraska and Kansas state fairs, Lincoln, Topeka and Hutchinson—37 first prizes, 14 senior and junior championships and 10 grand championships; 17 second prizes, 12 third prizes. And all of these were won in the face of strong competition. We have paid particular attention to quality, size, action, feet and legs. The imported horses direct from the Aveline stud reached our barns late in April. They are all outstanding horses. We invite the most careful inspection. Our prices, terms and guarantee will suit you.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

O. I. C. HOGS For sale—Yearling boar, Spring and Summer pigs, bred gilts and tried sows. Priced to sell. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

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

Greiner's Heavy Boned O. I. C. Choice bred fall gilts, spring boars and gilts, descendants of champions, grand champions and blue ribbon winners. Special prices on fall pigs at weaning age. Write for circular, photos and prices. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

Silver Leaf O. I. C. Boars Cholera immune spring boars that are real herd leaders. They are of the best breeding and from mature stock of great size. Priced cheap for quick sale. A few August pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. A. CARY, MOUND VALLEY, KANSAS

Kansas Herd Chester Whites I offer 40 extra choice spring boars and gilts, nothing better. Also 47 fall pigs, either sex, in pairs and trios. Bargains! Farmer's prices for the best to be had. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

50 Chester White Boars Early farrow, big and white. Plenty of real herd boars among them. Best of breeding. Buyer must be satisfied or no sale. Also gilts and younger pigs. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, (Saline Co.), NEBR.

CHESTER WHITES 40 March and April boars at a bargain. 100 fall pigs of August and September farrow, \$5 each, both sexes, not akin; pedigree with each pig. If you want the best, write quick. WM. BARTLETT, PIERCE, NEB.

FEHNER'S HERD OF O. I. C's. 100 head of selected spring pigs. Every one immune and shipped on 10 days approval. Don't buy before convinced of a square deal. Registered free in either O. I. C. or C. W. Ass'n. All ages for sale. Henry F. Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

Murry Offers White Boars Prize winning blood and good individuals. We ship only the best. Also fall and spring gilts. Sow sale Feb. 15.

40 Spring Boars CHAS. H. MURRY, Friend, Neb.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Combination Sales.

Dec. 11-16—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Nov. 15—Harris Bros., Great Bend, Kan.
Dec. 14—J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kan.
Feb. 9—Breeders' combination sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 22—M. H. Roller & Son and Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 14—R. E. Violett, Altoona, Kan.
Nov. 15—H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Neb.
Nov. 22—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan.
Nov. 23—The Chase Farm, Pawnee City, Neb.

Dec. 12—J. B. Branson, Route 1, Lincoln, Neb.

Feb. 21—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Sales Manager, 4110 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 14—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 10—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Nov. 19—D. O. Wilson, Winfield, Kan.
Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

Nov. 23—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
Dec. 6—Lock Brothers, Pawnee City, Neb.
Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

Dec. 23—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 10—W. P. Kuehn, Red Cloud, Neb.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 16—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 27—J. B. Roberts, Pierce, Neb.
Feb. 6—Frazier Brothers, Waco, Neb. Sale at Utica, Neb.

Feb. 6—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 7—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Feb. 9—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.

Feb. 20—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 23—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Feb. 23—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.; sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Feb. 28—John Naitman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.
Jan. 31—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Natchall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.
Feb. 1—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan.
Feb. 3—Dave Boselger, Cortland, Neb.

Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan., has at present one of the leading Red Polled herds of cattle in Kansas. Mr. Poulton is making attractive prices on a few good young bulls and will sell, to reduce his herd, 10 or 12 females. Here is a chance for the man who wants good Red Polled cows and heifers. Write or call, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Park Salter's Shorthorns.

Park E. Salter, Augusta, Kan., has made rapid advancement in the breeding of Shorthorns. Only a few years ago he was breeding plain bred Shorthorns but of late years he has studied hard and used his money to back his judgment. Last year he bought the great breeding bull Rosewood Dale, by Avondale and out of the noted cow, Rosewood 92d, for \$2,500. On the good females in Mr. Salter's herd this bull has made a wonderful showing. This positive knowledge that blood will tell prompted him to buy right at 40 head of richly bred pure Scotch cows and heifers from the best herds of the country and last week at Chicago, he topped the Carpenter & Ross sale of imported Shorthorns by buying Bampton Corporal, by Hoar Frost, a splendid young bull, for \$2,600 to cross on the daughters of Rosewood Dale. At present Mr. Salter is making attractive prices on young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped and cows and heifers safe in calf to his great herd bulls. These cows are both Scotch and Scotch topped; others plain bred but priced so both farmer and breeder



Percherons — Belgians — Shires

30 heavy 3 and 4 year registered Percheron stallions. 68 rugged 2 year olds. 41 yearlings. Can spare 25 registered mares from my herd. 24 registered Belgian stallions. 11 registered Shire stallions. Sires and dams brought over from France, Belgium and England. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Near Kansas City.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

HIGH CLASS DUROCS Spring boars by our herd boars, also Elk Col., by Perfect Col. Grand champion Ill. State Fair. 2 extra good fall boars. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

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

DUROC GILTS FOR PIG CLUB BOYS Fine April gilts of Col. Wonder breeding at attractive prices. Also fall yearling boars, spring boars and fall pigs. OSCAR T. YORK, VINLAND, KANSAS.

Immune Duroc Boars Herd headed by farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Ks.

15 DUROC-JERSEY BOARS Good Spring boars, Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding. Also a herd boar two years old, his sire by King the Col. dam by Crimson Wonder 3rd. Price \$100.

ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

SCHWAB'S IMMUNE DUROCS 50 BOARS Fall and Summer yearlings and spring boars, the blood of Fals Col. and Eddy K. 4th. Attractive prices. We ship on approval to everybody. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

King the Col. Breeding Booking orders for pigs at weaning time sired by a splendid son of this great sire. Either sex. Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

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

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Spring boars and one fall yearling boar for sale. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

GUARANTEED DUROC BOARS Duroc boars with size, bone and stretch; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

Trumbo's Duroc Boars 20 big, husky spring boars shipped on approval. Immured by double treatment. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

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

Private Sale, Boars and Gilts 20 Duroc Jersey boars, March farrow and 15 gilts same age. Priced to sell. Also a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Address A. E. Slisco, Topeka, Kan., Phone (3026 Wakarusa)

DUROC BOARS AND GILTS by five different sires, are on the bargain counter. Pairs not related—herd, boar and herd sow prospects. Also plenty for the farmer and stockman. 49 boars and 62 sows shipped the past 8 months. Write J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MO.

BALDWIN DUROCS

CAPPER PIG CLUB

"More and Better Swine for Kansas Farms."

102 Boy Members. 102 Purebred Sows. 102 Counties Represented.

Gilts and Spring Boars

Registered or Eligible, for Sale

Some of the best blood lines in America represented in this offering. The Capper Pig Club has five breed associations. Describe what you desire to purchase and write to breed club secretary for names of breeders who have stock for sale.

BREED CLUB SECRETARIES:

Poland Chinas (including Spotted), Virgil Knox, South Haven, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys, Elmer Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Hampshires, Ray Jones, Sylvia, Kan.

Chester White and O. I. C., Louis Kahle, Alta Vista, Kan.

Berkshires, Gilbert Arthur, Hartford, Kan.

Encourage the pig club boys by purchasing breeding stock.

For information about the Capper Pig Club address

JOHN F. CASE, Contest Mgr., Capper Pig Club, Topeka, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Country Gentleman 132541 Last chance to get boars sired by this great boar. Also some good ones by Gold Medal 170251. We are keeping his gilts and offer him for sale. Everything immune and farmer's prices. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

GOETHE'S DUROC-JERSEYS Private Sale: 20 spring boars, 35 spring gilts. 50 fall pigs. Crimson Wonder Again, Model Top and Valley Chief breeding. T. E. GOETHE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed immune. No public sales. Fair private sale. Spring boars and gilts open or will breed to order for spring farrow. Pairs or trios not related. September pigs weaned November 1st.

D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kans.

Jones Sells on Approval This means just what it says. 20 March boars that are outstanding good ones. 30 gilts same age sold open or bred to your order to either of my splendid young herd boars, sons of Orion Cherry King and Illustrators 2nd. These boars and gilts shipped on approval.

W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan. (Write for private sale catalog just out.)

Duroc-Jerseys BREEDING, SIZE AND QUALITY

Boars and gilts by Crimson Orion King 195345, A King the Col. 148369, Fals Col. Jr. 64379a, Golden Model Again 155043, Ohio Kant Be Bent 69077, Crimson Good Enuff 108341. Gilts may be bred to our great herd boars, Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustrators, Valley's King the Col.

LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

Duroc Boars on Approval 25 big spring boars at farmer's prices. Shipped on approval. Well grown, splendid individuals and up to date breeding.

A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

MARCH DUROC-JERSEY BOARS 20 March boars, brothers to the gilts reserved for our annual bred sow sale in February. A variety of breeding unexcelled in the West. Individual merit with breeding. Close prices to move them quickly.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kansas (Marshall County)

Home of Fancy Pal BRED SOW SALE FEB. 7 at Sabetha, Kans.

Some choice April boars, big, stretchy fellows, at farmer's prices. Write at once for bargains in boars.

F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Open gilts \$20, or for \$30 will keep and breed to "Graduate Prince", our new herd boar, that has won as many State Fair prizes and sired as many prize winners as any boar in the state. Weight 960. Call and see him. Service boars \$25. Some extra choice baby boars at \$12.50, sired by "Model Top Again", a prize winner at both the Kan. State fairs last year. Order now \$100 takes the pick of our baby Shorthorn bulls.

R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
FOR SALE One big type Poland China sow; pedigree. **IRA D. MULLINAX, DELPHOS, KANS.**

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

BIG APRIL BOARS BY YOUNG AMAZON
Smooth, heavy bone; also fall pigs by half ton boars. Beauties at bed rock prices. **W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kan.**

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

BIG, STRETCHY BOARS
Immune, ready for service. Gilts, bred or open to your order; satisfaction guaranteed. Write to save money. All stock immune. **W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.**

Spotted Polands
10 spring boars and two Nov. boars for sale at farmers prices. Also five Hereford bulls from 8 to 15 months old. All stock registered. **C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kansas**

N. M. Bailor & Son, Polands
Spring boars for sale. Big, growthy kind and priced reasonable. Also pigs at weaning time. Write at once. **N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, KANSAS**

I Ship On Approval
Best of big type breeding Poland China boar and gilts no relation; also a fine lot of summer and fall pigs at farmer's prices. Immune and guaranteed every way. **ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI**

BABY PIC BARGAINS
I have 75 pigs, sired by King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr., just weaned, will sell at bargain prices. Pedigree with each pig. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS**

BAZANT'S SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Largest Herd in the West.
125 pigs just weaned and ready to ship on approval. Pairs. Trios not related. 12 yearling sows bred to your order. Pedigree with each pig. I can certainly please you. **R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KANSAS**

NO BETTER GROWS
Big type. Herd Boars and Sows. Can furnish one or fifty. Write your wants or inspect the herd.
L. C. WALBRIDGE RUSSELL, KANSAS

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

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS
Home of more prize winners than any herd in the West, headed by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr.; large, roomy, prolific sows. Am pricing the grand champion boar Robidoux; also special prices on fall and spring boars. A number of herd headers among them priced for quick sale.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

SPOTTED POLANDS
Private Sale
20 March and April Boars. Also 20 gilts, same age, for sale, bred or open. Pedigrees with each pig. Special prices.
R. H. McCUNE, LONGFORD, KAN., (Clay County)

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

DOUBLE IMMUNE POLAND BOARS

50 Big March Boars
Sired by Blue Valley, Blue Valley A Wonder and Blue Valley Tim. Largely out of Blue Valley and Blue Valley A Wonder dams. They are the kind that improve the breed. Write for prices and full descriptions.
Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

can afford to buy. Write him today, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze. Parties met by appointment at Wichita. Phone, Market 3765, Wichita.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.
BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is changing his copy this week and is offering 75 Poland China pigs just weaned at bargain prices. They are by his two great boars, King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr., and out of his famous big sows. Write him and let him price them to you. They are certainly a great lot of youngsters. He will furnish pedigree with each pig and can sell them in pairs and trios not related.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., breeds big boned Spotted Poland Chinas and they are certainly the big litter kind. He has a wide variety of breeding as he has bought liberally from the good herds of several states. He has for immediate sale some choice spring boars and a lot of fine pigs just weaned. If you want Spotted Poland Chinas that have the size and that are the big litter kind write him at once. Pedigrees furnished with each pig.—Advertisement.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan., offers bargains in Jersey bulls. Not because they are not worth more money but he has others coming on and is a little heavy on bulls at this time. There is nothing better in breeding and individual merit in the West than is to be found in the Linscott herd. Write for illustrated circular which is sent free. He also offers Berkshire pigs that have just been weaned, shipped in light crates in pairs, trios or single at very attractive prices. Write at once.—Advertisement.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., is starting his Duroc Jersey advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering 25 big, well grown, well bred boars for sale at farmer's prices. They are by Orion Advanced, Buddy Climax and Freed's Amos Col. He will also sell a few choice gilts of the same age and breeding. Mr. Turinsky has been a good buyer and his herd is one of the best in the state. He is willing to price these boars low in order to move them. You will get good treatment and a mighty good boar if you give him your order. Look up his advertisement.—Advertisement.

Thompson Brothers, Marysville, Kan., will soon start an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which they will offer at private sale about a dozen Jacks that are certainly attractive propositions to the man wanting a Jack that will prove a money maker. They will offer young Jacks and mature Jacks and some Jennets. Thompson Brothers are Marshall county's well known stockmen, having at one time been engaged in the Poland China hog business. They are men whose reputation for square dealing and a thorough knowledge of their business is the very best. Write them any time for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

Gallup's Shorthorn Bulls.
In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze A. H. Gallup, Blue Rapids, Kan., is starting an advertisement in which he is offering 10 March Shorthorn bulls sired by Defiant, by Crusader, by Bampton Knight and bred by Tomson Brothers, Dover, Kan. The Gallup herd of Shorthorn cattle was founded over 30 years ago by George Gallup, the father of the young man who is now carrying on the business. The 10 young bulls offered in their advertisement this week are exceptionally choice. They are reds and roans and are indeed a topsy lot of young bulls with a line of breeding back of them that is very popular. Write at once for prices and description.—Advertisement.

Bazant's Spotted Polands.
R. J. Bazant, Naroka, Kan., (Republic county) is the home of the largest herd of registered Spotted Poland Chinas in the West. At present there are over 400 head in the herd. He is starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering 125 pigs just weaned which will be shipped anywhere in light crates and at attractive prices. He can ship them in pairs or trios or a single pig to suit purchaser. The writer visited the herd recently and it is one of the best anywhere. The average litter was nine pigs and they are big, robust fellows and will be sure to thrive in your hands. Also 12 yearling sows are offered open or bred to your order. Write at once.—Advertisement.

Howell Brothers' Duroc Boars.
Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., (Marshall county) are among the best known breeders of Duroc Jerseys in the West. This season they raised over 100 spring pigs and most of them of March farrow. The choice gilts from this crop are being reserved for their annual bred sow sale in February and the boars have been culled to 20 big fine March fellows that are now offered for private sale at farmer's prices. They want to move them as quickly as possible and for the next 30 days will make close prices on them. The breeding is as good as will be found in any herd in the West and the big 600 and 700 pound sows in this herd trace directly to many of the most noted sires in several states. They are mostly by Queen's Climax, by Royal Climax, the noted show boar. Also some by Gold Nugget, by the champion, Otey's Dream. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them at once for close prices on real herd headers.—Advertisement.

Engle's Annual Holstein Sale.
E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan., are advertising their draft Holstein cattle sale. They are selling 40 choice cows and heifers drawn from their two herds numbering over 170 head. All have been tuberculin tested and are a very desirable lot of high grade cows and heifers. Both herds are members of the pioneer cow testing association of Dickinson county. The Engles are pioneers in this line and have probably been in the business longer than anyone else in the county. They are good business men and know the dairy business from the top to the bottom and likewise the value of good Holsteins and have nothing to do with anything else. They have raised and developed practically everything in this offering and know

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

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

Original Big Spotted Polands
Spring boars and gilts for sale. Booking orders for fall pigs, pairs and trios not related.
Address **ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.**

Blough's Big Polands
Private Sale at Farmers Prices
Extra good March boars sired by Big Mack and out of 550 and 700 pound dams. Get my private sale prices before you buy.
John M. Blough Bushong, Kan.

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

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. **R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS**

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

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

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

SHEEP.
REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS
Yearlings and two, square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. **Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.
JACKS AND SADDLE HORSES All ages. M. B. Guthrie, Box A, Mexico, Mo.

FOR SALE OR WOULD TRADE for other Livestock. **Percheron Stallion, Jack and 6 Jennets** **A. AIKINS, Valley Falls, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

BLUE VALLEY BREEDING FARM
20 Years Breeding Herefords. 100 breeding cows.
For Sale: 12 bulls ready for service in the spring. Seven extra choice spring heifers at \$85 each. Two March bull calves that are herd bull prospects. Spring Poland China boars (two fall yearling boars) eligible to record. 100 big boned, farm raised Barred Rock cockerels.
FRED COTTRELL, Irving, Kansas (Marshall County)

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

For Quick Sale 12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Big type and good all over. Farmers prices. **C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.**

20 Poland China Boars The Giant by Big Ben. Strictly good ones at fair prices. Write at once. Can ship over Rock Island or Burlington. **J. F. FOLEY, Oronoque, Kan.**

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

POLANDS PRIVATE SALE No public sale but the tops of 30 Spring boars and gilts and choice brood sows with litters. Farmers prices. **PETER LUFT, Almena, Kan.**

SHORTHORNS 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victorious King. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. **N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.**

Dispersion Sale, November 22
13 Mammoth Black Jacks and Jennets. Imported Belgian stallion, Voltigeur 7537 (\$1820); 6 years old, weight 1900 lbs.
13 brood mares and mules, some cattle.
4 Jacks 3 to 6 years, 14½ to 15½ standard, 8 to 9 inch cannon bone. (Bring your tape line). Prompt servers and sure.
Monster, 3 years old, black, light points; prompt and sure. Will make 1200 pound herd Jack.
W. J. STRONG, MORAN, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS
9 Jennets, 6 months to 6 years old, 6 safe in foal to good Jacks. 2 of them bred to W. D. Gottle, 1200 pound herd Jack.
13 mares and mules, mostly coming three years. Moran is 100 mi. South of Kansas City, 12 miles east of Iola and 30 miles west of Fort Scott on the M. K. & T. and Mo. Pac.
15 passenger trains daily. Send for catalog. Farm 1½ mi. N. of Moran.

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

HEREFORD FARM
Our Herefords prove profitable in the hands of their purchasers. Best of breeding and individual merit.
T. A. Wallace Barnes, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.
Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

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

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

Red Polled Cows and Heifers
For quick sale I am offering 30 cows and heifers, either sired by, or bred to Crema, by the 18 times champion Crema. Cows \$100. Heifers \$85.
ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

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

FANCY BRED JERSEY BULLS
Four bulls from eight to 24 months old. Some choice young females. Ask for prices and descriptions.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Linscott Jerseys
Kansas' First Register of Merit Herd. Private sale at Farmer's Prices. Bulls different ages. Inspection of herd desired. Write for illustrated descriptive list.
R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

The All-Around Jersey
is the farmer's cow. She's his friend and pride—the beautiful, gentle, ever-paying milk machine that lifts the mortgage, builds up the fertility of the farm, and puts the whole business on a sound, paying, permanent basis. She adapts herself to all climates and all feeds and does not need fancy care. She matures early and lives long. And she's so sleek, clean cut and handsome, as to be the family pet and pride. She produces well and sells well. Learn about her in our fine, free book, "About Jersey Cattle." Write for it now.
THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
355 West 234 St., N.Y. City

MULE FOOT HOGS.

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs all ages, priced to sell. 80 Big-Type sows, bred to champion boars. Catalog free. C. M. THOMPSON, LETTS, IND.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

CEDAR WILD POLLED DURHAMS AND SHORTHORNS

for sale. Cedar Wild Knight, a two-year-old Shorthorn bull that will look well at the head of a purebred herd. Also some Polled and Shorthorn bull calves. J. S. BAXTER & SONS, Clay Center, Kan.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.
Polled Durham and Shorthorns for Sale
100 Registered

Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

Scotch and Scotch Tops

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

Village Knight 398231

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

WM. WALES & YOUNG, Osborne, Kansas

SALTER'S SHORTHORNS

12 young bulls 6 to 12 months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. One three year old herd header, by Prince Pavana. These young bulls are by such sires as Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, Silver Hampton and Master of the Dales; also cows and heifers. Scotch, Scotch topped and plain bred in calf to our great herd bulls, but priced so both farmer and breeder can afford to buy. Parties also met at Wichita. Phone, Market 3705. Address,

PARK E. SALTER, AUGUSTA, KANSAS

GALLUP Shorthorn Bulls

Herd Established 30 Years.
10 March bull calves sired by Defendant 42680 by Crusader by Barmpton Knight. Red and Roans. As good as the best. Address

A. H. GALLUP, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

Cedarlawn Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale: The two year old herd bull, Mystic Victor, by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight. A valuable tried bull sold guaranteed in every way. Young bulls from six to ten months old. Address

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Shorthorns-Private Sale

Herd Established 25 Years.
25 cows and heifers bred to Scottish Buck by Scottish Gloster. 3 yearling bulls and 10 bulls younger.

Scottish Buck is a ton bull five years old that is a proven sire of merit. We are keeping all of his heifers and three of his sisters and offer him for sale.

This is a reduction sale because of a shortage of feed and pasture. Everything offered is very desirable. Address

H. C. WILLIAMS & SON, Sylvan Grove, Kansas (Lincoln county)

Scotch and Scotch Tops**A Choice Lot of Spring Bulls (Reds and Roans)**

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe.

Write me your wants. Address,

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE KANSAS

Thirty Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Eight to 10 months old. Half of them Double Standard. A choice lot of youngsters of choice breeding, size and quality. Address

V. A. PLYMAT, Barnard, Kan.

(Mitchell county)

their value. This is their regular annual sale and nothing but first class cattle will be put in this sale. It is a high class offering clear thru and if you want the kind that there is no question about being money makers be at this sale. Write for the catalog which is ready to mail now.—Advertisement.

Big Combination Jack Sale.

M. H. Roller & Son, of Circleville, Kan., and Bruce Saunders of Holton, Kan., have claimed February 22, as the date of their big combination sale in which they will offer 45 jacks and jennets. M. H. Roller has engaged in the jack breeding business for 37 years at Circleville and is well and favorably known. Bruce Saunders who is a nephew of U. G. Saunders of Lexington, Ky., is also well known as a jack breeder. Both are reliable firms and not speculators and this sale is without question the most important jack and jennet sale ever held in Northern Kansas. Both are putting in the best jacks on their farms. John L. Jr., the well known Roller grand champion at Topeka in 1914-15, and Bruce Saunders' 1916 champion, Deacon, will be included. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in plenty of time and the catalogs will be out and ready to mail so that all may have an opportunity to know just what is offered in this great Kansas jack sale.—Advertisement.

Offers Herd Bull.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., changes his advertisement in the Shorthorn section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze this week and is offering for sale the herd bull, Mystic Victor, got by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight, and bred by Tomson Brothers of Dover, Kan. This bull is a 2-year-old, and a straight Scotch of the best breeding. He is a good individual, solid red with a beautiful coat. He is a bull of real merit. Mr. Amcoats has recently purchased a great young bull from C. A. Saunders of Manila, Ia., for which he paid \$1,000. This calf is now 8 months old, was sired by the 36 times champion, Cumberland Type, and weighs at the present time 1000 pounds. He is just what Mr. Amcoats has been looking for. He does not need two herd bulls and for that reason offers Mystic Victor for sale. He is also offering some younger bulls from 6 to 10 months old. He has sold all the heifers and cows he desires to sell but if you need a really valuable sire he will be pleased to hear from you in reference to the bull he is offering. He will be sold fully guaranteed.—Advertisement.

Fred Cottrell's Livestock.

Fred Cottrell, Irving, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. "Blue Valley Breeding Farm" consists of 800 acres and is located in Marshall county, 2 miles from Irving, and has been the home of registered Hereford cattle for over 20 years. At present there are 100 breeding cows in the herd which is likely the largest number in any herd in Marshall county which is noted for its good herds of Hereford cattle. Good bulls have always been used and the herd has grown in individual merit as well as in numbers. On this farm is very likely the largest barn in the state which will house 200 cattle conveniently and more than enough feed and grain to care for them. Mr. Cottrell offers 12 bull calves ready for service in the spring. Also a bargain in seven choice spring heifers at \$85 each. Also registered Poland China boars of spring farrow and two that are fall yearlings. One hundred big farm raised Barred Rock cockerels are offered. You can't do better than write Mr. Cottrell as he makes reasonable prices on all of his stock. Write him at once.—Advertisement.

Tomson Brothers' Shorthorn Calf Sale.

It is doubtful if in the long list of successful cattle breeders there are any who have worked more consistently than Tomson Brothers of Kansas for the improvement of the Shorthorn breed. They have been singularly successful in establishing a type, the result of the most careful selection of blood lines and individuals. Wherever the Tomson cattle are known the type is recognized. For more than a dozen years the Tomson Shorthorns were prominent winners in the leading shows, but they have their chief pride in the fact that they have produced cattle that have met with the favor and patronage of practical farmers, breeders and feeders who sought the type that would prove the safest investment for them. It is a matter of common knowledge that this type has been established in the Tomson herd and that their cattle in the hands of their purchasers have, with scarcely an exception, been liberal profit-makers. It is a remarkable array of fashionable pedigrees that appear in the catalog of their annual calf sale and it is a decidedly superior lot of calves and yearlings that have been included in the sale. The entire show herd, excepting only the great young bull and champion winner, Village Marshal, will be offered, and the heifers of breeding age are bred to Village Marshal. The 16 heifers and five bulls by Maxwellton Rosedale, one of the great breeding sons of Avondale, will not fall of appreciation. Ten heifers and four bulls by Prince Valentine 4th show a wealth of flesh and spread of forerib that is exceptional. Four heifers and one bull by Dale's Cumberland, the splendid breeding son of Cumberland's Last, out of an Avondale dam, offer a most attractive investment. Three show daughters of Crusader, a great breeding son of Barmpton Knight, have a collection of show winnings to their credit. In view of the uniform high merit of the offering thruout and the similar richness of the pedigrees, individual comment is omitted. But it should not be overlooked that this sale offers an unusual opportunity to obtain breeding stock of a high order of merit and a number of show things that, if intelligently carried on, will be factors in the 1917 shows. Any man who is in need of a top Shorthorn bull should not fail to take advantage of the 10 good ones this sale contains. A Lavender by Prince Valentine and an Augusta by Maxwellton Rosedale, both roans, are of a very high order. Few sales anywhere contain their equal. Five reds of serviceable ages and of the best Scotch families, by these two sires, cannot fail to suit the man who is in quest of a high class red bull. Two senior calves, both roans, by Maxwellton Rosedale have a number of prizes to their credit. One is a Clara, the other a Mayflower and are worthy of the company they keep. Note the announcement in this issue.—Advertisement.

High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

At Auction at the farm four miles west of Abilene and about the same distance east of Solomon on the Golden Belt Highway.

Wednesday, November 22, 1916



Kodak snapshot of a few of the 170 Holsteins from which this offering was drawn. 50 per cent our own raising.

This is a draft sale drawn from our two herds and will consist of 10 three year old heifers in milk with first calves, 10 four year old cows with butter records between three and four hundred pounds annually, 15 cows with an annual production of more than 400 pounds, and also a number of two year old heifers bred to freshen in a few months. Everything Tuberculin tested. Each cow dropped a living calf at last freshening date. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, J. G. Engle, E. L. Hoffman. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

High Grade Holstein Dispersion

Lone Star Dairy Farm, Mulvane, Kan.,

Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1916

90 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Three Bulls

20 head now in milk, 30 head in calf to registered bulls. 40 Holstein yearling and heifer calves.

Three registered bulls good enough to head good herds.

These cows are the large rugged Holstein type with good udders and teats and from a long line of registered sires and are practical dairy cattle and will be sold with every defect, if any, made known sale day. We expect to disperse all our grades for the purpose of going strictly into the pure bred Holstein business. Parties from a distance met and conveyed to and from farm. Write today for full particulars. Address

JERRY HOWARD, MULVANE, KANSAS AUCTIONEERS: RICHARDS BROS.

50-Head Holsteins at Auction-50

We offer these at sale, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916

They are excellent type carrying fifteen-sixteenths or over Holstein blood. Consignment consists largely of cows and heifers, fresh and to freshen soon. 8 pure bred bulls—4 of serviceable age. **THE CHASE FARM, (4 mi. S.) PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA** Cols. L. W. Leonard & Sons, Auctioneers.

Dispersion Sale of Entire Shorthorn Herd

A Dispersion Sale of our entire herd of Registered, Non-Registered and High Grade Shorthorn Cattle will be held at the

Strong City Stock Yards

Thursday, November 16, 1916

Beginning at 10:00 O'clock

This offering will consist of 104 head of stock as follows: 40 head of cows; 9 head of two-year-old heifers; 20 head of yearling heifers; 34 head of calves twelve of which will be bull calves, large enough for spring service; also the roan herd bull, Martha's Chief, No. 283433.

James Robertson & Son,

On Main Line of A.T. & S.F. Railroad

Strong City, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Breeder of registered Red Polled cattle, Percheron horses and Poland China hogs. **Halleron & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kas.**

RED POLLED cows and heifers, bred or open, also two May bull calves. **I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.**

MORRISON'S RED POLLS
Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. **Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale: 3 Registered Guernsey Bulls
Glenwood breeding; 6, 10 and 16 months old. Write for description and photos. **John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kas.**

GUERNSEY PURE BRED BULLS

ALSO A FEW FEMALES. BREED UP YOUR HERD.
High class individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List.
HELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20 each. Express prepaid. **BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

Registered Bull Calves
for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also a few cows. **HIGHBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

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

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
A.R.O. bull calves always for sale; just now a few cows to make the herd. **H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.**

HOLSTEINS I still have a few choice young Holstein cows for sale. Some milking and some will calve in November. Herd bull Colantha Beryl 168304, a grandson of Colantha 4th's Johanna, a world's record cow.
F. B. CAMPBELL, FULTON, KANSAS

15 High Grade Cows ALL MILKING.
priced to move at once, to make room for registered cows.
COE'S DAIRY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS
A choice bunch of high grade 2 and 3 year old heifers coming fresh. Also a few young cows and one well bred registered bull, old enough for light service.
IRA ROMIG, STA. B., TOPEKA, KANSAS



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt

Sunflower Herd of Holsteins
Bulls of serviceable ages from 29 lb. sires, bull calves by 30 lb. sires and A. R. O. dams. Cows and heifers due this fall by 29 and 33 lb. sires. All good stuff, tuberculin tested. **F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Northview Herd Holsteins
For Sale: Five young bulls, seven to 18 months old. A big bargain in a three-year-old herd bull. Also a few cows and heifers to freshen this fall.
LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS.

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

Two Bulls of Serviceable Age
one a grand son of Hengerveld King, the other a son of Sir Johanna Fayne. Priced very reasonable. Pictures and description on application. **Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kas.**

Registered Holstein Bulls
One 9-months-old bull by Canary Butter Boy King and out of a 20 lb. dam. Others younger. Write for further information and prices. **Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan.**

Holstein Bull

of grand champion breeding. Sire, Sir Juliana Grace DeKol; dam, Johanna Lilly; both grand champions at the Oklahoma State Free fair, at Muskogee in 1916. A beautiful individual, mostly white. Write for photograph and price. A bargain.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEIN FARM
Robinson & Shultz
INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS



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

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

C. Lionberger, one of Nebraska's successful Poland China breeders, asks us to announce that his regular annual bred sow sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Humboldt on February 20. He says this year's offering will be the best he has ever had. Mr. Lionberger breeds the big type and his stock always does well in new hands.—Advertisement.

Pawnee City, Neb., Holstein Sale.

The Chase Farm, located south of Pawnee City, Neb., announces a Holstein cattle sale to be held at the farm Thursday, November 23. The offering, 50 head, will consist of high grade cows and heifers and eight purebred bulls, a part of them old enough for service. Remember this sale date and if desirous of more information write the parties making sale and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Frank Rist Made Good Sale.

One of the best conducted sales of the season was held in the sale pavilion at Humboldt, Neb., November 2. Frank J. Rist holding his regular annual sale of registered Poland Chinas on the above date. The offering was in first class selling condition and from the breeder's standpoint was just right. The sale had been well advertised locally and in both Kansas and Nebraska. Everything was in readiness and the fine bright day matched the high quality of the offering. The 39 boars sold for \$1,337, average \$34.25. Five sows with litters brought \$226, average \$45.20. The entire offering sold for \$1,563, an average of \$35.50. Fifty-six dollars was the top price paid. Among the principal buyers were H. H. Myers, Dubois, Neb.; E. L. Bowers, Verdun, Neb.; W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.; A. J. Nelson, Table Rock, Neb.; E. W. Ryan, Falls City, Neb.; Geo. Marshall, Pawnee City, Neb.; Will Fienke, Syracuse, Neb.; Jesse Moritz, Stella, Neb.; Fred Lukinbell, John Rist, W. H. Harshbarger and others all of Humboldt. Col. Herman Ernst did the selling in a highly satisfactory manner.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Harry Givens, breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs, Jersey cattle and White Leghorn chickens, has changed his location and is now close to Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Givens's ad will appear soon. Please keep this change in mind.—Advertisement.

Dean's February Sale.

Clarence Dean, of Mastodon Poland China fame, will hold a bred sow sale February 23. The offering is one of the best bred in the Missouri valley. Fully one-half of the gilts are sired by Big Bone Model, a son of the National Swine Show grand champion, Long Big Bone. All of these and most of the sows and gilts will be bred to an outstanding son of Big Timm. Mr. Dean's address is Weston, Mo., but on account of better railroad facilities the sale will be held in Dearborn.—Advertisement.

Big Dispersion Sale.

W. G. Strong of Moran is advertising a dispersion sale in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The offering is principally jack stock but some mares and mules and an imported Belgian stallion will be included. More than 25 years ago Mr. Strong's father laid the foundation for this herd, bringing from Kentucky a jack that cost him \$1,000. Eight years ago, as administrator for his father's estate, Mr. Strong closed out the entire herd, buying three of the best jennets. The present offering is the produce of two of these jennets in eight years. Note the ad in this issue and write Mr. Strong for any information you may want concerning the offering.—Advertisement.

Good Teaching, He Says

No institution in the United States has better equipment for teaching engineering than the Kansas State Agricultural college, according to Calvin W. Rice of New York, secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers who has just visited the state's big college.

"The cleanliness about the work shops is something to be commended," said Mr. Rice. "The psychology of cleanliness directly affects workmanship. You have the proper atmosphere to do as high grade of work as is done anywhere in the United States."

Hampshire Sheep Sale

At Last Chance Restaurant
1 mile West of EMPORIA, KAN.
Wednesday, Nov. 15

600—HEAD—600

Full blood Black Face Hampshire sheep, consisting of 400 breeding ewes; 100 ewe lambs, 100 ram lambs, and 4 registered herd rams, from 1 to 4 years old. Part of these ewes are imported and registered, ages from 1 to 5 years; but the majority are 2 and 3 years old, and will begin lambing the 15th of February and in March.

These sheep will be sold in lots of 10, 15 and 20; or in lots to suit purchasers.

CROUSE & LEE, Emporia, Kan.
Auctioneers, Wood & Crouch.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

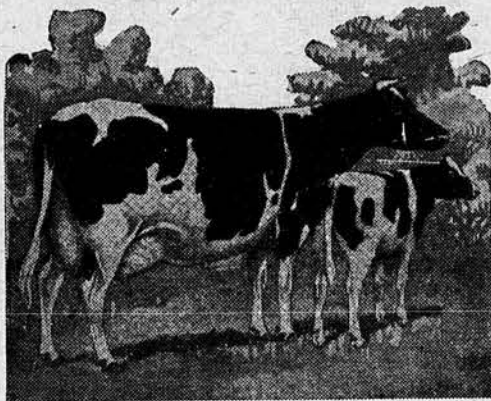
HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1916 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

200 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade

3 Cows and a Registered Bull \$325



We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

100 cows and heifers that will freshen in 30 to 40 days, all bred to A.R.O. bulls. We have others to freshen on up to March. We have A.R.O. bulls from calves up to three year olds. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

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

BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas



HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS

I have for sale a very choice lot of springing cows, heifers and bred heifers.

They were personally selected from the very best dairy herds of the east.

In selecting them special attention was given to size, color, markings and milk production. I do not think you can find anywhere a larger or better herd to make your selection from than you will find here; all are

BRED TO PURE BRED BULLS

of the very best families. I also have some good registered bulls for sale. If you want Holsteins, and will come to see my herd you can find what you want and at very reasonable prices. Write, phone or wire.

J. C. ROBISON, Box A, TOWANDA, KANSAS



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

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

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



W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS



THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member? Write **W. H. MOTT, SEC'Y., HERINGTON, KANSAS**

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN SALE

Altoona, Kansas, November 14

40 Head of Registered and High Grade Cattle—40 BULLS

Tritomia Sir Skylark De Kol (179762)—Johanna Segis Gerben De Kol.—Segis Mercedes Johanna De Kol.—Segis Sundrie De Kol. Lord Segis Johanna De Kol. and a bull calf. Balance offered.

Cows—Heifers—Calves

E. R. Violet & Sons, Owners

Altoona, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, J. W. Sheets. W. H. Mott, Mgr.

Two Good Shorthorn Sales

Tomson Bros. Shorthorn Calf Sale

We Announce Our Annual Calf Sale to Occur

Wednesday, Nov. 22nd



A FEW OF THE HEIFERS CONSIGNED TO THE SALE. TAKE SPECIAL NOTE OF THE TYPE.

At Our Breeding Farm at Wakarusa, Kansas

For a number of years we have been working definitely toward the plan of holding annual calf sales in which to dispose of our yearly calf crop. By careful selection we have assembled in our breeding herd the blood lines that are held in highest favor at the present day. We have worked steadily to establish a type and are gratified that our herds today are regarded by those who are in position to rate them intelligently, as among the leading breeding herds in the country, considered both from the standpoint of pedigree and individual merit. We invite Shorthorn breeders everywhere to visit our farm and draw their own conclusions. We have consigned to this sale **34 heifers and 10 bulls**, the choice of our 1915 and 1916 calves, including our **ENTIRE SHOW HERD** excepting only the champion **Village Marshal**. A representative of each family of similar class and value as those listed for the sale is being retained in the herd. The offering includes representatives of the Augusta, Mayflower, Marigold, Clara, Mysie, Fancy, Lavender, Victoria, Nonpareil, Clipper, Bloom and other fashionable strains.

There are **16 heifers and 5 bulls** by **Maxwalton Rosedale**, out of the same dam as **Pride of Albion**, twice grand champion at the American Royal and full-brother to the champion **Whitehall Rosedale** and **Maxwalton Pride**, sire of the grand champion female at the recent Royal; **10 heifers and 4 bulls** by **Prince Valentine 4th**, a repeated show winner and one of the good sires of the breed; **4 heifers and 1 bull** by **Dale's Cumberland**, by the International champion **Cumberland's Last** and out of a dam by **Avondale**; **4 heifers** by **Crusader**, one of the best breeding sons of **Barmpton Knight**, three of them members of our show herd.

A number of the heifers are bred to **Village Marshal**.

Write for the Catalog. Address, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze,

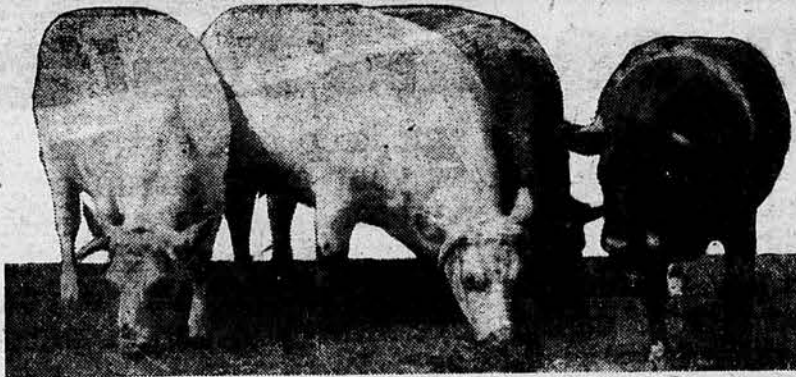
Tomson Bros.
Carbondale or Dover, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS: Jones, Reppert and Brady.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns at Auction

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

Watonga, Okla., Thurs., Nov. 23



BRED AND RAISED BY LOOKABAUGH.

40 Head 10 Bulls, every one a herd header. 40 Head 30 Cows and Heifers, safe in calf

to **Fair Acre's Sultan** whose get was undefeated in 1914; **Avondale's Choice**, whose get was outstanding and undefeated this season and **Watonga Searchlight** who needs no introduction to the breeders of the Southwest.

Included will be a part of my this summer's importation from Scotland, also the sensational **Isabella**, grand champion over all beef breeds at the Nebraska State Fair, 1914, also the grand show and producing cow, **Charming Rose 3d**.

Avern's Dale, by **Violet Searchlight**, and out of **Maxwalton Avern 2nd**, the mother of **Pleasant Dale 3rd**, the bull calf that sold in our last sale for \$1250.

Ruberta's Prince, by **Ruberta's Goods**, and out of **Lavender Beauty 7th**. **Pleasant Jealousy 2nd**, a junior yearling heifer by **Watonga Searchlight**, and out of **Pleasant Jealousy** by **Shinestone Albino**. Second dam, **Maxwalton Jealousy** by **Avondale**, 3rd dam **Sultan's Jealousy** by **Whitehall Sultan**.

Pleasant Jealousy 4th, by **Avondale's Choice** and out of **Maxwalton Jealousy** by **Avondale**, 2nd dam, **Sultan's Jealousy** by **Avondale**.

Princess Violet 4th, by **Watonga Searchlight** and out of **Princess Violet**, the mother of **Violet Searchlight**. She was first in junior calf class at the Southwest American Livestock Show at Oklahoma City in 1916, and first in class every time shown this season. She sells safe in calf to **Fair Acre's Sultan**.

Princess Violet 3rd, by **Lavender Lord**, by **Avondale** and out of **Princess Violet**, the mother of **Violet Searchlight**. You can see this heifer in the above picture. **Type's Goods**, a Campbell Ury by **Cumberland's Type**, out of **Eunice**, by **Gloster's Marshall**, by **White Hall Marshall**, by **White Hall Sultan**.

Cumberland's Queen 3rd, by **White Sultan** by **White Hall Sultan** and out of **Cumberland's Queen 2nd**, by **Cumberland's Last**. A Dutchess of **Gloster** heifer safe in calf to **Fair Acre's Sultan**.

Avondale's Miss, by **Avondale's Choice** and out of **Royal Miss** of the Lancaster family. **Dutchess of Gloster M**, by **Fair Acre's Gloster**, and out of the noted **Dutchess** of **Gloster** family.

Gloster's Goods, by **Ruberta's Goods**, and out of **Hake's Gloster**, showing heavy in calf to **Fair Acre's Sultan**.

Violet's Miss, by **Belle's Searchlight**, who was 2nd at the World's Fair at San Francisco in 1915, and out of **Lord's Violet**, my undefeated show heifer, undefeated in class in 1914.

Pleasant Valley Maid, an undefeated junior calf in this season's shows, by **Avondale's Choice** and out of **Village Maid 3rd**, three crosses from **Imp. Village Blossom**, bred by **A Cruickshank**.

Secret Lady, by **Monarque Cumberland** and out of **Sunflower 16th**.

Pine Grove Butterfly 2nd, by **Morning Joy**, and out of **Imp. Pine Grove Butterfly**, by **Scottish Prince**, bred by **Wm. Duthie**.

10 BULLS EVERYONE A HERD HEADER—EVERYONE A MARVEL OF SMOOTHNESS AND CHARACTER

Avern's Dale, by **Violet Searchlight**, and out of **Maxwalton Avern 2nd**, the mother of **Pleasant Dale 3rd**, the bull calf that sold in our last sale for \$1250.

Ruberta's Prince, by **Ruberta's Goods** and out of **Lavender Beauty 7th**, thought by some judges to be as good a calf as **Pleasant Dale Choice**.

Meadow Lawn Choice, an extra good young son of **Avondale's Choice** and out of **Meadowlawn Clipper** of the **Victoria** tribe.

Golden Lady's Choice, a red junior yearling by **Avondale's Choice** and out of **Golden Lady**.

Pleasant Avondale 2nd, a beautiful roan, by **Pleasant Avondale**, and out of **Pleasant Julia** out of **Imp. Julia**.

Avondale Villager, a senior yearling by **Augustine**, by **Imp. Villager**, and out of **Wellington Amanda**, 9th by **Double Dale**, by **Avondale**. He is one of our this year's show herd with several firsts to his credit.

Avon's Star, by **Marr's Avon**, first prize aged bull at the Iowa State Fair in 1916, and sire of the first prize senior calf at the same fair. He is out of **Roan Buttercup**, out of **Imp. Strowan Buttercup**. He is a junior calf and is entered in the futurity, and is an outstanding prospect.

Double Dale 2nd, by **Dale's Magnet**, by **Double Dale**, by **Avondale** and out of **Maxwalton Rosewood**. His dam, **Wellington Amanda 11th** of the noted **Acanthus** family is also by **Double Dale**.

This entire offering was selected with the view of making money for the purchaser, and making customers for our regular annual sales. They are the best values ever offered in the Southwest, and stand out as my best efforts.

Write for a beautiful illustrated catalog containing actual pictures and descriptions of most of the animals in this sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh
Watonga, Oklahoma

FIELDMAN: A. B. Hunter.
AUCTIONEERS: Jones, Herriff, Hurt and Odell.

Bellogs Bros.' Shorthorn Sale will occur at Maryville, Missouri, Tuesday, November 21. Tomson Bros.' Sale at Wakarusa, Kan., Wednesday, November 22 and H. C. Lookabaugh's Shorthorn sale at Watonga, Oklahoma, Thursday, November 23. Special train and Pullman service has been provided for, after the Bellogs' sale.

\$2 Brings You This Big LIFE-TIME GUARANTEED NEW BUTTERFLY Cream Separator

On 30 Days' Trial At Our Risk

Then if pleased you can keep it and pay only a little each month out of your extra cream profits until the machine is paid for. In this way the separator itself will earn its own cost—and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all. If you do not need a large capacity machine you can obtain a smaller one on payments as low as

Only \$2 a Month
No Interest to Pay—No Extras

The prices we quote include everything. You have no extras to pay—no interest. You buy direct from the manufacturer and save nearly half. We give **30 days' trial** on your own farm. During this time if you don't find the New Butterfly the lightest running, easiest cleaning and best all around separator on the market (regardless of price), you don't need to keep it. Just send it back at our expense and we will refund what you paid, including all freight charges both ways.

Used on More Than 75,000 Farms



Over 75,000 New Butterfly Cream Separators are now in use. No doubt some of them right in your own neighborhood. We have been advertising in this paper for years—the publishers know us and know we do just as we agree. Read these letters from just a few of thousands of satisfied owners:

Seven Years Old—Runs Like New

"The Butterfly Separator we purchased of you about seven years ago is still doing fine work. I recently took it apart and cleaned the gears with coal oil. Now it runs like a new machine and works as well as ever."
H. S. Stonebraker,
Kokomo, Indiana.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Runs It

"We would not do without our Butterfly Separator or exchange it for all the other machines we have seen. Our little girl, 12 years old, runs it like a clock!"
Mrs. P. E. Rude, Ashland, Wis.

Made \$61.39 More from Same Cows

"We made \$78.61 worth of butter before we had the machine and in the same length of time we made with the Butterfly Separator \$140.00 worth of butter from the same number of cows."
Thos. S. Kermosky,
Point Aux Pins, Mich.

Lighter Running and Easier to Clean

"We don't see how we got along without the New Butterfly as long as we did. It runs lighter, is easier washed and kept clean than the higher priced machines in this neighborhood."
R. E. Morrison,
Ollie, Mont.



Top of
Milk
Tank
Is
Only
38 In.
From
the
Floor

Skimming
Device
Made of
Aluminum
One-piece
Easily
Cleaned

**NEW BUTTERFLY
CREAM SEPARATORS**

are the only ones having the patented one-piece aluminum skimming device, very easy to clean. Light-running vertical shafts, frictionless pivot, ball-bearings bathed in oil; low-down, self-draining milk tank; closed drip-proof and dust-proof bottom. Simplest and most sanitary machine on the market. Send for Catalog Folder.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.,
2177 Marshall Blvd., Chicago

Gentlemen:—Without obligation on my part, please mail me your **free** Catalog Folder and full particulars regarding your special easy payment offer on the New Butterfly Cream Separator.

I keep.....cows.

Name

P.O.....

State.....R.F.D.....

**Fill Out Coupon
and MAIL TODAY**

Why not get one of these big labor-saving, money-making machines while you have the opportunity to do so on this liberal self-earning plan? Let us send you our big new illustrated Catalog Folder showing all the machines we make and quoting lowest factory prices and easy payment terms. We will also mail you a book of letters from owners telling how the New Butterfly is helping them to make as high as \$100 a year extra profit from their cows. Sending coupon does not obligate you in any way. Write today.

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