

Forty-Eight Pages

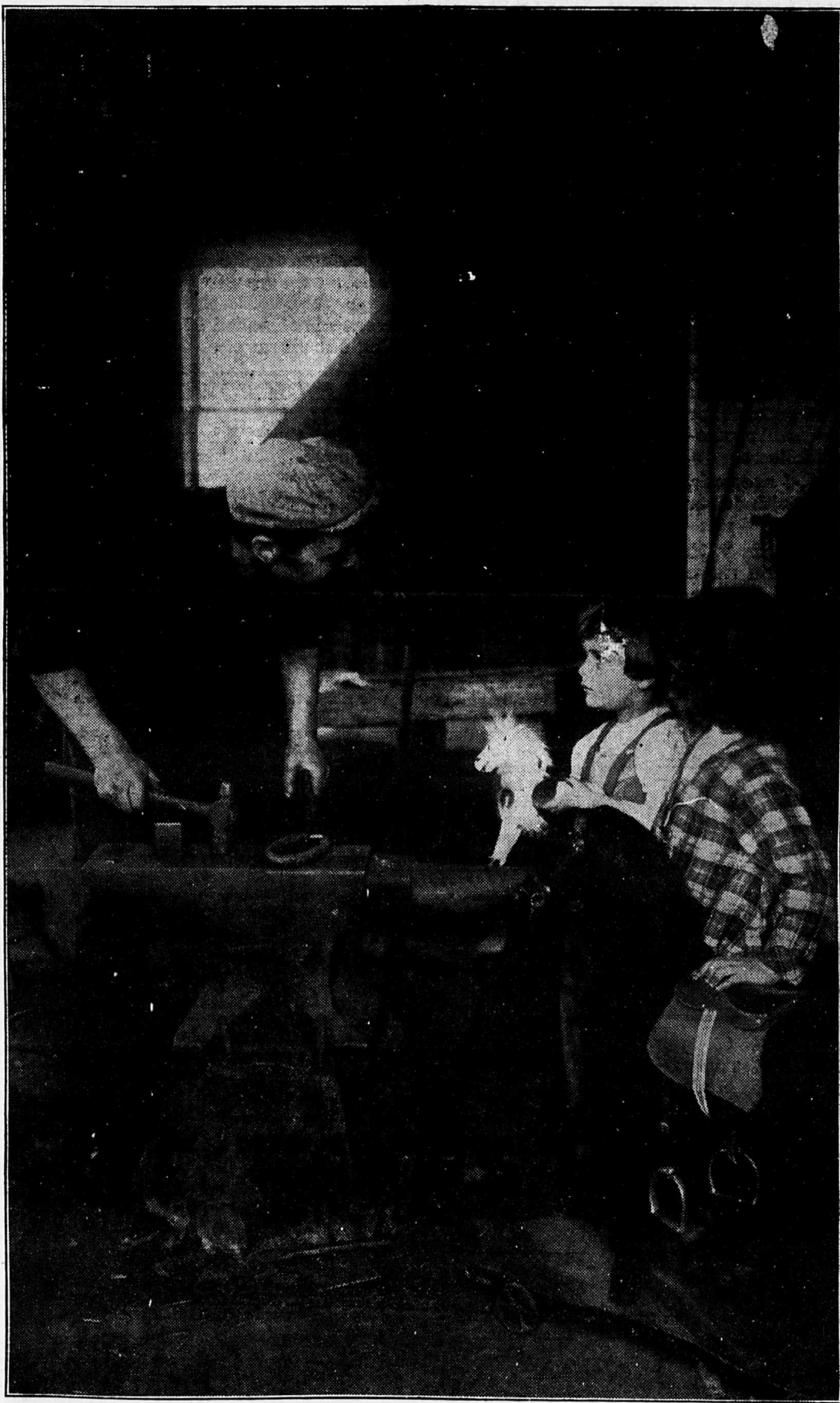
Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46.

January 8, 1916

No. 2.



"—and They Need Shoes Already."

Good Things to Read

If Fares Go Up Use the Car
By Harley Hatch

Winter Care of Orchard
By Lawrence Green

Fall Disking Dried the Soil
By W. H. Cole

Howdy! Kansas Out of Debt
The Last Bonds Burned

Better Farming Urged
The Winter Institute

Victor—Prize Pig Grower
By J. F. Case

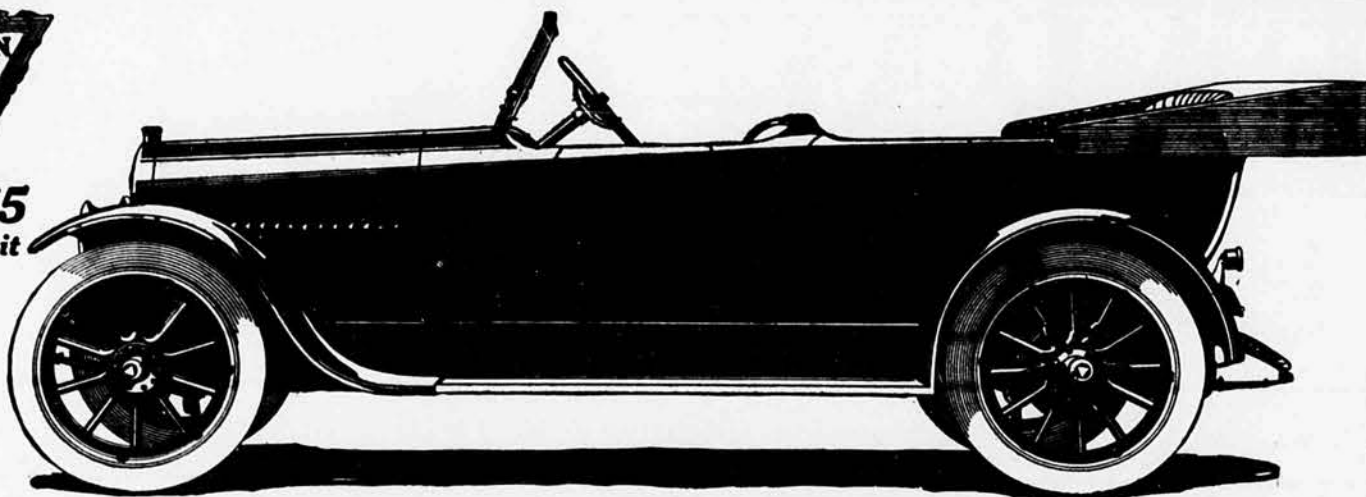
Sorghum is a Winner
By F. B. Nichols

Water for the Homes
By H. B. Walker

Makes the Bull Saw Wood
By Harry Huff



\$1375
at Detroit



7-Passenger Phaeton—\$1375 at Detroit

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Patented by Hudson
December 28, 1915
Patent No. 1165861.

Hudson Super-Six

76 Horsepower—an Added 80% Without Any Added Size

These Stock Car Records Officially Broken

The Hudson Super-Six—7-passenger touring car model—at Sheepshead Bay Speedway in November, officially broke all stock car records up to 100 miles. Also all records for quick acceleration, under American Automobile Association supervision—as follows:

100 miles in 80 minutes, 21.4 seconds, averaging **74.67 miles per hour**, with driver and passenger.

The previous best record was made with driver only, with a larger motor and more cylinders.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger.

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The Super-Six has proved itself the greatest engine ever built. It has outrivaled Eights and Twelves. It has almost doubled the efficiency of Sixes.

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Let us compare it with the Hudson Six-40, long the leader among Sixes. That Six-40, by its matchless performance, in two years quadrupled Hudson sales.

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And all that increase—that added 80 per cent—comes through wiping out vibration.

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The Super-Six looks its supremacy. In every detail we attain luxury's limit, regardless of the cost. The new body lines are perfect. The finish is superb. In the upholstery we use a rare grade of grain leather. Each compartment of the Phaeton has a rounded, finished dash.

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Oklahoma City—McClelland-Gentry Motor Co., 617 North Broadway.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 8, 1916

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Floods Can Be Reduced

A United Effort Is Much Needed

A REMARKABLE interest in drainage has developed in Kansas since the destructive floods of last summer. This is especially evident in the eastern third of the state, and it is resulting in an interest in drainage districts. These have been or are being formed in communities near Republic City, Scandia, Ames, Tescott, Salina, Belvue, Grantville, Wamego, Perry, Wilmamstown, Paola, Quenemo, Emporia, Strong City, Manhattan and along straight creek in Jackson county. In addition, a great many other sections are talking of drainage work quite vigorously.

The floods of 1915 did more damage than in any previous year; they brought the need for better drainage very forcefully before the farmers of the state. It is appreciated better than ever that the flood control problems of Kansas are serious, and that they deserve careful study. These may be divided into the problems such as those along the Kansas River, where united action through the state is necessary for the best results, and the work which is needed on the smaller streams, such as along Lost creek near Belvue, Straight creek in Jackson county and Stranger creek in Leavenworth county. The problems of the smaller streams usually can be solved by the forming of drainage districts, to clear and straighten the channels, and perhaps to build dykes in some places. The problems also might be partly solved by the co-operative action of farmers who live along the creek.

Fortunately there are many places where beneficial results have been obtained by such work. For example, take the work along the Delaware creek in Jefferson county. There were 13 destructive floods along this creek from 1902 to 1912, when it became very obvious that an effort at control should be made. A drainage district was formed, and the work started. The length of the stream in Jefferson county at the time the work was started was 39 miles. Sixteen cutoffs were made, which shortened the channel 14 miles. The stream was cleared of the trees and obstructions along the old channel. The cost of this improvement work was \$90,000. Floods have been almost prevented in the drainage district although there has been a great deal of loss both above and below this community.

Another excellent illustration is the protection which has been obtained along the Marais des Cygnes River in Bates county, Missouri, where improvement work has been done. This river is noted for its flood damage, but even at that there were but four days in this district in 1915 when the stream was out of its banks. Above Bates county, in Kansas, where this help was not available, there were 70 days in the season when the stream was out of its banks—and of course there was a smaller volume of



By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

water, too, for it was higher up in the valley. Fortunately there is an appreciation among a great many farmers in this valley that it will pay well to do some improvement work, and an effort will be made to clear the channel this winter in some places. There is an especially encouraging interest near Paola.

When a drainage district is formed one of the first things to do is to find out the land which will be protected, so the cost can be assessed properly. On the survey of the river great care is taken to decide on the amount of straightening which will pay. It costs money to dig a new channel of course, but this work is needed greatly on many creeks in eastern Kansas, for most of them are remarkably crooked. It is not necessary as a rule to dig the channel nearly so large as the old bed, for it will gradually clear itself, as the fall through a cutoff will quite naturally be much more than around a bend, and the cutting and carrying power of water increases rapidly with the increase in velocity. The carrying power increases to the sixth power; if the velocity of water is doubled its carrying power is increased 64 times. As a rule the old channel fills up rapidly, and it is not

long before much of it can be farmed. There is an excellent illustration of this along the Blue River near Manhattan, on the old channel which is near the town. It is filling very rapidly, although the new channel was cut but a few years ago.

A remarkably beneficial effect can be obtained on the old stream beds if the trees and brush are cut and the log dams burnt or removed. Frequently when this work is done it will be found that in a year or so the stumps which were cut off even with the ground are sticking up a foot or two—in other words the channel has washed out greatly, and the cross section of the stream bed has been increased by just that much. Thus the obstructions have been removed and the size of the stream bed is increased, which helps greatly when the floods come.

Some beneficial effect can be obtained from clearing the stream beds by individual farmers working independently without the forming of a drainage district, although it will not be nearly so much as if all the channel is cleared.

The straightening and clearing of these smaller streams will do much more than is generally realized to solve the flood control problems of Kansas, according

Straight Channels Are Best

to H. B. Walker of Manhattan, state drainage engineer. Mr. Walker has been helping in forming the drainage districts of the state—he has been giving most of his time to this work since last summer, and he deserves credit for much of the remarkable progress the movement is making. He thinks that if the smaller channels are placed in good condition we will be making excellent progress in the flood control work of the state.

With the larger streams, however, a state-wide plan will have to be formed, and this will come when the state is aroused properly to the need for action. For the Kansas River, for example, a comprehensive plan which takes in the whole valley is needed. Thus the main work in clearing and straightening the channel could be done in a logical way.

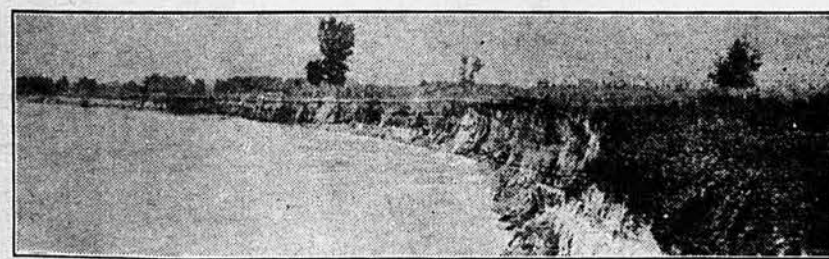
That such attention is needed greatly was well demonstrated by the damage done by the larger streams in 1915. The Kansas River above Topeka, for example, went on a tear, cut about 500 feet into the bank, and carried away a half mile of the dyke above Topeka, which protects the city. It will cost perhaps \$20,000 to repair the damage.

At the place where the dyke was washed out the stream has cut away about 3,000 feet of the bank since 1858, when a government survey was made of the river. There is a most remarkable variation, by the way, in the river channel now and when the survey was made, in a great many places. It shows in a forceful way that the channel is moving. When it is considered that 500 of the 3,000 feet was cut in 1915 it indicates that the flood damage is increasing materially—which is, indeed, a matter of common observation.

It is especially a matter of common observation in Clay county, where the Republican River did a few amazing things last summer near Clay Center. It cut a new channel, ruined a great deal of excellent farming land, made it necessary for the county to spend \$45,000 on roads, which included the cost of constructing a bridge 800 feet long, and left a mill dam high and dry. All that is left of a farm home is a pile of rocks on a sand bar from what was once a well—everything else was washed away. What the Republican River did at Clay Center was just an extreme example of the damage done at other places—1915 was a bad year in this valley. Another example of its work is west of Scandia, where it started to form a new channel, much to the wrath of the farmers who lived there. They had turned their wrath into action and have organized a drainage district to place the old channel in such a condition that the tendency to cut the new path will be removed. It is believed that the river can be controlled, so this section will not suffer the losses which occurred at Clay Center.

The problem of flood control on a

(Continued on Page 37.)



On the Kansas River Above Topeka; the Channel Moved Over 500 Feet in 1915, and Cut Away a Half Mile of Dyke.



A Bridge 800 Feet Long Across the Republican River at Clay Center, Made Necessary Because the Stream Changed Its Course Last Summer.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Mgr. Livestock Advertising.....Frank Howard

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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Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Inheritance

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—What is the law regarding an estate left by an unmarried woman who had own brothers and sisters and half brothers? Do the full brothers and sisters receive it all or would a half brother be entitled to a share?
 E. H. L.

In case of one dying without will and without heirs her estate would go to her parents if they were living. In case one of the parents is dead and the other living all of the estate would go to the living parent. If both parents are dead then the estate would be disposed of the same as if both of them had outlived the intestate.

For example, suppose that this unmarried woman's father is living but her mother is dead, her entire estate would go to him and eventually to his children. In that case if this intestate has a half brother who is not the son of her father he would not inherit any part of her estate. If on the other hand, her father is dead and her mother is living, then her mother would inherit all of her estate and it would in turn all go to the heirs of her mother. If her half brother is not the son of her mother he would not inherit. If both her parents are dead half of her estate would go to the heirs of her father and half to the heirs of her mother.

Let us suppose for example, that she has two brothers or sisters who are the children of both her father and mother and one half brother who is the child of her father but not of her mother. He would inherit one-third of one-half of the estate while the other two, being heirs of both the father and the mother, would inherit the other five-sixths.

Western Kansas

A Graham county paper of week before last contains the following:

When Capper solicits votes next year for re-election, the western Kansas farmer should remind him of an editorial appearing in his Mail and Breeze farm paper under date of December 18, wherein his editor says western Kansas can raise only one crop out of five crop seasons. Get your Farmers Mail and Breeze, look on the editorial page in the article headed, "Good Corn This Year." Then go back of the barn and give Capper a good raking.

I should regret very much if what I have written should be the cause of my employer, for whom I have a very high regard, losing votes at the next election in case he decides to be a candidate, but I do not understand that he wishes an editor of one of his papers to deviate from the truth in order to secure favor with the voter.

The editorial in the Graham county paper contains one very important misstatement. I did not say that western Kansas can raise only one crop out of five, nor did I think of saying such a thing. I have said continuously that the man who settles in western Kansas and adapts himself to the country can do well, and I will say now that considering the smaller amount of capital invested and the ease with which he can farm, he can do better in western than in eastern Kansas, but when a man insists that western Kansas is a corn country I must differ from him. I know better.

Graham county has, I think, the best record for growing corn of any county in the western third of the state. Indeed, considering its locality, I think it has a rather remarkable record in that respect.

I do not have the figures at hand for this year, but I presume that like all other parts of western Kansas, the corn crop this season was good. Here are the figures for the nine years prior to 1915 as gathered from the state board of agriculture:

In 1906 the average yield of corn in Graham county was 19 bushels to the acre. In 1907 the average yield was 12 bushels to the acre. In 1908, 16 bushels. In 1909, 15 bushels. In 1910, 13 bushels. In 1911, 1 bushel to the acre. In 1912, 13 bushels. In 1913, a failure to the extent that the report does not mention any yield at all. In 1914, 15 bushels an acre.

Now while the only years which can be called absolute failures are 1911 and 1913 it seems to me that it scarcely can be said that a county whose average yield of corn for 10 years is less than 15 bushels an acre, is a great corn county; and yet I think that Graham will show a higher average yield than any other county in the western third of the state.

The truth is that Kansas as a whole is not a great

corn section. True, we have occasionally raised great crops of corn but it is an uncertain crop for the reason that just at the time when corn needs frequent showers and not too hot weather we are apt to have a season of drouth and hot winds. The average precipitation grows less as you go westward and consequently the danger of injury to the corn grows greater.

Another climatic condition that operates against the corn crop in western Kansas in average years is the altitude. Western Kansas when the wind does not blow too hard, has I think, about the most delightful climate in the United States. The reason it is delightful is that the nights are almost always cool, often so cool in July and August that a moderately heavy blanket spread over you at night is comfortable. But a cool, dry atmosphere is not the best for growing corn, as every corn raiser knows.

Now it may be wise for the western Kansas farmer to plant some corn every year, because he never knows when he will strike an exceptional year such as 1915 has been, but after living in and traveling over western Kansas for more than 30 years it is no use to tell me that western Kansas is a fine corn country. I know better.

What Is a Pauper?

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I notice in your comment on the question of Mr. Shepherd in regard to money and wealth, you say the government is not a pauper. Then why should it be obliged to borrow or use its credit? If you have to borrow money every week to run your paper you surely must be pauperized to that extent.

2. What is the total per capita indebtedness of the United States including all debts public and private?
 J. S. HOBBS.
 Fall River, Kan.

1. The International dictionary defines a pauper as one without means of support, one dependent on charity. Webster defines a pauper as a poor person, one dependent on private or public charity.

The very fact that a private individual has credit and the ability to borrow takes him out of the pauper class. He may have a great deal of property and yet be short of the cash necessary to carry on his business. He is, therefore, compelled to borrow. If he were a pauper, according to both the International and Webster's dictionaries, he could not borrow except possibly as a mere matter of accommodation on the part of a friend. The government represents the collective wealth of all the people and has the power to take any part of that wealth by taxation. It is therefore richer than any private individual.

I have contended that the government should not borrow money but should issue its non-interest-bearing obligations to pay the running expenses of the government and then these obligations should be taken up and cancelled through the machinery of taxation.

2. I am not able to say what the total per capita debt of the people of the United States is. There are so far as I know, no figures available for answering that question. It has been estimated that the total interest-bearing debts of the United States, public and private, amount to about 80 billion dollars. However, that estimate is, I think mere guess work. It may be approximately correct and it may not.

Bread in France

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In your last issue of December 4 H. D. Collins of Erie, Kan., asks why it is that bread of the finest quality costs less in Paris than in this country. You answer that you have no information as to the price of bread in Paris; that the statement in the Pathfinder may be true but you do not believe it is. In a letter under date of July 28, 1915, from one of my nephews in France, who is running a bakery, I learn that the best quality of bread is sold all over France at .41 centimes the kilogram. This was the price at that date and I do not suppose it is any higher now, as the price of wheat is no higher now than then. At the time I received that letter wheat was selling for 32 francs the 100 kilograms and the best quality of flour at 48 francs the kilogram. Of course I will not say that the French bakers are any more honest than the American bakers. It is the government regulation which counts.

Offerle, Kan.
 A franc is worth 19 cents in our money. There are 100 centimes in a franc; so that the value of one centime is 1-5 of a cent in our money. A kilogram is equivalent to 2.2-10 pounds. Therefore, ac-

ording to this, a pound loaf would sell in France for a trifle less than 4 cents in our money.

One hundred kilograms of wheat would be equivalent to 220 pounds, and 32 francs would be equivalent to \$6.08. Therefore the price of wheat in France would be equivalent to \$1.65 or \$1.66 a bushel in our money. Forty-eight francs would be equivalent to \$9.22 in our money. If 220 pounds of flour sells for \$9.22 that would be at the rate of very nearly 41-5 cents a pound.

What puzzles me is this: How can the French baker sell bread of the best quality at 39-10 cents a pound when he must pay 41-5 cents a pound for the flour out of which to make the bread? There is only one way in which I can imagine he can do it and that is to mix the flour with some cheaper material such as potato flour, as they do in Germany. If this is not the case we would have the anomalous condition according to the figures in Mr. Sire's letter, of wheat and flour both selling higher in France than in this country and bread selling cheaper than in this country.

Federal Reserve Law

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Congressman Helvering endeavors to show where the farmers, or borrowers are benefited by the federal reserve banking law, and I contend that this act is of no benefit to the borrower whatever. In fact, it only gives the large banking interests more monopoly on the finances of the country than heretofore.

In the last 30 years to my knowledge, we have not had any trouble getting all the money we wanted, if we could put up gilt-edge security, but it has been the high rate of interest that we have been complaining about and under this federal reserve banking law, the banks practically are made middlemen between the money and the borrower, and the banker is the only one who receives the difference in interest between the federal reserve rate of interest and the rate he charges the borrower. So if Mr. Helvering can show where this banking act is of benefit to anyone except the banking interests I think he owes it to his constituents, and to the people generally to do so.
 Dwight, Kan. A SUBSCRIBER.

In the foregoing letter the writer asks a question that will be hard to answer. If the government of the United States can lend money to the bankers at 3 per cent to be lent again to the farmers by the banks, the loans to be based on the notes of the farmers themselves, why cannot the government through a system of postal banks with proper powers lend direct to the farmers at 3 per cent?

Doesn't See the Point

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I note in Passing Comment of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, the letter of Guy T. Helvering, lauding the merits of the federal reserve act for its benefits to the banker, the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer. Had he said, "to the banker" and stopped there we might have said, "Yes." But let me ask Mr. Helvering how many farmers and merchants of the Fifth District of Kansas have been or are being benefited by that system? If they have not benefited by its methods has it been their fault as Mr. Helvering would have us believe by quoting the reply to Secretary McAdoo as written by Asa E. Ramsey, deputy reserve agent at Kansas City, wherein Mr. Ramsey said: "Our district has been full of money, so to speak and while the demand is increasing now I do not think it will reach the point where we will be unable to handle it with our own resources."

That last clause is the "meat" in that "cocoanut." As long as they have and can lend their own money at 8 per cent why accept federal reserve money and be compelled by its restrictions to lend it out to the farmers at 6 per cent even if they do get a 3 per cent rakeoff? But let me ask Mr. Helvering this: If the government has reserve currency to lend at 3 per cent upon grain storage receipts, why not place that money in the government postal banks where Mr. Farmer can deposit his storage receipt and get the money direct at the required 3 per cent.

Let me ask Mr. Helvering how many of the banks within the Fifth District are "member banks" to the reserve system and could avail the farmer of its benefits? And again, how many licensed warehouses are there within the Fifth District or in the whole state of Kansas for that matter, wherein the farmer can store his grain and obtain a receipt necessary to obtain such a loan?

But, I think I hear Mr. Helvering say, "If there are no warehouses wherein to store the grain that is not the fault of the system." And I would add, neither was it the fault of the bankers, for they were fully aware of its essentials, and that the result would be to their advantage in thus controlling the system just as Mr. Ramsey has done and thus shut off, by his own selfish will, the benefits that might accrue to thousands of deserving and eager farmers within the Kansas City Reserve District.

Mr. Helvering tries to justify the adequacy of

the system by saying that Secretary McAdoo offered to deposit government funds to the amount of 30 million dollars in the federal reserve banks of the South to move the cotton crop. Yes, and offered funds to Mr. Ramsey as quoted above which were not accepted. Whether the banks of the South accepted the offer and whether the cotton growers obtained any benefits from the offer, Mr. Helvering failed to say. You might as well offer a muzzled dog a bone and blame the dog for starving as to expect the farmer to obtain the benefit of low interest rates when such funds are only available at the option of the bankers.

Just think of the justness of an infernal scheme that will require of one citizen in this land of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," that in order that he may obtain a little of this government created money, a merchant is required to discount his own note about 6 per cent off the face of the note, pay the local banker 6 per cent while he in turn "splits the melon" with the reserve banker, who under certain conditions receives this government-created currency for nothing, or, rejects it at his option, thus blocking the whole system and leaving the merchant at the mercy of the local banker as before!

I cannot believe that Mr. Helvering is sincere in upholding this Currency Act, coming as he does from an agricultural district wherein he must know that it has utterly failed to apply and must know the cause of its inapplicability.

Rossville, Kan.

O. D. WHITNEY.

What Mr. Whitney says is true enough but after all some benefit may come out of this act. Its advocates and defenders are continually talking about how the government through the federal reserve banks has advanced money at a cheap rate to the farmers.

I might remark incidentally that while this is a farm paper and wishes always to advocate policies that will be fair and beneficial to the farmer, if it were true that the federal reserve banking law was framed with the intent to grant the farmers of the country special privileges over other classes of citizens that would be an objection to the law.

One of the troubles with this country has been special privilege. It has not however, so far as any farmer in Kansas is aware, been of any benefit whatever to the farming class. If it is true however, as the advocates of the law assert, that the government has through the reserve banks lent money to the farmers, then the government might lend money direct without the intervention of the bankers and without giving them the opportunity for a profit.

Concrete Roads

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I was interested in the article of William Grier and your reply regarding cement roads. In my opinion Mr. Grier is right. I doubt if even with sharp shoes on their horses farmers would be able to haul loads over them in winter.

Your attention is called to the fact that California is a very level as well as a very dry country and they have no freezing weather. I have just spent a month in California and after motoring many miles over their beautiful roads became convinced they would be impracticable for Kansas or Arkansas.

We had engaged a car to take us through the orange groves one day but it rained the night before and the chauffeur persuaded us to put it off as there was danger from skidding and on the morning that we left we were further convinced. It had showered the night before and we saw teams endeavoring to pull their loads over the viaduct in Los Angeles and those whose shoes were worn went to their knees several times in getting up. So I feel sure that with such smooth roads combined with our hills and snow roads would be dangerous for both autos or horses in this state.

Springtown, Ark.

S. H. JOHNSON.

I think the objection urged by Mr. Johnson could be overcome by a proper construction of the road so that it would not have a perfectly smooth surface. With a very smooth surface there would be considerable danger especially after a rain or sleet.

Opposed to This Tax

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the issue of December 4 is an article referring to taxation which I read with considerable interest. I am in favor of an income tax as provided and approved by Congress October 3, 1913, in addition to our present system of taxation. I am opposed to a graduated land tax because it would be an impossibility to apply a graduated land tax so as to have it fair and just to everybody. The only way to have it reasonably fair would be to use the producing capacity of the land as a basis. This, however, would give assessors a problem. In a case of that kind analysis of the soil to establish its producing capacity would have to be made, and even then one man would be able to produce more to the acre on land of the same quality than some other man would produce. If you would take the job as assessor for one term I am sure you would be opposed to a graduated land tax for the entire responsibility would be placed upon the assessor.

Furthermore some of the large landowners will have to pay income tax and if a graduated land tax would be adopted the large land owners would be taxed very heavily. This, of course, seems to be that which you wish to accomplish. By heavy taxation force the large landowner to sell. Now the question is, would he sell? I am inclined to think that instead of selling he would simply raise the rent and instead of the law helping the poor man it would hurt him. By placing a heavy tax on real estate no matter what you would call it, graduated tax, single tax or any other kind of tax, you are inviting the chances of a man who is in debt being forced to sell. The large landowner drawing big rent would be in a position to buy. What would be the result? A family which might have been happy in a home of their own would be homeless and shifting from one place to another. It is not my intention to defend landlordism for it is a detriment to any country, but heavy taxation will never stop it. Our taxation laws need some revising. They are favoring corporations and capitalists and imposing upon the man with limited means. Co-operative farming has been tried in some places in European countries generations ago. It was dropped as a failure. The land was divided and people were prosperous under private ownership. Co-operative farming is socialism on a small scale. Socialism

is a damper on energy for all a person can make is his living. The one who handicaps his work gets the same reward as the one who does his work well. Socialism is favoring idleness. Idleness is the incubator of vice. When factories are closed and a large number of people are idle then is the time when the police force has to be increased. I agree with you on the inheritance tax.

H. F. RICKENBERG.

Sylvan Grove, Kan.

That there are difficulties in the way of any system of taxation cannot be denied, but I can scarcely think that Mr. Rickenberg is serious when he urges that in order to put a graduated land tax into effect it would be necessary to have a chemical analysis made of each tract of land to determine its productive capacity. If that were necessary under a graduated land tax system it is equally necessary under our present system, for, theoretically, land is to be valued and assessed according to its real value. I presume that if you insisted on being technical you would have to have a soil analysis made of every man's land. Of course such a thing is impracticable but would be no more necessary under a graduated land tax than under the present system.

Under a graduated land tax system rents would regulate themselves just as they do now. Rents are not determined now by the selling value of the land, but on the principle, which I consider economically and morally wrong, of imposing as high a rent as the renter can be made to pay. There is a limit beyond which rents cannot rise, for the reason that the renter cannot pay more and live. It is very true also that many co-operative schemes have proved failures, not because co-operation is wrong in theory but because of unwise management and internal dissensions. Whether men will ever grow wise enough to pull together in their own interest instead of allowing themselves to be worked by the few I do not know. There are times I must admit, when my faith grows weak.

The Army and Navy

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—1. Will you give me what information you can in regard to how the United States stands among the nations of the world with reference to its army and navy?

2. What do you think about the railroads? Do you think the government should control or own them and also the other public utilities? H. B. Minneapolis, Kan.

1. At the time of the breaking out of the European War the United States navy ranked second among the navies of the world, only the British navy being larger. It is impossible to state at this time what the naval strength of the nations engaged in the war is, but there is every reason to believe that the relative rank has not changed.

2. In my opinion the government should own the railroads but the other public utilities should be owned by the several local municipalities where they are operated. For example, the water works, street cars and lighting plants should be owned by the cities and towns. The long distance telephone lines and telegraph lines should be owned by the government but the local telephone systems should be owned by the various municipalities.

The California Roads

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—We have noted your several comments contrasting the amount of money expended by the state of California as compared with that of the state of Kansas, for the purpose of constructing good roads within those states.

Friend McNeal, did you ever spend a winter in California or visit any of the Pacific Coast states during the rainy season? If you have and ever tried to negotiate the unpaved roads of any of those states you would not be surprised at their willingness to subscribe funds for the relief from those conditions.

If the people of the state of Kansas had such conditions of roads to contend with for nearly half the year, with ruts, washouts, dried up "sinks," and a bed of smothering dust the remainder of the year, they too, would be willing to expend more money with which to improve the roads.

With our comparatively good roads, with the exception of here and there a local condition to remedy, it would be an extravagant expenditure of public funds to construct the miles and miles of paved roads such as are required in California.

We should have good roads, yes—and there are many other good things that we should have to enjoy; but as long as we cannot have all the good things, why not let the better roads come along with better country homes, better barns for the stock, fewer mortgages upon our farms, and better conditions generally? I think our roads compare very favorably with our other conditions. Nor would I trade them for California's general conditions with her good roads thrown in.

Rossville, Kan.

O. D. WHITNEY.

Opposes Single Tax

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—I have noticed several articles in favor of single tax. The single tax advocates seem to think that land is a special gift, when as a matter of fact it represents hard labor just as much as any other kind of property.

I have a tract of land which I have been farming nearly all my life. I have worked hard to pay for it and I surely feel that every foot of that land represents hard toil just as much as the house and other buildings. How any person can think there is justice in exempting any property from taxation is beyond my comprehension.

What is the purpose of all taxation? Is it not in part for protection of property? And surely land needs less protection than other property. Why should one person be exempted from bearing a share of the burdens of government simply because he does not desire to own land?

Those in favor of the single tax are anxious to stop speculation in land, they say. There is no doubt that some landowners have been benefited by having others improve the lands adjoining them,

but it is also true that the value of a house is augmented by having a fine house built near it. Land speculators are a benefit, generally speaking, but the same club of excessive taxation which would hit the land speculator would also hit the small landholder and farmer.

Mr. Griffin says that no one would want a farm mortgage under the single tax. This would be a sad state of affairs for it would make it impossible for the poor man to buy a farm if he could not borrow at least a part of the purchase money. What we all need is lower interest rates but not a condition that would destroy all desire to own land.

I believe that it is best that all who farm shall own the land they farm. I believe in an income tax and that all notes and mortgages should bear the assessors' stamp in order to be valid. I believe that every farmer should be taxed in proportion to his ability to pay.

Changing the subject, I have been well pleased with the position of the editor in regard to war. I should like to know what the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze think about it. I believe we should do all in our power to influence Congress against the preparedness program. How can we say to our brothers across the ocean when this war is over, "Let us have peace," when we are preparing for war?

No Address.

J. V. VAN PETTEN.

Question of Taxes

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—If A sells B a tract of land, B giving a mortgage, to secure part payment does A have to pay taxes on the mortgage and B also on the land? H. B. A. Little River, Kan.

Yes. Strictly speaking, A does not pay taxes on the mortgage but he does pay taxes on the note or notes secured by the mortgage, while B is taxed on the full value of the land. This is the same old question of double taxation which has been discussed for so long and for which no remedy so far has been devised in our system of taxation.

Buried Treasure

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—A buries some money and possibly other valuables on his land. He dies without telling his children of the location of the buried treasure or informing them of its existence. On the settlement of the estate the land is sold to B. Who is the owner of the buried treasure? B. C. Iola, Kan.

The heirs of A, provided of course that they are able to establish the facts as you have stated them.

The Hen and the Duck

A sober and self-satisfied hen that had concluded it was up to her to raise a family of her own, although she had no eggs of her own production, was set on a dozen eggs brought into the world by a short-legged and broad-billed duck. The hen, like many human beings, was easy to work. She sat for the required time and hatched out 12 small, downy ducklings. It is true that when she looked the bunch over she wasn't entirely satisfied. She said to a companion that they didn't bear any marked resemblance to the other members of her family but that she had often noticed that children were unlike their parents. And the more she thought the matter over the more satisfied she became. She said that it showed originality on her part to raise a family that was not just like the common herd, or common flocks.

For a week or two nothing happened. The family seemed to be thriving all right and the hen strutted around and swelled with pride. Then she was let out of the pen and permitted to wander about the place. There was a small horse pond down near the barn and one day she led her flock to that part of the pasture.

"Here, children," said the hen as she gathered her brood about her. "This is where I wish to give you a lesson. You see that pond. That is water. Keep away from it. If you do not you will drown. I want to impress this useful lesson on your minds. Safety first. Heed this lesson." But to her intense surprise and alarm every duckling in the bunch with a joyous quack, waddled down to the edge of the pond and waded in. "Come back," cried the hen in an agony of grief. "Come back I say. I can't save you if you ever get beyond your depth."

"What are you giving us, mother?" asked each duck, as it paddled away. "Come in, the water is fine. Who has been handing you that drowning stuff?"

For a few minutes the old hen went round in circles and then gave an exultant cluck as she saw that no harm was coming to the chickens. "I reckon," she said proudly, "that proud huzzy of a black Spanish hen will not turn up her beak at me any more. None of her children can do anything like that. This just shows what a superior female like myself can do in the way of raising a family."

After the little ducks had had their swim they came out and obediently followed the mother hen back to the barnyard where she at once began to put on airs as if she owned the place.

"Why this strutting round and putting on airs?" asked an ancient rooster, addressing the hen. "Why," said the hen, "I want you to understand that these chickens of mine are superior to anything around this place. There isn't another hen around here that can produce such a brood."

"Don't swell up so much, you old fool," said the rooster, as he dug up a juicy worm. "You are only a stepmother and all you contributed toward producing that bunch was animal heat."

Moral: There are quite a number of persons who, like that hen, think they are cutting a wide swath when they are not.

Sorghum Is a Winner

A Much Larger Acreage of the Drouth Resistant Crops Will Pay Well

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

ENCOURAGING progress is being made in increasing the acreage of drouth resistant crops in western Kansas. There is a constantly growing appreciation that the most profit can be made from crops in that section if the main dependence is placed on lines that will withstand unfavorable moisture conditions. The increase in the livestock farming and in the use of pit silos has helped in this.

So many drouth resistant crops have been introduced that they now are available for almost all conditions. There probably is more interest in Sudan grass than in any other sorghum, for its remarkable record in the last two years has justified a great increase in the acreage. This interest is to be found in every county in the western third of the state, and there are few communities that do not have at least a small planting of this crop. More than 2,000 farmers, according to Lee H. Gould of Dodge City, the district agricultural agent, planted this crop in 1915 in the 11 counties which make up the southwestern Kansas district. Most of these fields were small of course, but they will provide a great deal of seed for next year.

In addition to the high yields from Sudan grass, another thing which made it more popular with farmers this year is its good record of last spring. On the fields at the Colby Experiment station, for example, Sudan grass and Red Amber sorghum were the only two of the 18 sorghums planted that grew from the first planting. The remarkably unfavorable season required that the other 16 varieties be replanted, some as much as four times. A great deal of trouble also was encountered in the same way with corn.

Sudan grass probably never will become a great silage crop, although it has been used some for this purpose. It is a hay crop, and it has an especially important place on the uplands of western Kansas. According to J. K. Freed of Scott City, who has been a leader in introducing sorghums in western Kansas, it will become as important a hay crop on the uplands as alfalfa is on the lowlands.

Southwestern Kansas has of course a slightly greater range of selection with the sorghums than is offered to the men in the northwestern section, but at that the farmers farther north have no reason to complain. In addition to Sudan grass, Freed sorghum, Red Amber sorghum, feterita, Dwarf kafir and Dwarf milo do well in the northwestern section, and produce profitable crops. With this list to select from it is a wonder that so much corn is



Dwarf Milo on the Garden City Experiment Station Last Summer; It Produced a Fairly Good Crop of Grain.

planted, when that section is most obviously not a corn country. It is true that corn did well there in 1915, for it was an especially favorable year, but it also is true that these drouth resistant crops will produce a much larger profit over a series of years than can be obtained from corn. One of the very important things for northwestern Kansas is for it to decrease its acreage of corn and wheat and increase the planting of the sorghums, and of alfalfa on the lower ground where it will do well.

It always has been hard for me to understand the large corn acreage in the northwestern part of the state except on the basis that the farmers there have come mostly from the corn belt, and that they are determined to adopt Illinois and Iowa methods to the country from Norton west. It is especially hard to understand when one considers that most of the leading farmers there plant a big acreage of sorghums. Men like Tom Jeffery of Norcatur, T. H. Fawcett of Norton, F. G. Goellart of Colby and the Middleton Brothers of Goodland have shown that the growing of the sorghums, both for grain and silage production, is a logical thing in farming in that section. You can find the same thing all the way south in the western part of the state—take on the farms of E. J. Guilbert of Wallace, W. H. Wheeler of Garden City and W. H. Neimeir of Cimarron for examples.

The acreage of the sorghums and the number of pit silos depend on each other, of course, and the increase in the acreage of sorghums has been due in some degree to the increased storage

space. It is most unfortunate, therefore, that the increase in the number of pit silos in the last two years has not been so large as had been hoped. The great amount of feed which has been produced in the western country has caused many men to believe that they can get through the season very well without more silage space. What is needed is more of a spirit of thrift, which will lead farmers to store the crops in pit silos in the good seasons for the drier years that experience has shown are certain to come.

Another thing which dairy farmers in western Kansas will take up, and in which they already are started on a small scale, is the use of summer silos, to help out the grass during dry periods. Even a small amount of silage added to the ration of dairy cows at this time frequently will very nearly maintain the milk flow, when under ordinary conditions there would be a serious decrease, which could never be regained when the rains finally came.

Better care is needed with the silage on many farms. Some strange ideas may sometimes be found in regard to harvesting the sorghums for the silo; for example, many farmers between Norton and Colby have the very amazing idea that the crop can be cut and left standing in the field for a month or two and then put into the silo and still make just as good silage as if it had been harvested in the proper way. They probably got this idea from the fact that many farmers fill their silos twice, and make a fair quality of silage from the shock corn, which is never, however, equal to the feed which can be produced by harvesting in the proper way at the best time.

The increase in the acreage of the drouth resistant crops in western Kansas is connected closely with the growth of the livestock business and the increase in the number of pit silos. It is most obvious that the interest in the livestock business is developing rapidly there, and constantly increasing the demands for feed. This is a hopeful sign for a larger acreage of sorghums. All of this is decidedly encouraging, for a system of farming for western Kansas founded on livestock, drouth resistant crops and pit silos is more profitable over a series of years than a grain farming plan can ever be.

More Than 200 Stories

Scarcely a periodical published today escapes the time-wasting stories. The Youth's Companion is a notable exception. Take the stories of C. A. Stephens. It would be difficult to pick out one from which you cannot learn something useful and yet entertaining.

Some of The Companion stories refresh your knowledge of geography; some tell you the mysteries of chemistry, some reveal the secrets of forestry and of general farming. They cover a wide range. They are chosen with an eye to the

possible likings of every member of a Companion family—stories of vigorous action and stirring adventure for boys, stories of college life and domestic vicissitudes for girls, stories that range all the way from sheer drollery to deep seriousness for men and women. There are no stories quite like those in The Companion.

Fifty Bushel Feterita

We began working a piece of average upland in the spring of 1915 that was in feterita the previous year, but had not been cultivated and the ground was covered with big weeds, which we raked and burned. The ground produced no crop in 1914.

We double disked the ground, April 26, cutting as deep as possible, then harrowed with peg-tooth harrow twice, and plowed the land as deep as the team could pull plow, about 8 inches.

We disked the ground again May 8. May 13 harrowed it twice with peg-tooth harrow, leaving the ground in the very best condition for planting.

Feterita was planted June 15, using lister and running it as deep as four horses could pull it, which left very deep furrows to fill in around feterita when it should be large enough to cultivate. Feterita which was covered about 2 inches deep, came up a perfect stand, if anything a trifle thick in the rows which were 3½ feet apart.

July 12 we double harrowed it with peg-tooth harrow, and cultivated it July 19 with disk sled cultivator, which was all the cultivation it ever got. We kept all weeds cut as soon as we found them starting, but they did not bother us much as the ground was in such good condition when we planted that we did not find it necessary to cultivate as much as we usually do. We also had an unusually good season for crops.

We intended this ground for alfalfa, but concluded not to sow it, and this is the reason we did so much work on the ground before planting. But it paid even if only to put in feterita. We headed this crop by hand, piled it, and on December 23 we threshed it and found that from this ground measuring a little less than 3 acres we had a yield of 50 bushels to the acre, machine measure, which would weigh out considerably more than that.

C. C. DePue.

Harper County, Oklahoma.

On a Business Basis

It has been announced that the state of Kansas will be out of debt on the first of next year. This shows that our state is in a generally prosperous condition and that the present administration is handling the funds in an efficient manner. There has been an effort to discredit the work of Governor Capper because taxes have not been reduced, but before you take too much stock in this look up the expenditures of the state during the last year and you will find that much of the expense has been to meet the bills incurred by previous administrations. It is also well to remember that about half of the state expense has been for educational purposes. It looks to us as though Mr. Capper and his associates have handled the financial affairs of the state in a very businesslike manner. Efficiency is the main thing in any business and apparently we have that.—Stafford Republican.

Good Times in Oklahoma

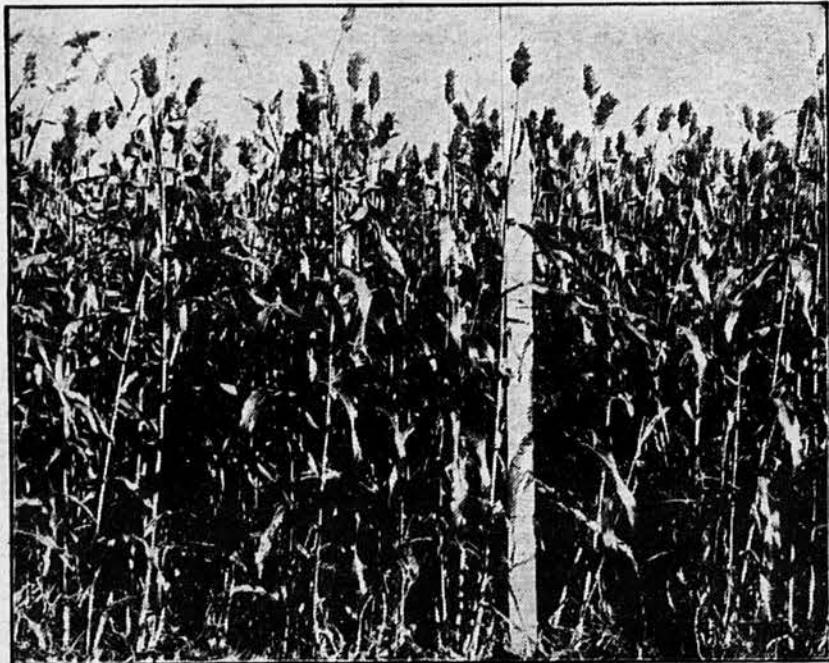
I am a reader of your valuable paper. I consider it the best general and farmers' paper published in the West.

Custer county has had good crops the last two seasons. We had plenty of rain, and wheat, oats, corn and kafir were extra good, and saved in fine shape. This has been one of the pleasantest autumns we have had in Oklahoma. The farmers have had good weather for threshing and gathering crops. Oklahoma has had an exceptionally prosperous year. We have much to be thankful for. Again expressing my appreciation of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Everett Veatch.

Custer City, Okla.

In every 100 pounds of milk there are about 87 pounds of water, so don't forget to give the dairy cow all the pure water she wants at all times.



Excellent Yields Were Obtained on Most of the Sorghum Fields in Western Kansas Last Summer, for Good Use Was Made of the Moisture.

Water For the Homes

Irrigation Helps in Western Kansas to Make Better Living Conditions

BY H. B. WALKER

A SMALL irrigation system for a dry farmer may appeal to some men as impractical and only a luxury for the wealthier settlers, but irrigation on a small scale for the dry farmer is not a luxury; it is an urgent necessity. I personally feel that an irrigated area of 5 to 10 acres on many of the dry farms of the great plains area would be desirable, practical and remunerative when handled in connection with the usual dry-farming operations. It may be true that taken as an individual investment no great dividends will be apparent, but when viewed from the standpoint of home comforts, farm life contentment, and more congenial home surroundings for the farmer's wife and family, the small irrigated plot is of inestimable value. Too often in strict business farming the comforts of the family are neglected and the highest and best type of future citizenship is sacrificed for immediate dividends. Irrigation, on a small scale at least, is intimately related to dry land home building.

Common sense, soil tillage and plant breeding have overcome a large proportion of the uncertainties of crop production for the field crops, and have added greatly to the interest of the farmer's work. But what about the dry-farmer's home? The farm buildings of the western prairies are now very noticeable; in fact are conspicuous, due to the lack of protective or beautifying vegetation about the farm buildings. Too often the dwelling, standing alone, away from the other buildings, is set on a brown or barren space, wind-swept, and unattractive. What have dry-farming investigations accomplished in conquering these unfavorable conditions for establishing more pleasant and attractive farm homes? It is true that, by proper breeding and selection, reliable forage crops have been developed, but drought resisting forage crops do not add greatly to the general comfort or attractiveness of home surroundings. In fact, while science has been developing proper field and forage crops the farmer's home conditions have been largely neglected.

It is self-evident that dry-farming cannot be uniformly satisfactory or successful unless the dry land home conditions will compare favorably with those of irrigated farms or the homes of the humid areas. Home conditions in the semi-arid prairies are even more important than in the more favored localities. The wife who consents to go with her husband and children to a dry-farming region, sparsely settled, monotonous, and exposed to the fierce driving winds, is just a little braver, and just a little more deserving of a good home than any other farmer's wife. She is entitled to the best.

A survey of the great plains will show that in the majority of cases the home, which is the foundation of dry-farming development, is unprotected from the fierce heat of the summer and the penetrating chilly blasts of winter by trees and shrubbery. The door-yard



If the Water Is Available It Is Possible to Have a Good Lawn and Garden, and This Helps To Make Life Brighter.

is often a barren, wind swept lot instead of a green, well kept lawn; the garden may not exist, and its rightful place is often used as a dumping ground for the empty tin cans from which the table has been previously supplied with vegetables and fruits. To the inexperienced this may suggest a lack of thrift, but who is more persevering and industrious than the dry-farmer's family? The breeding and selection of plants and the science of soil tillage have been unable to propagate drought resisting fruits and vegetables for the garden, a green covering for the lawn, or trees and shrubs to break the wind from the house. The normal precipitation in these semi-arid districts is insufficient to afford these necessities for home building.

Fortunately in the great plains area extending from Canada on the north to Mexico on the south we have, generally, an underflow, from which water may be secured by pumping. Being a region of comparatively violent winds, it is only natural that wind power should suggest itself as a convenient means of lifting to the surface this much desired water. Nature's water lifted with Nature's power is practical. The windmill for home irrigation should be considered a part of the average dry-farmer's equipment. Of course it is not adapted to the irrigation of large areas, but no great area is necessary to meet the needs of the average family.

A garden, well watered and cultivated, 75 feet wide by 100 feet long, will produce all the fresh vegetables and small fruits necessary for home use. A door yard 50 feet wide by 80 feet long well set with a suitable lawn grass is large enough to relieve the monotony of the broad, level prairies. Proper trees and shrubs and small fruits to border these two areas and thereby afford protection to the more delicate vegetables within, and give shade and a wind-break for the farm house proper, are also needed. Even where the depth to water is 200 feet the average farm windmill together with a suitable reservoir will supply sufficient water for an area of this size, and for the shallower depths a relatively greater area could be irri-

gated. The trees and shrubs could be liberally watered during their dormant period, and for such root crops as potatoes winter irrigation could be practiced.

If the windmill does not offer a satisfactory pumping power there is no reason to despair. In this epoch of mechanical invention small internal combustion engines using coal oil or gasoline for fuel may be obtained at a nominal cost and subsequently operated at little expense. Such installations put the dry-farming irrigation operations on a little more reliable basis than where

Who gives us a small army for the price of a big one? The pork patriot. Who gives us a navy at the price of a strong navy which the preparedists say is not strong enough? The pork patriot. Who welcomes and insistently urges larger and larger appropriations for army and navy and for everything else? The pork patriot. Who has "raised the cost of educating a boy from \$2,500 at Harvard to \$20,000 at West Point and \$11,000 at Annapolis?" The pork patriot. Who gets \$60,000 public buildings for \$5,000 towns? The pork patriot. Who squanders millions of millions of millions of public funds uselessly decade after decade and insistently demands more and still more? The pork patriot.

the windmill is used, since the former operates independently of the wind and several acres may be irrigated.

In regions where small water supplies are not available from streams or underground supplies, moisture may be secured by impounding storm water. In these less favored localities the greatest care should be exercised in the location of the farm buildings. Should the buildings be placed on a hill or ridge no catchment area will be available, but if placed at the foot of a slope or in a depression the high land above will shed its excess water to the lower land where it may be intercepted and stored in the soil for the use of trees and vegetables.

It is now quite generally recognized that no system of farming is complete without livestock. This applies as much to irrigation as to dry land farming. It must be evident, however, that conditions for the production of livestock under the two extreme conditions must be greatly at variance. An irrigation farmer on the high priced land can hardly afford to produce livestock, especially beef cattle. On the other hand the dry land farmer with his low priced land, his native grasses, and his drought-resisting forage crops, finds beef cattle production profitable. These two conditions with one a neighbor to the other are mutually beneficial. The dry land farmer can grow the cattle and the irrigation farmer with his alfalfa and grain crops can finish them for the markets.

In outlining these suggested systems for homestead irrigation I have assumed that such an undertaking would be at-

tempted by a true dry-land farmer, who would naturally use all of his moisture conserving methods of soil culture for his garden, as he would for his field crops. The true dry farmer is distinguished for being able to produce with a profit field crops at a low moisture cost. Just so must he distinguish himself in irrigation about his farmstead. The garden, lawn, and protective shrubbery must be grown with small water supplies.

It appears evident that our greatest economic development can be accomplished only by encouraging irrigation and dry-farming to their fullest application. The great dry-farming district on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is ribbed with fertile stream valleys. In some instances these valleys may be developed by gravity irrigation systems and in others the shallow ground water available makes possible their reclamation by pumping. The improvement of these areas means not only a greater irrigable area but a substantial reinforcement to dry-farming.

Here's a Lively Institute

The Excelsior Farmers' Institute held a very successful meeting in Excelsior schoolhouse December 17-18. This institute is one of the first 13 organized in the state. It is a country institute situated about 10 miles southwest of Glen Elder and has a number of members who believe in the betterment of rural life both in a social and agricultural way. Carl P. Thompson and Miss Alice Poulter, both from K. S. A. C., attended all the meetings. Mr. Thompson is an enthusiastic believer in breeding up livestock on the farm while Miss Poulter showed that she was equally informed in her line of work, the betterment of home life. The addresses were listened to with the keenest interest. Everyone who attended felt well repaid for the time spent at the meetings.

The Excelsior Institute conducts a contest annually in corn growing for the men and boys, and a contest in culinary work and fancy work for the women and girls. Mr. Thompson judged the farm products in an efficient and satisfactory manner and Miss Poulter did equally well in the girls' and women's contests. Mr. Thompson showed the people at Excelsior that he was an all around speaker and entertainer by giving several well rendered readings which were hugely enjoyed by all.

C. L. Hendricks, Secretary.
Sunny View Farm, Glen Elder, Kan.

What's Kafir Worth Now?

BY CHARLES DILLON.

I want every farmer in Kansas to write H. E. Horton, 208 South LaSalle street, Chicago, and tell him what kafir, milo, and feterita are selling for in your town. Dr. Horton is trying to gather facts concerning markets for kafirs. He has no trouble learning what they sell for in the big grain markets but he wants to know what farmers get for them at the shipping points in localities where these crops are grown. If those of you who have grown a lot of kafir and want to market it are at all interested in getting more money for it, you must do your little part and help those who are working to help you. Dr. Horton will send this report and future reports to all who send him the information he has requested. Don't you really think you'd better tell him what he wants to know? Use a post card, 1 cent, and help him to help you. Take our word for it he is all right.

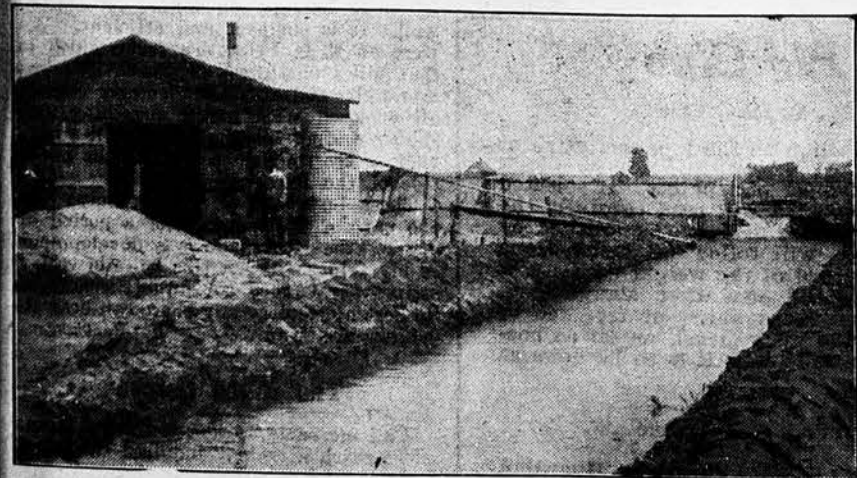
Two Useful Suggestions

To learn whether your grain in crib or corn in bin are heating, sharpen a small stick and thrust it into the middle of bin or crib. Examine often. It will always tell you how the temperature is.

Now that your corn is all husked take all your farm machinery apart, grease all polished parts with axle grease. No mice or rats will eat this grease and it rubs off easily. House every part of the machine.

If you want to know what you save by caring for your farm machinery just leave it out one year and try to sell it. You will discover you have lost one-third or one-half of its value.

J. D. Farwell.



A Pumping Plant Owned by Carter Brothers at Garden City—This Community Has Become a Leading Center in Kansas for Irrigation.

Water Tanks for You to Make

I am planning to make a cement water tank about 10 by 30 feet, to use as a supply tank. Is it better to have a round or a square tank? Where can I get forms, or can I make them? How thick should the walls be, and should they be smaller at the top than at the bottom? E. J. K.
Republic County, Kansas.

A water tank, either round or square, can be made strong and water tight if proper care is taken. Less material is required to build a round tank than one that is square or rectangular, having the same capacity. The advantage of a square tank is that the forms can be made and placed much more easily than for a tank that is round. Either square or round tanks must, of course, be properly reinforced. A tank 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, as you suggest, is not the best proportion unless there is some reason for having this tank of considerable height. A tank 10 by 30 feet has a capacity of 17,625 gallons. It is my impression that a tank 10 by 15, or 12 by 15 would be ample for ordinary farm use and also would be less expensive to construct. If a square tank is desired, one that is 10 by 10 by 24 would have approximately the same capacity as a round tank 10 by 30.

Forms for use in constructing a round tank frequently can be made at home. Farmers' Bulletin No. 589 gives careful directions for constructing forms for round silos or tanks. It is usually possible, however, to find someone near at hand who has silo forms which can be borrowed for the purpose. As it is not difficult to construct forms for the rectangular tanks, it is not thought advisable to give directions for this work at this time.

The thickness of walls of either square or round tanks will, of course, depend on the height, also on the amount of reinforcing material used. It probably will be necessary to make the walls at least 8 inches thick and carefully reinforced. Bulletin No. 23, entitled, "Concrete Tanks," prepared by The Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers, Philadelphia, gives satisfactory suggestions in regard to suitable dimensions, thickness of concrete walls, and placing reinforcing material.

It usually is considered a good plan to make the walls of a tank thinner at the top than at the bottom. This is in order to give the walls a batter on the inside. It is true that this will prevent injury from frost to some extent as the ice raises slightly in the tank when this arrangement is provided.

In very severe weather trouble may be experienced from freezing, unless water is pumped in or drawn out frequently. This probably is not possible under ordinary farm conditions, so that in extremely cold weather it might be necessary to drain the tank.

Wherever it is possible, it is by all means better to construct an underground, concrete cistern, on a small hill or elevation which will give sufficient pressure to force water to the places where it is to be used. With underground cisterns, injury from frost is not likely to occur. George E. Bray.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Clean Milk for England, Too

At the time the milk and dairies act of 1914 was passed an effort was made to have a provision inserted for certified milk, but as that effort failed the National Clean Milk society, 2 Soho Square, London, was formed, its objects being to raise the hygienic standard of milk and milk products and to educate the public as to the importance of a clean and wholesome milk supply. That society is now working to introduce the score-card system of dairy-farm inspection, such as is now being used in the United States. The system has been adopted by the city of Bradford.

Another matter that is receiving attention by the British Board of Agriculture is the formation of milk recording societies. So far the dairy farmers have not fully appreciated the value of milk records, and, according to the report issued for the period ended last March, only 16 societies had been formed throughout the country. The board hopes, however, that the certificates of the milk yields that they propose to issue will enhance not only the value of the cows to which they relate but the progeny also, and that the possession of the government certificate of a good milk record will be, in the course of time, eagerly sought after.

Victor—Prize Pig Grower

A Story About Pork Production for Capper Pig Club Boys

BY TEX IRWIN
Emporia, Kansas

VICTOR Hurd was one of those boys who dream of things in which their elders have no faith. He was a hopeful farmer lad of 16, and between school terms he plowed corn on his father's farm in Lyon county, Kansas. He had seen the corn gathered and sold in the local markets at so much a bushel. Somewhere, Victor became interested in livestock, and more than once argued with his father that the more profitable source of market for the crops of the farm would be through livestock.

But the elder Hurd shook his head. He belonged to the "old school" of farmers. Didn't they have a sow, and didn't they raise a few pigs every year? Cholera, stunted growth, and poor prices for the resultant not overly fat hogs convinced Victor's father that there was no money in livestock.

So, in the terms of the old farmer himself, things "rocked along." Two men working in the interest of the United States Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural college went to the home of the Hurds one day, and talked of boys' and girls' clubs. The corn club, the canning club, the pig club—all in turn were discussed. Nothing doing. The elder Hurd could not be convinced and he shook his head. But, a runt pig decided things. A sow came up one morning with eight pigs, and one of them was smaller than the others. It seemed that it would have no chance of living. Victor Hurd coaxed and coaxed. It's a boy's way, and Victor was a real American boy.

"Yes, you may have the scrub pig, and join the pig club," consented Victor's father.

So, Victor Hurd enrolled in the pig club. Three months later the pigs were weaned, and the little porkers, deprived of their first source of nourishment must be fed.

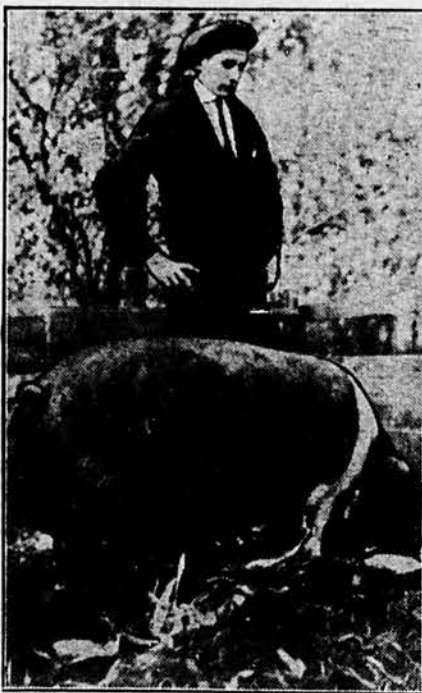
Now, you are not to put on any frills feeding that pig," was the mandate of the father.

Three months passed away quickly. A visitor chanced by the Hurd home.

"That's a fine pig you have there, Mr. Hurd," was the complimenting remark.

"Yes, but that's my boy's pig. He's in the pig club," said Mr. Hurd, and while he looked proud, there was more or less of that look in his face commonly called sheepish.

Victor Hurd sat up nights studying hog raising. He must not feed any more than his father's hogs got. He must feed the same things, only differently;



Victor Hurd and His Prize Pig.

so he did. He gave the hog a balanced ration—as nearly so as he could.

Result? When the contest closed, the runt pig of the litter weighed 308 pounds, while the largest of the remaining seven pigs weighed only 193 pounds. This is fact and not fancy. The pigs were weighed in the presence of witnesses. And Victor won first in the state club pig contest, producing the pork at a cost of 2½ cents a pound.

The runt pig of the litter, through the careful feeding of a boy became the largest. In three months, it more than doubled the weight of the others. Incidentally, the elder Hurd is convinced of a

thing or two. He thinks the balanced ration pays, and Victor has full consent, without any pleadings, to enter the pig clubs next year.

"The only feed my pig had was skim-milk, shorts sloop, corn and oilmeal, with no pasturing," said Victor Hurd, when asked to tell about how he raised his pig. "Once in a while, it had some table scraps. But in feeding I combined these feedstuffs, and gave in proportions, as recommended in the bulletins sent out by the agricultural college. I didn't do it in the haphazard way some people do—feed too much one day, and not enough the next. And I tried to keep the pig's pen clean, and treated the pig as any animal ought to be treated. I gave it careful attention. By fixing up a lever the pig was weighed every week."

Why Not be a Winner?

BY JOHN F. CASE.

What Victor Hurd, winner of first prize in the state contest has done other boys can do. And remember, boys, that you will not only have one pig to profit by but you should have a half dozen at least in addition to your contest sow, and every pig will be a purebred, not a scrub. The Kansas Agricultural college bulletin that Victor read so profitably will be sent to every boy who enters the Capper Pig Club contest. It's mighty good and instructive reading.

Possibly it was too much to expect that every county would have a qualified representative in our club at the new year's beginning. But there are mighty few gaps to fill. Eighty-six boys began the new year as approved county representatives. Eleven more counties have representatives entered but the necessary blanks have not been

filled. These are the only counties that have sent no entry coupon:

Barber. Hodgeman. Lincoln. Rush.
Ellis. Johnson. Rawlins. Sheridan.

Hodgeman county had an approved representative in Abe Rassmussen of Jetmore. Abe found it necessary to drop out of the contest, though, so that provides an opportunity for another boy. Only the one application from Hodgeman county has been received.

A few counties have but one application for membership on file and although the applicant had been notified of his eligibility he had failed to qualify on January 1. We should be glad to have additional applications for membership in these counties. With but one name on file you have an excellent chance to be the lucky boy. This is the list of counties with but one applicant and that applicant not qualified:

Russell. Stanton. Wyandotte.

Boys 12 to 18 years old living in any of the 13 counties given are urged to fill out the coupon required as an application for membership and send it in at once. I shall be disappointed if every boy in this contest does not report a \$50 profit at least this fall whether he wins a prize or not. Show a little pep in these missing counties, boys. Isn't it as much of an honor to represent your county as any one of the other 104? Let's all get lined up for the big race.

These boys filed approved recommendations since the last report:

Name	Postoffice	County
Elmer York	Albert	Barton
Austin Gilliland	Hiatville	Bourbon
David Skeen	Bloom	Ford
Robert Osborn	Cunningham	Kingman
Stanley Garrity	McAllister	Logan

More Irrigation for Rozel

I returned recently from a trip to Pawnee county. The Arkansas and Pawnee valleys west from Larned on the Jetmore branch of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad are booming with wheat, corn, oats, and fine forage crops of alfalfa, cane, feterita, kafir, and Sudan grass. Apples of the best varieties grown in the Arkansas valley were on the streets in Larned by the wagon load. These rich valleys have produced an abundance of food for both man and beast.

As we went up the road to Rozel and Burdett the Pawnee valley never looked more promising. About 3 miles from Larned on the north side of the stream is the new state hospital on its 900-acre tract, and among the trees can be seen some of the hospital buildings and tops of the silos and other farm improvements. Carloads of beets were going over this branch road through Larned to the sugar factory in Garden City. Cattle were feeding on the wheat pastures or picking up some of the waste in the gathering of the sorghum crops.

Rozel is a lively little town of about 250 persons. It has four elevators, several general stores, a good bank, and a well equipped \$20,000 school house. Artificial watering or irrigation was not needed badly in this section in 1915, as the heavens contributed full installments of moisture. We, however, took a look at some of the irrigating plants. Elmer Mather's 95-acre farm just north of the Pawnee adjoining Burdett has an irrigating plant which pumps water from the stream for 75 acres. He grew about 15 acres of sugar beets in 1915. Alfalfa and other crops were excellent. They are being fed to dairy cows. Mr. Mathers has three pit silos.

Nearly 3 miles northeast of Rozel is M. Wilson's irrigating plant operated by a 20 horsepower engine in a deep well. It is compact and efficient. We were at E. L. Feloreth's farm which is four miles northwest of Rozel. He has two wells and an 80 horsepower engine, all enclosed with metal sheathing and rubber roofing. The half section lies high nearing the rougher ground on the north side of the Pawnee.

These instances of "preparedness" on the part of the farmers for a period of dry weather foreshadows a development of big things. When this 25-mile valley strip from Larned to Burdett comes to its best no country anywhere can beat it. Lawrence, Kan. J. P. Case.

The Night Before

"Call me early," ordered the fat man. "To catch a train?" inquired the hotel clerk. "What else? You don't imagine, do you, that I'm to be Queen of the May?"

The Capper Pig Club

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

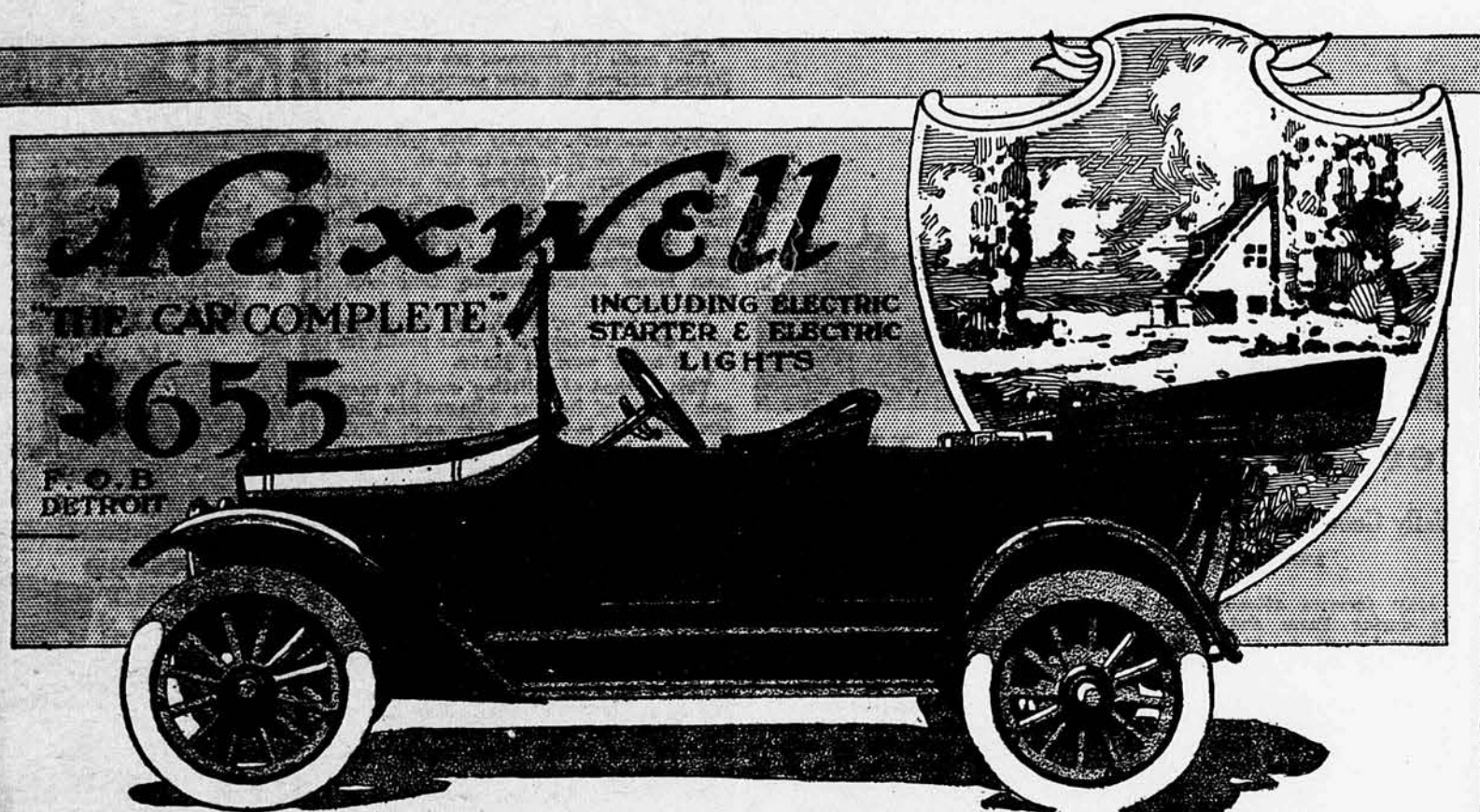
I hereby make application for selection as the representative of

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

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

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

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



The Value of "Complete"

YOU never raise a barn without including the cost of a roof—to make it complete.

You never buy a wagon without including the cost of the tongue—to make it complete.

You should never buy an automobile unless everything needed to make it complete is included in the price advertised.

Maxwell—The Proof

\$655 is the limit of your Maxwell investment. All the dollars that you might spend for "accessories" so often necessary would not make the Maxwell more comfort-creating—more finished—more complete.

Compare the Maxwell with what you had expected to find in an absolutely high-grade automobile of *proven performance* for \$655. Read the list of features that go to make the Maxwell complete—all are yours without extra cost when you buy a Maxwell.

And the *after-cost*—the Maxwell again stands for the *utmost* in motoring economy. By actual records, based on sworn affidavits and the unsolicited reports of thousands of

owners, the Maxwell has established undisputed supremacy for low gasoline consumption—low oil consumption—excess tire mileage—low repair bills.

Think what this means. For \$655 you can own a powerful, fast, handsome, dependable, full five-passenger automobile.

You can know its benefits *without* incurring the high expense that is part of most automobiles of equal size and completeness.

Write for some interesting facts and photographs and name of nearest Maxwell Dealer

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

Dept. C. D. DETROIT, U. S. A.

This gives you the right idea of Maxwell completeness at \$655

ELECTRIC Starter and Electric Lights.
MOTOR—Four-cylinder, L-head type, cast on bloc. Bore $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; stroke $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; detachable head; oil reservoir of aluminum; valves completely enclosed.
MAGNETO—Sixteen high tension.
CLUTCH—Cone, faced with multibestos lining, runs in oil, takes hold smoothly and without grabbing.
TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding gear. Three speeds forward and one reverse.
CONTROL—Center, left side drive; foot ac-

celerator. 16 in. steering wheel; improved instrument dash board with all instruments set flush.

WHEEL BASE—103 inches; tread 56 in.; 60 in. optional for the South.

WHEELS—Artillery, of best grade hickory; 12 spokes in both front and rear; equipped with Stanweld demountable rims.

TIRES—30x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., front and rear. Famous make of anti-skid tires in rear.

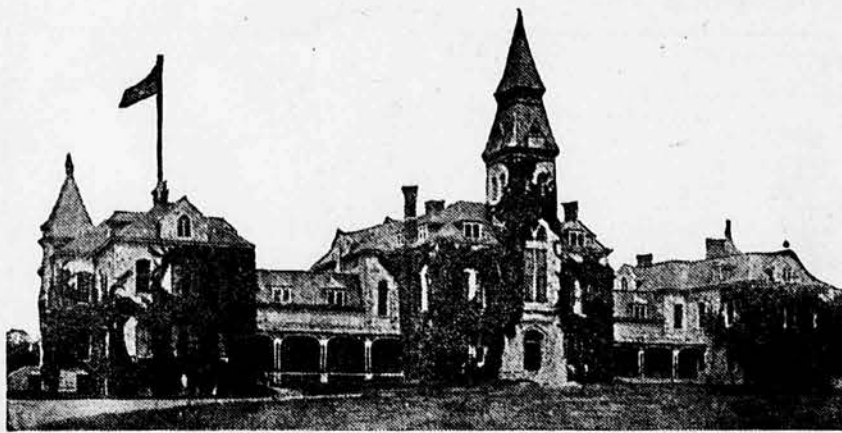
SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptic, 32 in. long. Rear $\frac{1}{4}$ -elliptic, lower half 40 in. long, scroll 16 in. long from center of spring shackles to spring seat; fixed at front, shackled at rear and mounted on rocking seat.

AXLES—Front, drop-forged, I-beam section, complete with spring seats. Rear, floating type. No load carried on driving shafts.

BRAKES—Internal and external, actuated on 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. drums on rear wheels.

EQUIPMENT—Two electric head lights with dimmer, electric tail light, generator, storage battery, electric horn, speedometer, "one man" mohair top with envelope, and quick adjustable storm curtains, double ventilating rain-vision windshield, improved instrument board with all instruments set flush, demountable rims, spare tire carrier with extra demountable rim, jack, special wrenches and tools.

EVERY ROAD IS A *Maxwell* ROAD



Better Farming Was Urged

An Especially Good Interest Was Taken by the Young Folks in Farm and Home Week at Manhattan

ABOUT 1,200 farmers attended the meetings during Farm and Home Week, December 27 to 31, at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Jewell county had the largest attendance, with 182 farmers, of which about 150 were boys and girls. Of these young folks, 125 had their expenses paid; they won prizes in contests conducted by A. D. Folker of Mankato, the county agent. P. H. Ross of Leavenworth, county agent of Leavenworth county, also was in charge of a large delegation of young people. Lee H. Gould of Dodge City, agricultural agent of southwestern Kansas, and Miss Eulalia Nevens of Dodge City, county superintendent of Ford county, were in charge of the boys and girls from that section, who were winners in the contests there.

In planning the program for the week, E. C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension, had made an effort to cover all of the principal lines of agriculture. Lectures were given on sorghums, soils, corn, legumes, grain judging, grain marketing, commercial feeds, fruit growing, gardening, hogs, horses, sheep, beef cattle, dairy cattle, dairy barns, poultry, veterinary science and farm engineering. A special program was given for the women and girls. General meetings were held in the morning and at night. Most of the afternoon was given over to the meetings of the state associations. Among the associations that met during the week were the Kansas Crop Improvement association, the Kansas Swine Breeders and Growers, the Kansas Horse Breeders' association, the Kansas Fruit Growers, the Kansas State Dairy association, the Kansas Sheep Breeders' association, the Kansas Beef Producers, and the Kansas State Poultry federation.

Experimental Work.

One of the features of the week was an address by W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, on the relation of the experimental work at the college and the farmers of the state. He showed that the college is making a real effort in the experimental work on all of the more important lines of farming. He called special attention to the excellent work which has been done with the sorghums and wheat.

G. E. Thompson, superintendent of substations, told of the sorghums of this state, and the increasingly important place they are taking in farming. He believes that more of an effort should be made in seed selection, and in the growing of varieties that are especially adapted to the community in which one is living. There are about 20 varieties of the sorghums that are important in Kansas, but of these not more than six are of considerable value in any one community.

There was a great interest and a big attendance at the meetings of the Kansas Horse Breeders' association. A feature of this meeting was a talk by J. H. Armstrong, a farmer of Emporia, who is president of the Lyon County Horse Breeders' association. This company owns Isola, the grand champion Percheron stallion last fall at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Mr. Armstrong urged especially that more attention should be paid to quality in selecting mares and stallions.

There were many visitors from outside the state. These included Frank Hard-

ing of Chicago, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' association; R. J. Kinzer of Kansas City, secretary of the American Hereford Breeders' association; W. L. Carlyle of Stillwater, Okla., dean of agriculture in the Oklahoma A. and M. college; A. R. Whitson of Madison, Wis., professor of soils in the University of Wisconsin; Mrs. H. M. Dunlap of Savoy, Ill., a specialist in home economics; J. H. S. Johnstone of Chicago, a specialist in horse breeding; and Dr. B. H. Hubbard of Madison, Wis., of the department of economics in the University of Wisconsin.

An Excellent Corn Show.

There was some excellent corn in the grain show. With the white corn, boys' classes, the winners were Willie Gronniger, Bendena; Lawrence Gronniger, Bendena; and Herman Wehrenberg, Bazaar. In the boys' classes of the yellow corn the winners were Willie Gronniger, Bendena; Walter Hays, Osawatomie; and Frank Davis, Emporia. The boys who won in the western Kansas classes are Chester Hudson, Wakeeney; Charles Hudson, Wakeeney; and George Burson, Russell. With kafir the boys who won are Ray G. David, Winfield; Hulbert Rudd, Belpre; and Nathan Horton, Wright. Boys who won in the feterita contest are Bernard Maloney, Dodge City; Henry Gissel, Wright, and Verne Wilcox, Lenora.

In many of the men's classes in corn there was heavy competition. The winners from northeastern Kansas on white corn were Fred Laptad, Lawrence; Eli Wilson, Lawrence; and A. W. Smith, Lovewell. In the classes of yellow corn from that section the winners were John Brox, Atchison; Joseph Brox, Atchison; and Armour Ramey, Springhill. With white corn from southeastern Kansas in the men's classes the winners were George Hays, Utopia; Mathew Karleskirt, Ft. Scott; and James Parks, Iola. With yellow corn the winners were Charles Ramey, Springhill; E. E. Hildreth, Altamont, and George Hays, Utopia. In central Kansas the winners in the white classes were A. Munger, Manhattan; L. C. Swihart, Lovewell; and J. J. McCray, Manhattan. The winners with the yellow corn from this section were D. D. Casement, Manhattan; O. A. McKenzie, Wayne; and J. B. Garton, Ellsworth.

Splitting Firewood with Dynamite

BY J. E. HALL.

Anyone who has tried it knows that splitting hard wood is a man's job. It takes patience, time and muscle if done in the usual way with a maul, wedge and axe.

But there is a way of splitting hard wood to make firewood that is easy, inexpensive and quick. It is by blasting with dynamite.

In the fall of 1913, a large spoke factory moved away from the town where I then lived, leaving an accumulation of hickory spoke timber in the shape of logs 22 to 24 inches long. These logs were useless except for firewood, and had to be split up to be used even in that way. There were about 25 cords of wood altogether, and the spoke factory people sold it to a citizen of the town for 50 cents a cord.

He hired a man by the day to split the wood, and agreed to pay him \$1.25 a

day. The man split about five cords of wood in six days.

This made the firewood too expensive. Having noticed the slow progress, I ventured to call on the owner of the wood and suggest that I could split it up more cheaply and more quickly with dynamite. He offered me \$1 a cord to do it.

In two days I finished the whole 20 cords remaining. Neither an axe, wedge, nor maul were used on the job. The only tool employed was a 1 1/4-inch auger and the dynamite, fuse and caps. Fifteen hours actual working time completed the work.

I paid for labor \$2.25, and for explosives \$6.70, leaving me a clear profit for my 15 hours' work of \$12.05.

This method of splitting wood is easy and is lots of fun for fellows who like fireworks. It is done in this way: With an auger, bore a hole near the center of the log, going about one-third or one-half through; remove the cartridge paper from the dynamite, crumble the explosive, and with a tablespoon pour 1 to 2 spoonfuls of the loose dynamite into the hole. Then after crimping the cap onto the piece of fuse, bury the cap in the dynamite and gently tamp the explosive into the bottom of the hole with a small hardwood stick having a squared end. Then on top of the dynamite tamp in moist clay to the top of the hole, leaving about 1 inch of the fuse protruding. Light the fuse and retire to a safe distance and watch your timber split into three to five parts.

The size of the charge, of course, must be governed by the size of the log. If it is a long log, that is, from 12 to 15 feet long, one bore hole in the center probably will not split it. It is better to bore one hole in the center and two other holes near the ends. But for logs of the size referred to above, one hole is sufficient to split them up.

It is not advisable to try to split rails or fence posts with dynamite, because the explosive shatters the wood more or less and makes it unsuitable for such purposes.

Black blasting powder can be used fairly well for log splitting if dynamite is not available. However, a squib is necessary to fire black powder instead of a blasting cap and fuse, and instead of tamping in black powder with clay, it is better to confine it with a wooden plug with a groove cut in the side for the squib.

LACK OF MONEY Was a Godsend in This Case.

It is not always that a lack of money is a benefit.

A lady in Ark. owes her health to the fact that she could not pay in advance the fee demanded by a specialist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she says:

"I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on another who told me he could not cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum.

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman.

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different.

"To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum.

"Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

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

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

Don't buy those EXTRA HORSES

Save DISCING, HARROWING, ROLLING. Do all this work while you plow. Hitch a Kramer Rotary Harrow behind your plow—disc, level, harrow and pulverize as you go. Save extra teams right during the busy season. Produces a moist seed bed that germinates quickly—no clods or dry dirt to hold back your crops—no mis sing hills. Fits any plow, satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Works in all kinds of soil—light draft, no extra horses required. The "Kramer" does more work than discing and harrowing the old way. Big FREE Illustrated Folder.



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FREE POSTPAID WRITE FOR IT TODAY!

My Big New Catalog of CANT-SAG Farm Gates will save you money. Write for it NOW—TODAY.



Cost less than all wood—last 5 times as long as wood—can't sag, drag, warp or twist. Double double bolted (not nailed) between 8 angle steel up rights. Guaranteed 5 years. You can get complete Gates or just the Gate Stakes so you can make your own gates and save money. Write for Catalog. ALVIN V. ROWE, Pres.

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SQUARE DEAL FENCE The fence that stays tight and trim the year 'round. Outlasts any wire fence made. Fence Book tells you all about it. Write us. Books free, postpaid. Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 635 Industrial Street PEORIA, ILL.

KITSELMAN FENCE

Got it From The Factory Direct HORSE-HIGH, BULL-STRONG, PICK-TIGHT Made of Open Hearth wire, heavily galvanized—a strong, durable, long-lasting, rust-resisting fence. Sold direct to the Farmer at wire mill prices. Here's a few of our big values: 26-inch Hog Fence - 12 cts. a rod. 47-inch Farm Fence - 18 cts. a rod. 48-inch Poultry Fence - 24 cts. a rod. Special Prices on Galv. Barbed Wire. Our big Catalog of fence values shows 100 styles and heights of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence at money-saving prices. Write for it to-day. It's free. KITSELMAN BROS. Box 52 Munola, Ind.

400,000 Farmers Have Bought 25,000,000 Rods!

DIRECT FROM FACTORY FREIGHT PREPAID Every Inch Basic Open Hearth wire, Double Galvanized. 13c PER ROD UP. Money Saving Fence Book and sample free. Just write postal now to THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Department 23 Cleveland, O.

10 1/2 A ROD

Get our big, Free Catalog showing 164 styles of fencing and gates. It will save you many a dollar to have your order filled direct from our nearest mills or warehouses in Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, California or Kansas. Better fence for less money. Write NOW before you forget it. Ottawa Manufacturing Co., 39 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

DEHORNER CATTLE

Bring More Money Actual prices quoted at Stock Yards show that dehorned cattle are worth 15c to 25c per hundred pounds more than cattle with horns. The Smith "Y" Blade Dehorner cuts all around the horn, leaving a smooth, clean cut that heals readily. Your dealer can supply you. Look for the blue guarantee tag and name on the handle. Get our free circular on the oldest and largest line of dehorning in the world. LEVITT MFG. CO. 120 Griggs St., Urbana, Ill.

LEVITT DEHORNER

Howdy! Kansas is Out of Debt

Gov. Capper Rejoices Over the Burning of \$159,000 in Municipal Bonds—First Time in 55 Years

KANSAS is out of debt. The last evidence of its burden was burned a few days ago at the state house, while a smiling group of public officials and private citizens watched the blaze. Gov. Capper said the ceremony of committing to the flames scraps of paper representing an indebtedness of \$159,000 marked the freedom of the state from outstanding bonds for the first time in the nearly 55 years of its existence.

"Kansas thus becomes one of the six states in the Union which have no bonded indebtedness," said Gov. Capper. "It is a good way in which to begin our fifty-sixth year. I can think of no better way of celebrating this day. It means that our debts are all paid and that we are living within our income. And that is a wise as it is unusual in this era of mad extravagance."

"This event forcibly impresses upon us the substantial prosperity of our state. We are a fortunate commonwealth. Our per capita wealth of \$1,630, is greater than that of any other state and twice as high as that of the United States as a whole. It gives us a total of nearly 3 billion dollars—\$2,884,660 to be exact—of taxable wealth, an increase of 79 million dollars the last year—and enables us to maintain a state tax rate of \$1.25 on a thousand—lower than that of any other state with one exception. It is interesting to note that of the taxable property of Kansas, a little more than 15 per cent, (\$436,417,851) is owned by the various public utility companies. The 9,248 miles of railroads in the state, with their equipment are assessed at \$386,422,000; the property of the gas and pipe line companies at 20 million dollars and street and inter-urban railways at \$13,313,000. A total of more than 100 million dollars of property owned by churches, lodges and public institutions is entirely exempt from taxation."

State Property Doubled.

"The state itself owns property in its various public institutions valued at \$1½ million dollars—more than double the value of the state's property when these bonds were issued twelve years ago. No doubt we have not expended all the money for public institutions that many of us would like to see expended; but doubling our state property and the expenses of its administration in a decade can scarcely be called a niggardly policy. Nearly 2 million dollars was distributed during the year through our hospitals, asylums, orphanages and other public and private charities."

"Kansas municipal bonds are as salable and at as low rate of interest, as any municipal bonds in the nation. At least half of the municipal securities issued by Kansas cities and towns are owned in Kansas; 10 million dollars of such bonds being held by the state school funds. If any of our eastern friends in Wall Street or elsewhere own Kansas municipal bonds and want to get rid of them, I guarantee them a premium at any time. The brewery interests proclaim to the world that Kansas is on the high road to financial ruin, but at the same time they invest their surplus in Kansas municipal bonds. They buy them because they know sober Kansas pays its debts, and its bonds are worth more than 100 cents on the dollar."

Schools \$12,210,000 a Year.

The prosperity of Kansas is shown in many ways. Our bank deposits of \$224,10,576 are the largest per capita of any state—an increase of 23 million dollars in the year 1915; our 74,162 automobiles—that's what it was Thursday and they've increased since—and will increase still more rapidly as we improve our roads—as we will—gives one car to every sixth family—a record equalled by only two other states; our 589 telephone companies with their 331 exchanges and 40,000 telephones, gives a phone to every family of five—the largest percentage of any state; our farm products in 1915 of \$341,561,000 and our livestock valued at \$310,655,000; our 325 million dollars of manufacturing products in 1915—all give us reason for congratulation."

"The state has a permanent school fund of \$10,485,299, and has invested in its

school property more than 28 million dollars, an increase of 1¼ million dollars this year. We spent in the last year, \$12,210,000 for educational purposes—an increase of almost a million dollars. We have enrolled in our colleges 27,000 students—the largest college attendance in proportion to population of any state. Our state university, agricultural college and normal schools received from the state \$1,660,000 more last year than their cost of maintenance a decade ago; so while our schools are not all that we are going to make them, we are making progress, and the state may be proud of the fact that we have less than 2 per cent illiteracy—next to the lowest of any state in the nation."

Three-Fifths Less Crime.

"Yes, Kansas is a prosperous state, but there are some things which we do not have. More than half a million of our boys and girls never saw an open bar-room; we have only 14 women in Kansas prisons; we send only about two-fifths as many men to jail, considering our proportionate population as does the nation as a whole, we have a great scarcity of poor-farms and paupers; we don't have nearly so many funerals as do other states, our death rate being extremely low; we have fewer tenants and more home-owners in proportion to population; and we drink very little liquor. With these exceptions, I think you will agree with me that Kansas is all right, and that this celebration today is timely, appropriate and well merited."

"I do not think we can find anywhere else on the face of the earth a million and three-quarters of people who will grade up as well; who have a greater respect for law; who are as responsive to the demands of decency and fairness and the higher standards of citizenship. I believe we have here the finest example in all America of a pure democracy standing firmly for the rights of all men without regard to race, creed or condition."

It is a privilege and a blessing to live in a state with such a record as Kansas has made and to have done something toward making that record. We have only to go on in the spirit as we have begun, indeed our development in citizenship as gauged by its future possibilities has just begun in Kansas."

"Never in the history of the state has Kansas been in better condition physically and financially and never have our people been more keenly alive to our opportunities for progress and our possibilities of true greatness. We are entering the year 1916 with most brilliant prospects. From the bottom of my heart, I congratulate the people of Kansas upon what we have already attained and upon our opportunities for the future."

Blair Has a New High School

A modern rural high school planned, built, equipped and dedicated in less than 8 months, is the remarkable record made by District 23, Doniphan county, Kansas. The first mention of a high school in the district was made at the annual school meeting April 9, 1915, by a few parents whose children were at-

tending school in Troy or Wathena and had suffered much inconvenience and exposure from waiting around open railway stations for delayed trains on stormy days. A mass meeting was called for April 24, at which time a petition for an election to vote \$9,000 in district bonds was promptly signed by more than the required number of voters, and on May 10 the proposition was carried by a vote of two to one.

Contracts were then let for a modern four-room brick building with basement under all, steam heat, air pressure water system, sewerage, and inside closets. The foundation and all walls and ceiling joints were made strong enough to support a second story, which will be erected as soon as needed. The old schoolhouse was partitioned off and an extra teacher employed at the beginning of the fall term of school, and a two-year high school course begun. The course will be lengthened from year to year as is found practicable.

Thanksgiving day was chosen for the dedication of the new building, which was then almost ready for the school to move in. A large crowd of friends and neighbors assembled early in the day. The company was called together by the Blair band, after which "Old Glory" was raised and J. J. Baker made a brief and fitting speech. A Thanksgiving sermon was preached in the assembly room of the new building by the Rev. Robert Church. At the close of the sermon a bountiful basket dinner was served to more than 600 persons, and the afternoon was spent in visiting.

A Successful Institute

BY H. L. SEBRING.

The Tri-City Farmers' Institute was held at Gardner, December 16 and 17. Many were present from Edgerton and Wellsville and nearly everyone in the vicinity of Gardner attended. The demonstration in preparing a chicken for the oven, by R. M. Sherwood of K. S. A. C., and the talk on jelly making and fruit canning, by Miss Marian Hepworth, of the same place, were very interesting to the housewives. There were lively discussions regarding these instructions, and all questions were answered, and the principal features explained. There was an excellent entertainment in every session.

The corn exhibited showed that there was some that had survived the wet season. Most of the prizes went to Gardner farmers.

It looks as if the institute were a permanent institution in this locality. Its success is due mainly to the enterprising farmers and business men, who are striving to bring the rural and townspeople together more closely.

Saved His Orchard

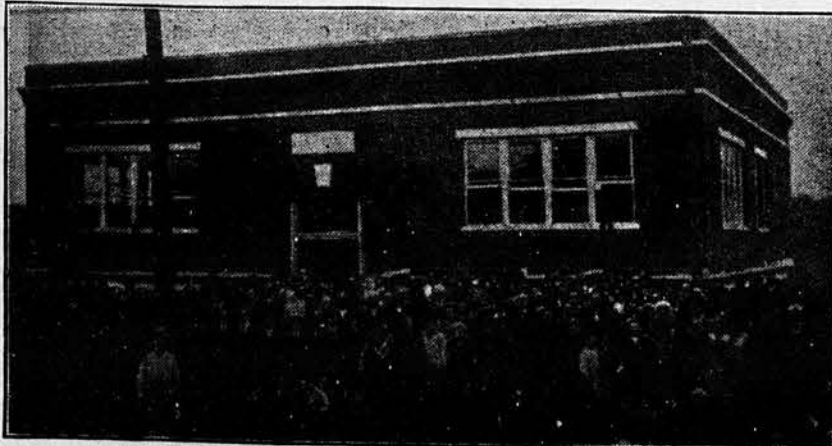
I have used this wash on my trees which so protected them that I never saw where a mouse, rabbit or any other varmint nibbled or killed one tree: Take 4 quarts of lime, slake it and put in 5 gallons of water; use ½ gallon of soft-soap or its equivalent; mix it with the lime water. If cake soap is used dissolve it before mixing. Then take 2 pounds cheap smoking tobacco or tobacco stems, steep in 1 gallon of water and add to the mixture.

Dig 2 inches around the trees and apply the mixture with a whitewash brush in the spring and fall.

No animal or insect will trouble the trees washed with this mixture.

J. D. Farwell.

Waterville, Kan.



More than 600 Persons Were Present at the Dedication of the Blair Rural High School in Doniphan County Last Thanksgiving Day.



The Flexible Movement of the Spade in Plowing

When you drive a spade into hard ground, you sort of "wiggle" it around between each push. It seems to go down easier—you remove the resistance of clinging soil.

It is this principle that we have succeeded in getting into Janesville Plows. Our object was to lessen the pull on your team and turn a neater furrow. The S. & S. auger twist mouldboard glides through the soil with a flexible movement. This flexibility is possible only in a single ball plow like the Janesville. The plow bottoms have just enough movement in the frame to ease the pinch at the point of the share and its cutting edge. This takes the hard work out of plowing. The furrows shave off clean—the finished field shows a skilful job.

JANESVILLE PLOWS

With S. & S. Auger Twist Mouldboards

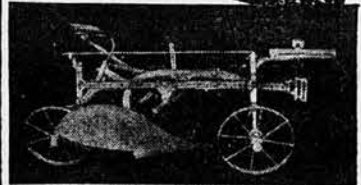
were used by the winners in the plowing matches at Big Rock, Wheatland and Grant Park, Ill., in 1914 and 1915. Their winning in these matches proves the quality of work they can do on your fields. They left the depth and width of the furrows uniform—buried all trash and stubble, broke up the ground thoroughly—left the surface smooth and clean. You can adjust Janesville Gang Plows to 12, 13 or 14 inch furrows.

Why not do your spring and fall plowing this year with the Janesville flexible S. & S. bottom? Save your team—why pull a plow bottom set solid in the frame? Get the spade movement into your plowing and sidestep hard work.

Write for Book — FREE

See photos of fine plowing that took prizes. Read how you can take hard work out of plowing for yourself and team. Also ask about Janesville Harrows, Disc Cultivators and Corn Planters. We have been building farm machinery for 57 years. Write today.

Janesville Machine Co.
42 Center St.
Janesville, Wisconsin



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It will mix 2½ cu. ft. at a batch, has self-tilting dump, runs by hand or 1 h. p. engine. Will keep from 2 to 6 men busy. Does finest work, equal to any \$200 machine—and costs you almost nothing in comparison. Just drop me your name on a post-card today. Full instructions and blue print plans will come at once. FREE.

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Mix Your Own Concrete

Help for the Tenants

National and state legislation to provide the credit facilities which would make it possible for the tenant farmer and farm laborer to acquire farm lands were recommended recently by John R. Coulter. He said that the first steps to be taken were:

1. An act of Congress providing for a complete scheme of farm land banks.
2. Legislative acts of various states supplementing the national law and providing for state institutions to do various phases of the mortgage business which the national farm land bank would not care to undertake.
3. Legislation by various states simplifying laws pertaining to titles, deeds, foreclosures and exemptions.
4. An up-to-date state bureau of farm lands with a complete list of farms for sale and farms for rent, and as much detail concerning these as possible.
5. A thorough scheme of rural education with county organization so provided that the county headquarters would have a complete list and careful rating of every farm operated within the county.
6. Such state legislation as is necessary to take over by some public service corporation lands not already developed—these lands to be developed, parceled, and sold on advantageous terms to select farmers who do not own any land but are seeking to become permanent settlers, living upon and operating their own farms.

"There are in the United States about 6,360,000 farms, and therefore approximately the same number of farm families," says Mr. Coulter. "In addition to this there probably are 2½ million farm laborers, or possibly I should say that number who are employed from time to time by farmers for a given rate of wages. I also desire to call your attention to the fact that all of these people need small loans (personal short term credit), while on the other hand only those who own and operate farms are directly and immediately concerned with long term mortgage credit.

"Those who do not own farms but who as tenants or hired laborers work on farms no doubt all desire at some time to become land owners, and therefore desire but do not have the basis for long term mortgage credit.

"Let us consider only the 2,360,000 tenants—those who operate farms but do not own them—and the 2½ million farm laborers who work for others than their parents for wages. Here is a group of something like 5 million men who are now properly classed as landless. They are to a very large extent the future hope and salvation of the nation. We dare not overlook them in working out a program if we are concerned with the fundamental needs of the nation and if we are anxious to place agriculture on a fair and successful footing.

"These tenant farmers should be helped in every way possible. What shall we do for them? In the first place give them every opportunity to improve their farming through agricultural education of every kind. Second, help them in every way to market their products to the very best advantage so they may get proper prices for their products and thus be able to save the larger fraction of their gross income. Third, give them an opportunity to invest their savings to the best possible advantage so they may rapidly accumulate enough to make a first payment on a farm. Fourth, provide a system of farm land banks so they may pay in cash 40 per cent or 50 per cent of the value of a farm which they have in mind, borrowing the remaining amount necessary and thus becoming owners at as young an age as possible, and paying the remaining amount due out of the products of the farm. I believe this to be a thoroughly practical program and one which, if details were worked out carefully, would result in bringing 500,000 tenants into ownership as a result of their industry."

Shorthorn Breeders Will Meet

The annual meeting of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' association will take place January 23, at Enid. H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga is president of this association.

You certainly publish a fine paper, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and I should dislike to be without it.

Iola, Kan.

L. W. Wright.

Fall Disking Dried the Soil

A Strange Grass that Proved a Blessing in Disguise

BY W. H. COLE

SEVERAL fields in this neighborhood were disked up after the corn was put in the shock last fall and were then drilled to wheat. The crop outlook on them is anything but encouraging. The diskilling loosened the soil and started it to drying out. Then the disk drill turned it over again, and no rain having fallen since it was first disked, it is small wonder that the wheat is not up. It has long been our notion that winter wheat, to make anything like a decent crop, should make a good growth in the fall.

After the wheat was harvested last summer there appeared on the fields a heavy coating of what most farmers call water grass. Just how such a vast quantity of seed could have laid dormant for so many years and then make such a good growth is a problem that no one in this part of the world seems capable of solving. Horses and cattle did not take kindly to it when it was green and they seem to like it even less since the frost has killed it.

What at one time seems to be a real calamity proves itself, later, to have been a blessing in disguise. When we attempted to plow some of the stubble that was coated over with this water grass, last fall, to sow it to wheat, we found it too wet as the heavy mat of grass kept the sun and wind from drying off the ground. We naturally wanted to get out all the wheat possible and so tried mowing it off and burning it but there was such a heavy growth beneath where the mower cut it that such a system was a failure so we had to give up the idea of so much wheat.

But these same moisture-holding properties have made winter plowing possible. On fields devoid of vegetation of any sort plowing is a task not done around here. But fields such as the one mentioned are not only in fine con-

dition to plow but the thick coating of grass keeps the ground from freezing at night and anyone so inclined may start his plow at sunrise and encounter no frozen ground except on the first round.

Some of the cattle feeders who are trying feterita stalks as a roughness, for the first time, seem greatly surprised to find that the cattle do not like such fodder. We first tried feeding feterita about two years ago. After a thorough trial we became convinced that as a roughness it had very little to commend it. When put into a silo, at the proper time, it may make a very good feed but unfortunately not all of us have silos and until we do have them we shall have to rely on some other more satisfactory roughness.

After trying feterita as a cattle feed we tried to give it away. Failing in that we began to wonder what we should do with it. Not being a very strong advocate of burning anything on the fields we tried to think out some more satisfactory way of getting rid of the stuff, and filled some small washes that had started in the fields. Placed lengthwise in the bottom of a wash the bundles fill with dirt at the first rain and really make an effective method of stopping the annoying little ditches that appear on many fields in a wet year.

Grain prices continue to soar. This was brought to our notice in a very forcible manner a few days ago when we purchased a few loads of corn from a neighbor to whom we had to pay the market price of 56 cents a bushel. When one stops and reasons a little the cause of such high prices is at once apparent, for if newspaper reports be true, and in such matters they usually are, some of the great corn states that usually have a large surplus to sell are reversing matters this winter and are on the market for corn themselves.

For Better Christian Living

BY E. C. CORBIN.

Boys who attend the Y. M. C. A. state convention at Kansas City, Kan., February 3 to 6, will be entertained with free lodging and breakfast, by the Kansas City High School boys. A large number of these boy delegates will come from the rural Y. M. C. A. organizations of Kansas.

This small town work of the Y. M. C. A. is still comparatively young, but it is developing rapidly. Out of 80 counties that have been organized in 24 states, six are in Kansas. These are Republic, Washington, Jackson, Nemaha, Marion and Marshall. The association work is carried on in 100 communities in these six counties.

The nation's leading rural experts have had a hand in making the plan which has been adopted. The rural work of the state as a whole is developed and supervised by a rural secretary employed by the state executive committee. Each county is organized as a unit, and has a county secretary, who is a trained man and gives all his time to the work. There is a county

committee consisting of 15 to 20 Christian men, who are elected at a county convention. This committee is a supervising board, like the board of directors of the city association.

The county secretary finds and trains volunteer leaders in various communities of the county, and clubs and classes are organized at these points. In these clubs the Bible is studied. Sunday school baseball teams and boy scouts clubs are formed. Corn growing contests are held, with exhibits. There is a summer camp, with an adult leader for each tent. Community play festivals are promoted, affording social diversion and physical improvement for localities where recreation has heretofore been scant. Play demonstration institutes are held for the country school teachers.

No equipment or appliances are necessary. The reliance is placed on the personality of leaders who are consecrated Christian men, and who are trained to get at boys through things that interest a boy. They proceed on the assumption that "it is just as natural for a boy to be religious as it is for water to run down hill," if the boy is handled carefully.

Many city people suppose that condi-



Country Boys at Work in the Y. M. C. A. at Axtell, Kan., Where the Aim Has Been to Feature Country Life Training.

tions in the small towns and country are ideal from a moral standpoint. While some forms of temptation are less obvious, depravity exists there which in some ways is harder to avoid than in the city. In a small town there is only one gang. The boy has no choice. If a bad element dominates the gang it is an influence for evil. Also, the means for wholesome recreation and other good influences are as a rule not so well organized in the rural community. The Y. M. C. A. county work is taking these gangs and getting them busy with healthy boy interests, and making them an agency for building instead of destroying character. It has tremendous possibilities for improving the quality of the most valuable of all Kansas products, the boys.

Avoid the Pear Blight

BY LEONARD G. HERRON.

Avoid pear blight by selecting resistant varieties. The heavy losses from pear blight the past year should serve as a lesson to the growers in this respect. Pear blight, or fire blight, is prevalent through this section of the United States at all times. It was especially disastrous in 1915 on account of the continued damp, cool weather. It attacks both pear and apple trees, but as a rule does not usually harm the apple to any great extent. It makes the growing of the pear almost impossible in many places, however.

This disease is caused by a bacterium. The infection usually takes place at blossoming time through the blossoms. It travels down the branch or twig just under the bark and causes it to turn black and die. Infections are also common at other places. The young, succulent wood, which is growing fast, is easily attacked.

No successful method of combating this disease has yet been discovered, although it has been studied quite thoroughly. The trouble is internal and nothing as yet has been discovered that can be introduced into the sap that will kill the bacteria and not harm the tree. Calomel and other things are sometimes mentioned, but they are absolutely ineffective. Some varieties, such as the Kieffer and Garber, are quite resistant and usually escape injury from this disease. The raising of these varieties is the only solution of the problem at present. The damage usually can be lessened by carefully cutting out all branches affected as soon as they are noticed. Care should be used to remove the diseased branches several inches below the point affected and the branches should be burned or buried. This practice is impracticable in large orchards, as the expense will not be justified by the amount of good it does.

The bacteria remain alive in the dead branches for a long time and in this way the old, dead branches serve as a continual source of infection. This is where they live over winter. The desirability of having all affected parts removed is easily seen.

If the trees can be kept from growing rapidly, the loss from blight will be less likely to occur. Perhaps one of the best ways to do this would be to seed the pear orchard to alfalfa or some other grass.

Better Results from Hens

BY C. S. ANDERSON.

The jungle fowl, from which all our modern breeds of chickens have originated, laid from 12 to 15 eggs a year when in its wild and natural state. With years of selection, we have succeeded in developing from this low producing fowl a type of bird the chief function of which is egg production. Our present-day Leghorns, and carefully selected fowls of several other breeds, lay close to 300 eggs annually, and in the course of a lifetime more than 1,000 eggs.

An average hen of the egg type breeds will lay in a year's time five times her body weight in eggs. Taking the standard weight of eggs as 24 ounces a dozen, this means an egg every three days during the year. To accomplish this the hen must consume nearly 30 times her body weight in feed.

The hen also has a market value when she is no longer an egg producer. Comparing the total marketable products returned for 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, the hen ranks second only to the cow among common farm animals.

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FOR a long time I have been making this offer to readers of this paper. During this time many thousands of farmers, shop men, mill men, elevator men, gin men and others have taken advantage of my offer under my easy terms of purchase. Under the policy of this paper, that its advertisers must deal fairly with its subscribers, if I were not making good on my offers and my claims this publication would not now be printing my advertisements.

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2 H-P.	\$34.95
3 H-P.	52.45
4 H-P.	69.75
6 H-P.	97.75
8 H-P.	139.65
12 H-P.	197.00
16 H-P.	279.70
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Portable Engines

2 H-P.	\$39.95
3 H-P.	60.50
4 H-P.	82.75
6 H-P.	127.75
8 H-P.	174.65
12 H-P.	237.00
16 H-P.	329.70
22 H-P.	412.30

Saw - Rigs

4 H-P.	\$124.25
6 H-P.	152.25
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Just think of it! Stationary Gasoline Engines, of the highest quality, now averaging in price

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WHEN you can buy a 20 horse-power automobile for \$400, or a 40 horse-power car for \$885—advertised prices for cars of nationally known high-quality—why should you pay \$25 to \$40 per horse-power for any single cylinder gasoline engine? The automobile has, besides its engine, its transmission, wheels, tires, springs, lights, body, steering gear, upholstering and any number of other things in its make-up, not found on a gasoline engine. The gasoline engine is much the simpler machine of the two to manufacture.

Everybody agrees that first-class automobiles are built for present auto prices. It is just as easy to see how first-class gasoline engines of the highest quality can be built and sold for prices averaging less than \$17.50 per horse-power. When you are told that engine prices as low as my prices cannot furnish you a high quality engine, you can safely call that kind of talk the most empty kind of tommyrot.

Buy Direct From My Big Factory Low Prices—Cash or Easy Terms

I will undertake to prove that no engine of whatever high price can be worth any more for general farm or shop work than my engines. I have been making engines almost ever since there have been any gasoline engines in America. I know what an up-to-date factory should be and what it can do. (Present low automobile prices are the result of up-to-date factories and up-to-date manufacturing methods.)

The day of high engine prices is past, no matter how much talk may be used to excuse the appetite for asking high prices. A college professor at a president's salary could not earn any more on a plow than any other good plowman. Where is the good sense in paying more to have your farm or shop work done than you need to

pay? Let me send you my evidence to show that a WITTE engine will do your work in the highest quality kind of way, and at a big saving in cost to you.

My factory is the only one in America that has come down through practically the whole history of the gasoline engine under the principal ownership and management of the same man who started it (myself). I made my first engine with my own hands, and ever since, for 29 years, I have been right on the same job, doing nothing but making engines.

Our sales for years have been covering the whole nation, and if my engines were not good ones we could not have grown from nothing into a national business. Our steady growth through 29 years is proof of the high quality of my engines.

Before you pay more than my price, send for my FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Engines."

Send me your address, so I can send you free, by return mail, my whole engine story. Learn why I use semi-steel castings, where others use common gray iron; why I make cylinder and bed separable; vertical valves; four ring pistons, where others use three; automobile style ignition; safety spark shift for easy starting; high carbon, open-hearth steel crank shafts; machine cut gears; rocking lever valve operation, and the other features of merit, without which no engine is of high-grade quality.

A study of this book will make you competent to judge any engine, and show you how to save and make money by using a WITTE engine. Write me today—letter, postal or the coupon—but do it now. Address my nearest office.

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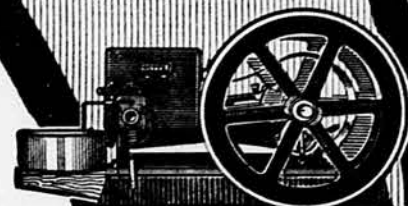
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Without cost to me, and with no obligation on my part, I should like to have your latest and finest book, "How to Judge Engines," and to investigate your Liberal Selling Plan based on your New Low Prices.

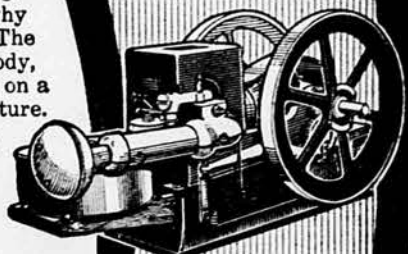
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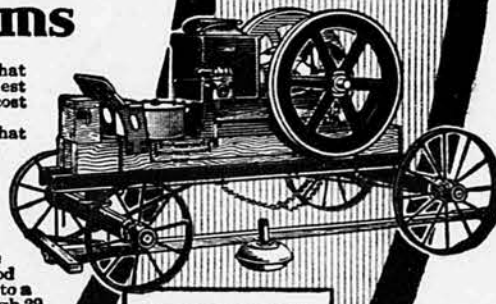
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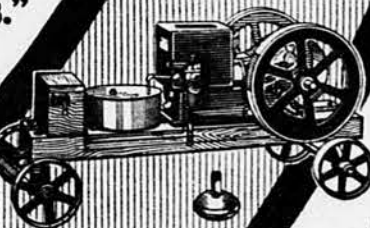
WITTE STATIONARY ENGINE, on iron sub-base. Regular wood skid mounting shown at left.



WITTE KEROSENE ENGINE, Burns Kerosene, Distillate, Gasoline, Naphtha and Gas.



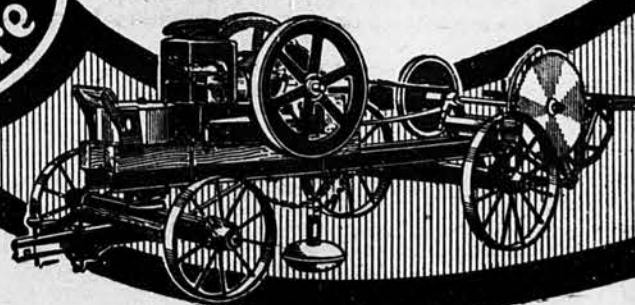
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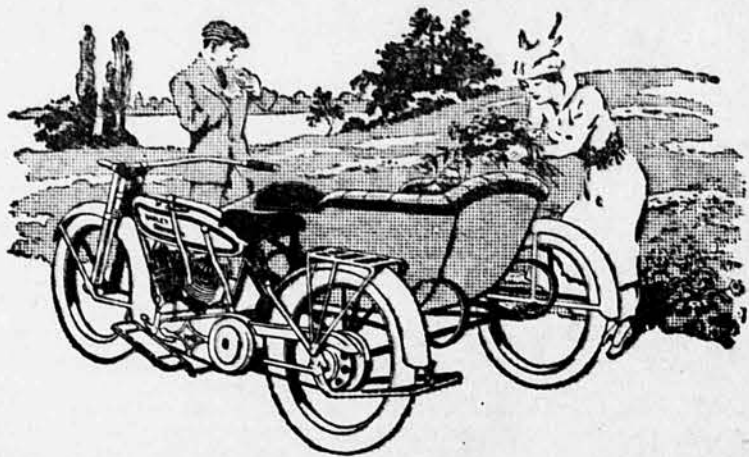


WITTE HAND PORTABLE Sizes: 2, 3 and 4 H-P. On substantial, flexible truck, wide metal wheels.



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1—Portable Saw-rig. 2—Saw frame and table removed, a Farm Portable. 3—Disassembled, a Stationary Engine.





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Makes the Bull Saw Wood

Pointers on How to Keep the Tractor Busy

BY HARRY A. HUFF
Dickinson County

WE HAVE had our first cold weather this week and as usual, the engine does not start so easily as in the summer. One of my neighbors had a big pile of wood that he wanted sawed and wanted to know if I would bring my Bull tractor over and run his saw for him. I had not used the tractor since I quit plowing and therefore expected to have some trouble in starting it. It runs on batteries.

First I took out the batteries and spark plugs, took them into the house and put the batteries in the oven to get them warm. Then I got some kerosene and a brush and cleaned the spark plugs. I put about a quart of kerosene into the crank case and put some kerosene in the force feed oiler. I wet some corn cobs with gasoline and put one under each cylinder and one under the carburetor. I had not turned any gasoline into the carburetor yet.

Fire was kept going under cylinders and carburetor until they were both warm. Then I put in my warm batteries and spark plugs, turned on the gasoline and the engine went after two or three turns.

I used light oil instead of the heavy oil I have used all summer. It would have been almost impossible to start the engine without warming the cylinders as the heavy oil had the piston rings stuck so that the engine did not have any compression. One of my neighbors has a big Avery tractor, and as soon as cold weather came, he could not start until he warmed up the engine or put in lighter oil.

I have been selling quite a few sweet potatoes lately. They are coming out of the potato house in fine condition. The only ones that have spoiled are some that were dug and put in the house without having time to dry. They had

and we cooked them. We fed one big jackrabbit or two cottontails a day. We have about 200 hens and already we can see the difference in the egg supply. We are getting a good many more eggs than formerly. We have fed rabbits to chickens in other years and it always made them lay.

Practically all of the corn is gathered here, and the farmers do not have very much to do. They are shelling corn and cutting wood and attending sales. There will be a large number of sales in this section in the next six weeks. One auctioneer has sales for nearly every day in January and February. Cattle and hogs bring a good price but horses do not sell very well unless they will do for the war. There is an abundance of feed here but not so many cattle are being fattened as in other years.

Good Roots for Evergreens

It is very important that evergreens, such as the cedars and pines, should have excellent root systems. If they do not have this they probably will not make their best growth. The illustration indicates what a properly devel-



Evergreens Need Good Roots.

oped root system looks like, and its relative size as compared with the top. In digging up these trees it is very important that considerable dirt should be moved with the roots, and that they should have absolutely no chance to dry out. The evergreens are injured in this way much more easily than most other kinds of trees.

Story of a Long Name

A northern man who was visiting in Baltimore stopped on the street one day to have his shoes polished. A bright-eyed little black boy stepped forward to give the desired shine. Becoming interested in the little chap, the Northerner asked his name, to which the boy promptly replied:

"Gen, sah!"

After a few moments of silence, the Northerner continued, "I suppose that is an abbreviation for General?"

The word "abbreviation" gave the little fellow pause; however, he was equal to the occasion and recovered himself. "No, sah," he said, "'tain't 'xactly dat; ma shore-nough name am 'Genesis xxx, 33. So shall my righteousness answer for me in time to come' Washington Carter, but dey just calls me Gen for short."—Youth's Companion.

"Water," waste, extravagance and a lawsuit got the Kansas Natural Gas company into court. There twenty-one lawyers and receivers with the assistance of the court, fell upon it and carried away nearly \$300,000. This more than useless receivership must now be paid for by the public, and the company freed from it and restored to its owners. To get it out of debt, to get the breath of life into this half-dead utility corporation, that it may in some more efficient fashion perform the functions for which the people are dependent upon it, a 3-cent increase in the price of gas has been authorized by the Kansas Utilities commission, which has stood out constantly against the demand for "velvet" increases ranging from 9 to 32 cents. So endeth the lesson: Will the people continue to make receiverships profitable to lawyers and to the jobbers of corporations?

mud on them, and the most of them have spoiled with black rot. The potato house is built into the side of the hill and is 8 feet high, 12 feet wide and 30 long. It has three 8-inch ventilators in the top. It is made out of concrete, 8-inch walls, and a 4-inch flat top. We set posts around the house about 15 inches from the concrete walls, put on a covering of galvanized iron, and filled the space between with earth. We also put on a gable roof over the concrete and covered it with iron. We filled in between the iron roof and cement roof with straw. The temperature in this house has stood at 58 to 60 degrees for the last month or six weeks. During the past week we have had a fire in the house three or four hours a day. We kept potatoes last year till May 1.

Our chickens have been loafing on the job for the most of the fall. About a week ago we decided that the chickens needed a supply of animal food. So the boys loaded up the shotgun and went rabbit hunting. They got six or eight

If Fares Go Up Use the Car

Cheaper Mileage than Any Railroad Can Give

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE chance of increased passenger rates on Kansas railroads has revived talk regarding the cost of motor car travel compared with that on the railroad. A farmer in this township who sold out a short time ago bought a new 4-cylinder motor car of the type costing around \$900 and in this car drove to Bisbee, Ariz., a distance of 1,500 miles. The entire cost of gasoline and lubricating oil for that drive was \$27 which was not quite 2 cents a mile and with four passengers, remember. Our rural route carrier on his vacation took the car with which he makes his daily rounds and with it went to his old home in Iowa. The distance he drove was 1,400 miles and his gasoline bill for the trip was only \$8.30 and he carried four passengers. His car

handling and threshing is so great that it will always bring alfalfa and clover seed prices. It yields more than either of the two but it is much more difficult to handle and more costly to thresh.

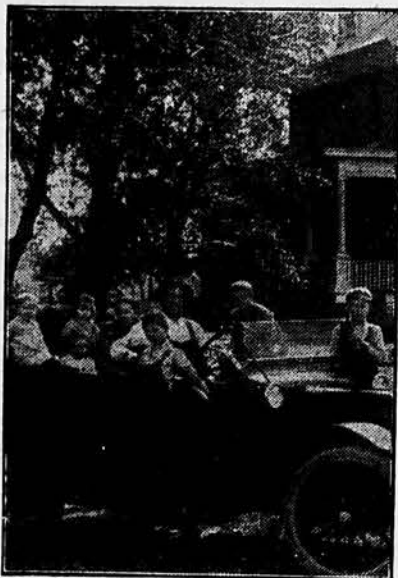
All the Sweet clover seed produced in this locality is threshed in common threshing machines. This leaves most of the hulls on the seed. I have been told that regular clover hullers will take off a much greater per cent of the hulls but still not enough so that the seed can be sold as hulled. Can any of our readers tell me if a clover huller will handle this seed sufficiently better to pay for getting one in 1916? If a huller really will hull Sweet clover seed it will be a cheap way of adding greatly to the value of the crop, for as at present handled here it is a costly operation to take the hulls entirely off.

A number of persons here make a practice of hulling Sweet clover by running the seed through a common feed grinder. A trial soon shows at what point to set the mill but it is a very slow job and some seed is cracked. A neighbor who cleaned up considerable seed in this way, last winter, said that if he counted his time at fair wages the hulling and cleaning by the feed grinder method cost about \$5 a bushel and that he should hull no more in that manner. So far as growing is concerned the unhulled seed seems to do as well as the hulled but it does not look well and for this reason is slower sale even at lower prices.

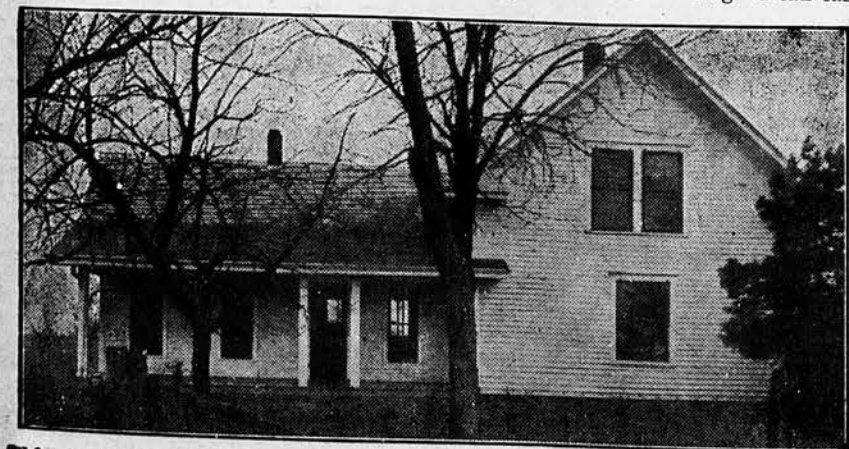
The nights are so bright now that it is difficult to know when night ends and morning begins. For this reason I set the alarm every night, not to tell me when to get up, but when to stay in bed. More than once, until the alarm was set, I have awakened in the middle of the night and piled out of bed thinking it was daylight. Now I lie in bed until I hear the alarm; I know then that it is 6 o'clock and time to get up.

I don't like to get up too early these winter mornings. If I get out to do the chores too early I find the animals still in their beds and they have to rout out in the chill air to eat. I much prefer to wait until it is light enough to see to do the chores right. I never did like to do chores by lantern light. I do not like to eat breakfast by lamp light, either. Nothing is pleasanter than to eat supper by the bright light of a lamp but it doesn't seem to shine with the same light in the morning. In the winter I prefer to make my days longer by using the evening until 10 o'clock instead of getting up at an unearthly hour in the morning. I can take

Other grass seed also is much lower than a year ago. English bluegrass seed is quoted by local dealers at from \$6 to \$7 a hundred while a neighbor, who raises much Sweet clover, tells me that his seed brings only \$7 to \$8 a bushel as compared with \$10 to \$12 one year ago. Sudan seed was entirely too high as everyone knew and it is probable that in the future it will seldom go above the price quoted to me by the Oklahoma dealer. As for Sweet clover the cost of



The Whole Family for One Fare.



This is Harley Hatch's Home. He Didn't Know It was to Appear in the Paper; We are Responsible.

comfort in reading by lamp light in the evening but it seems unnatural to read by the same light in the morning.

It scarcely seems possible that our lawmakers will be so foolish as to place a stamp tax on bank checks in order to help equip a larger army and navy. Even if we need larger armed forces—and there is room for debate as to that—it would be poor policy to cripple business by a stamp tax on checks. In fact, one might go far to find a worse method of raising money. There is scarcely a farmer in the country now who carries any ready money with him. All bills are paid by check and by this method a complete account can be kept of all money paid and the cancelled check serves as the best kind of a receipt. I really think that the great reduction in lawsuits is due to the system of paying by check more than to any other one thing. But if a tax is put on checks we may expect to see all the smaller business done with ready money.

In slang phrase the hay market is at this writing "all shot to pieces." There have been two 50 cent reductions in the price in the last 10 days and these reductions came on a market already very low. It seems there is no section in the country which has not plenty of rough feed, which confines the hay market mostly to the cities. The city trade demands hay of good quality, and the bulk of the hay of 1915 is far from carrying that quality. It is difficult to find good alfalfa especially and in September only three cars of alfalfa were shipped from Lyon county as compared with 60 cars during September, 1914. This reduction is due partly to a reduction in demand but mostly to a lack of quality.

The first crop of alfalfa raised on this farm last summer was put up after lying in the field for a week after being cut. When it was put in the stack it was brown but most of the leaves were still on it and it really did not look like bad hay. We thought it would make good cattle hay for it is a common saying that cattle will eat alfalfa in any form even if it is half rotten. But we have begun to feed some of it and find that the cattle do not like it at all. They much prefer prairie hay we have which was put up in September after having a rain on it. We have fed one stack of late cut alfalfa which was as bright and green as the day it was cut and the cattle cannot get enough of that. We will keep the brown alfalfa until cold weather; perhaps appetites will be enough keener then so that it will be eaten.

A New Tillage Implement

BY CHARLES DILLON.

A patent has just been issued to W. I. Drummond of Enid, Okla., on a harrow and soil mulcher of novel and original construction.

The principal features of this implement are a rigid but expansive central frame, to which is attached flexible wings, also capable of expansion and contraction. The objective is to stir the soil to a uniform depth, regardless of the contour.

Attached immediately behind a lister, the implement will make a soil mulch or blanket, thus sealing the moisture within the soil, and preventing its loss by evaporation, as is done on flat land with an ordinary harrow. After land has been listed, as in summer fallow where a lister is used, the entire surface of the ridges and furrows may be harrowed uniformly, the moisture conserved and the weeds killed, without destroying the contour of the listed surface. For shallow cultivation between rows of growing crops, the entire surface may be stirred to a uniform depth, regardless of whether the center be high, low or level.

The advantages claimed for the implement by its inventor are that these and other operations in practical soil culture and moisture conservation can be better accomplished with it than with any now in use, by reason of its flexibility and adaptability.

We would not think of doing without the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I think the story of "The Forester's Daughter" is worth the money, let alone all of T. A. McNeal's comments and the rest of the good things. L. M. Downs. R. 2, Scranton, Kan.

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with knowledge and fair education to work in an office; \$80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association**, Dept. T London, Canada.

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 And the **SAME** sterling quality in every detail
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Much more room for the driver has been gained by removing the gas tank from the cowl to the rear and moving the cowl-board upward and slightly ahead of its former position.

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Changes have also been made in the design of the car which greatly enhance its graceful lines. The fenders, for instance, have been made heavier, deeper and richer, following the curves of the wheels more closely. And with the gas tank hung on the rear, the whole car has a substantiality of appearance that is very attractive.

—NEW Conveniences

mark the car throughout. Especially the gas tank in the rear and the reliable Stewart Vacuum System set on the intake manifold. This insures positive feed at all times.

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Sunday School Lesson Help

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

The lesson for January 16.

Peter's Sermon at Pentecost. Acts 2:14-47.

Golden Text: Whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved. Acts 2:21.

Peter, along with the rest of the disciples, heard the crowd questioning among themselves whether they were drunk, for to those who could not understand any language except their own, the sounds were incoherent, and they thought they must have been drinking. Peter boldly denied the charge.

"It is but the third hour of the day," he said, and among the Jewish people this meant an early hour for prayer and a fast until after that time at Pentecost, thus putting aside any chance for drinking. Peter was astonished at the thought.

We wonder at the change in Peter. Could there possibly have been two men by that name whom we have confused? No, Peter the man who denied his Lord was the same who boldly preached this, the first sermon after the coming of the Holy Spirit, and gives us evidence of what a change the religion of Jesus can work in the hearts of human beings.

He must have had God-given strength to prove to that crowd, some possibly who had been present and insisted on the crucifixion of the Christ, that the prophecy of the Old Testament had been fulfilled and that this same Jesus of Nazareth was the Messiah.

Peter was familiar with the Bible. He knew what he was telling them, and he proved to them by the prophecy of David that Jesus was the King from that royal line for whom they had been hoping. Not a King, it is true, seeking earthly splendor, but the Messiah, come to love and save them.

When Peter succeeded in driving home the fact that the people had crucified their Savior, they were stung to the quick with remorse and immediately asked what could be done.

"Repent, and be baptized," was the reply.

First, John the Baptist had preached this repentance, then Christ and now Peter. They began to believe there must be something to it.

When we are sorry for a sin we do not always stop that sin, but sorrow starts us towards repentance, and while we can be sorry and not repent we can never repent without being sorry about our sins. Real repentance means a change of heart and conduct. There is no difficulty about finding God, if we are ready to love and obey him.

To be baptized was a rite by which the people publicly confessed their acceptance of Jesus as the Messiah and emphasized their consecration to his service. Two blessings resulted from this repentance and baptism, first the remission of their sins and secondly the gift of the Holy Spirit.

Thus we have the beginning of the founding of the church. Three thousand people were added to the 120 who held the first prayer meeting. The Apostles had received their instruction from the Messiah and these new followers were eager to learn of him so they had classes of instruction daily.

The second picture of this new church is the "Unity of Spirit" not that the people necessarily all thought alike, but they were alike in one purpose, the love of God. They were one great happy family. Isn't it always easier to be good if you have someone else to be good with? The third picture is the breaking of bread, then follows their prayer meetings and then we come to the wonders and signs done by the Apostles.

Here is a note taken from an ecclesiastical history:

"Facts are stubborn things. Here are some facts worth remembering: The Church of Scriptures is a Divine organization. See Acts 1:3, Ephes. 1:20. Membership in it is obtained through the administration of the sacrament of baptism. According to the Bible, the Apostles planted this church in every principal city."

I never read a farm paper I liked so well as the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Tom McNeal's comments are worth double the price to me. A. M. Blair.
 Norman, Okla.

Silver Deposit Creamer and Sugar Bowl

This Offer Good For 20 Days Only



We believe this is one of the prettiest and daintiest sets of Silver Deposit Ware it has been our fortune to offer our readers. It has been difficult to get an acceptable quality for a reasonable price. We went to headquarters—the importers who supply this ware from their own factories. This is an elegant as well as useful set and will be prized by women who like pretty dishes. It is neither too large nor too small, but of just the right size. The Creamer is 3 1/2 inches high and the Sugar Bowl 2 1/2 inches. The silver is inlaid in the very best quality of iridescent glass without a flaw, in a beautiful design as shown in the illustration. The set is an ideal one in every respect, being thoroughly practical for regular use or making an ornament of exceptional attractiveness and one worthy of a place in even the most richly furnished room. For gift purposes it is particularly pleasing and appropriate.

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Valve Grinding

BY HENRY L. THOMSON.

To obtain satisfactory service from a gas engine it is essential that a good compression should be maintained.

The abuse and neglect which is given many valves causes them to warp and become pitted, and the loss of gas on the explosion stroke makes a loss of power. The exhaust valves and inlet valves on different makes of engines are placed in different ways so that no definite directions can be given. The exhaust valve spring and inlet valve must be loosened and taken off and the cap of the exhaust valve must be removed. Or, if the valves are in the head of the cylinder the cylinderhead must be removed so that a screwdriver can be put in the slot in the head of the valve for turning the valve in grinding. If possible use a screwdriver in a brace and bit. Place a little emery and grease on the seat of the valve, or ground glass will do; turn the valve back and forth a number of times, then loosen the valve, left free from the seat, turn half way around, and then twist it back and forth a number of times.

This should be kept up until an examination of the valve shows a clean, bright line all the way around. Most careful attention should be given to the exhaust valve, as it is often in the worst shape.

A test to find out if the valves are absolutely gas-tight can be made by pouring a little gasoline on the back side of the valve. If it leaks through, the valve is not gas-tight. Keeping the spark as far advanced as possible tends to keep the valves cooler and in better shape.

Compression is power; look to your valves!

Some Broomcorn Items

One hundred and one ears of broomcorn were shipped from Elkhart, Kan., during November of this year, says Broomcorn News. This will no doubt prove the largest shipment of any period, as farmers have been bringing in the contract corn and also corn on the street market. Farmers have been having continued favorable weather and have made good progress in getting the crops baled and delivered. The greater part of the crop has been bought up, but buyers are driving in all directions and paying from \$90 to \$120, with an apparent active demand on the various markets, as owners do not appear to have any difficulty in turning corn at a profit. As is always the case on a market farmers can be found who refuse to sell at anywhere near the present market values.

Atlanta, Kansas

A small amount of broomcorn that was grown here this year was sold this week at \$90 to \$100 a ton. The weather caused some damage but the farmers who raised the crops are satisfied and it is very probable will increase the plant next year. Broomcorn is a new crop for this part of Kansas.

Syracuse, Kansas

Broomcorn buyers are just as numerous as at any time this season. The corn that was contracted in the early part of the season is being delivered, and the receivers are shipping it out as fast as cars can be secured. Owing to the favorable conditions the past six weeks, corn is being delivered in good condition, and the color is better than was expected. Prices at present are from \$85 to \$125, not much at either end, the majority of sales running from \$100 to \$110 a ton. That corn is in demand this year is indicated by the fact that all corn coming into market is immediately loaded for shipment, whereas in other years it had been stored in warehouses and held for shipment for days before dealers could place it.

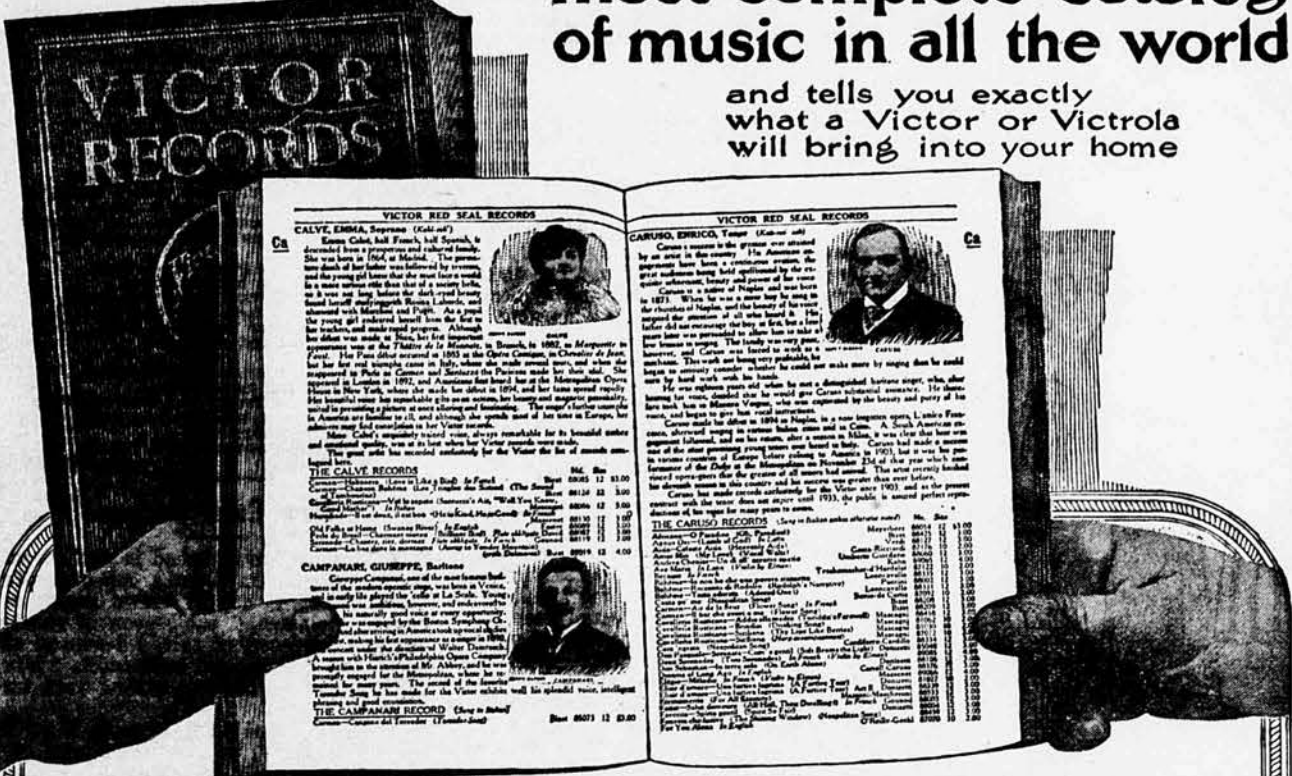
Rolla, Kansas

Rolla is developing into a good broomcorn market. A string of wagons has been pouring into town the last two weeks, most of the corn having been sold previously to the buyers. The price ranges from about \$90 to \$125 a ton.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze is a fine paper for the farmer and his family. W. L. Caston.
R. 2, Ogallah, Kan.

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Eczema in Babies

Eczema is more common than all other skin diseases affecting babies, says Dr. William H. Galland in the Mother's Magazine. Many persons do not realize the important functions of the skin. It absorbs substances that may be on its surface, gives off waste matter through its tiny pores, secretes oily substances to keep itself smooth and in good condition, and acts as a radiator of heat. When we consider how delicate a baby's skin is, it is not difficult to understand how easily it may become chafed and irritated.

The causes of eczema may be divided roughly into three: First, local irritation which becomes infected, producing large inflamed areas. This type is rare. The second cause is a sort of self-poisoning from the child's body. These poisons circulate through the blood and when they reach the skin produce an irritation that brings on the eczema. While the poisons may come from various causes, they most commonly are due to digestive troubles brought on either by too much food or by too much of one element in the food. Fat and sugar are the food constituents most often to blame.

The third cause of eczema is not understood clearly, and is thought to be

due to some constitutional peculiarity of the infant, for it may appear in spite of the most careful dieting, and usually disappears at the end of the second year. In all cases where eczema appears it is wise to have the food examined, and then change the diet so as to eliminate the disturbing element. Sometimes reducing the quantity of food will give relief. If it is a breast fed baby the mother should regulate her own diet carefully, giving up sugar and eating only very small amounts of starchy food, as bread, potatoes, rice, peas and beans and the cereals for a few days or a week until the eczema disappears. She should avoid fatty foods for a while, also. The nursing hours should be regular and at least 3 hours apart. Just before nursing give the baby 1 or 2 ounces of barley water or boiled water to which a little lime-water has been added. Keep the bowel function regular. Give 10 to 15 grains of bicarbonate of soda at intervals during the 24 hours, preferably dissolved in the barley water before nursing.

Use only pure water and a pure white soap on the baby's skin as colored soaps often contain poisonous matter. When eczema appears, avoid soap altogether and use water as little as possible. Cleanse the skin by wiping gently with olive oil on a soft cloth, and keep a soft linen cloth next to all the affected parts. Vaseline should not be used, as it is an irritant to many skins. The best ointment is made of zinc oxide and chalk in equal proportions put up in rose ointment. Local applications at best give only temporary relief. No cure can be affected till the digestive disturbance is removed.

When the Jelly Runs Low

If the supply of jelly runs low, take a pound of evaporated raspberries, soak over night in plenty of water, then cook well. Strain off the juice. There should be 3 pints. Wash, quarter and core enough apples to fill a 2½ or 3-gallon kettle and cook till tender in enough water to cover. Run through a jelly bag and add the juice to the strained raspberry juice, using a cup of sugar for every cup of juice. Cook as for any other jelly. This will give about 20 glasses of delicious jelly which cannot be distinguished from that made from fresh fruit.

Derby, Kan.

A Chance for Some One

One of the enjoyable features of the Farmers Mail and Breeze is its farm correspondents—men who write in an easy, entertaining way of the farm work they are doing in the various seasons and of the little happenings of interest to farm folk. Why cannot we have such correspondents for the women's page? Women can out-talk men any day. They certainly should be able to write as interestingly. The Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to have some of its women readers try it. Tell about the home work you are doing, the easy ways of doing work you have found, the labor-saving machinery you have in your home, the ways you plan to make the house comfortable in the changing seasons, house cleaning, home accounts, garden, chickens, ways of amusing the children or points you have learned in disciplining them, school clothes and school luncheons, books for children of various ages, plans of entertainment at the parties you have in your neighborhood, how you keep the confidence of the older boys and girls, and all the dozen and one little things of home life that are coming up every day.

Any woman who would like to try this correspondence plan is invited to write to the woman's editor about it. All that is necessary is that your letters be seasonable, entertaining, and plainly written. Further details will be given to any who may care to ask for them. Regular correspondents will be paid according to the value of their contributions. Address all letters to the Woman's Page of The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

A Sermon in Rhyme

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a loving brother's eyes,
Share them. And, by sharing,
Own your kinship in the skies.
For both joy and grief a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both joy and grief a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veils the land.
Should a brother workman, dear,
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus the seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go—
Leave them. Trust the Harvest-Giver.
He will make each seed to grow,
So, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

—Anonymous.

New Cake Recipes

A delicious brown bread is made from 2 cups of graham flour, 1 cup of white wheat flour, ½ cup of brown sugar, ½ cup of molasses, 1 tablespoon of shortening, 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 teaspoon of soda and 2 cups of buttermilk. Mix thoroughly and bake in a slow oven for 1 hour.

A good walnut cake is made from 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup butter, 2 eggs, ½ cup of sweet milk, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 2 cups of flour, ½ cup of walnuts and 1 cup of raisins. Cream the butter and sugar and beat in the eggs. Add the milk and sift in the flour with the baking powder. Add any desired flavoring. The raisins and nuts should be dusted lightly with flour before adding to the cake so that they will not sink to the bottom. Bake from 45 minutes to an hour in a slow oven.

Feather cake is very light and delicate. To make it, cream together 1 cup of sugar, 1 heaping tablespoon of butter and beat in 2 eggs. Add ½ cup of sweet milk and 1½ cups of flour sifted with 1 heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Flavor with vanilla and beat thoroughly. Bake in two layers and put together with coconut or chocolate filling.

Gridley, Kan.

A Book for Mothers

The future of the nation depends upon the babies of today and therefore any book which helps to give a human life a fair start in health should be welcomed and widely circulated. Such a book is "Your Baby," by Dr. E. B. Lowry, an authority of long experience in the health care of women and children.

Dr. Lowry not only pleads for better babies but plainly tells how to prepare for them; everything that is essential to the happiness and health of the mother and child is told. Nearly half the book is devoted to the mother's care of herself before the baby comes and this part alone is invaluable to any expectant mother. A very timely chapter considers the various methods offered for painless childbirth and much light is thrown on some fallacies and uncertain methods.

The book contains the latest and best approved methods for the care of the baby—its feeding, clothing, exercise, sleep and training. It is full of commonsense help and facts that many mothers might overlook. "Your Baby" is published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. The price is \$1.00.

Have You Tried This?

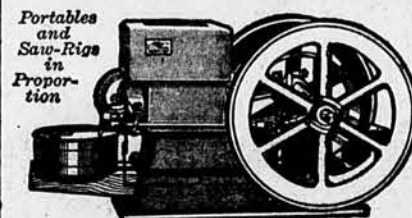
My way of preparing pumpkins for pies not only takes less time than the old way but greatly improves the flavor as well. I cut my pumpkin into halves and remove the seed and stringy substance. Then instead of peeling and cooking in the old way I put the halves into the oven and bake them with the outer skin still on them. When soft and dry I remove the shells from the oven and scoop out the inside with a spoon. We have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze ever since I have lived on a farm and it has helped me solve many difficult problems concerning farm work and housework.

Glen Elder, Kan.

Mrs. E. L. W.

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Why Not Be Comfortable?

Cold Weather is not Dreaded when You're Prepared for It

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS



IT'S NO trick to be comfortable in cold weather if one only knows how. There are lots of women I know who seem to feel it's a sort of duty to shiver around and have a cold the minute the thermometer drops below freezing, and never open a window from October until April. Nancy Leigh isn't that sort. She says she would as soon use somebody else's toothbrush as fill her lungs all night with stale, germ laden air that has been breathed over and over all day by all the members of the family, to say nothing of the dog and cat the children will bring into the house occasionally. I can't say that I blame her, either, for it isn't exactly pleasant and sanitary when you come to think about it.

"But however do you manage, Nancy Leigh?" I asked her the other day when we were having a good, old-fashioned visit together. "It is all very well to be a fresh air fiend and throw your bedroom windows open wide if you can sleep straight through the night and need never stir from your comfortable warm spot in bed till time to rise in the morning. But when you have to get up a dozen times to see if little Billy is covered, or to give Betty a drink or do something for that croupy-sounding cough of baby's, I should think you would freeze to death."

Nancy laughed. "Come into the bedroom and I'll show you my winter armor. I never think of letting the children undress in a cold room or climb into a clammy bed, nor will I do it myself. It takes too much vitality to get warm again. A soapstone or a hot water bottle is cheaper. I don't care much for rubber hot water bottles to take to bed at night since one dreadful time when I rolled on one and it sprung a leak and flooded all the bed clothes. I have one made of aluminum that is as light as the rubber and ever so much stronger. Usually, though, it is easier to heat a soap stone or a flatiron on the back of the sitting room stove in the evening. I wrap them in old cloths that are easy to wash and every child is trained to bring his iron out to the kitchen when he comes down stairs in the morning."

"That sounds simple," I admitted, as I followed her into the pretty blue and white bedroom. "But where's the armor?"

"Here is part of it," Nancy answered, pointing to a large screen covered with heavy blue denim. "That is set by the bed so that the wind cannot blow directly on anybody. It is the draft and not the fresh air that hurts, you know. Then here is another," she added, as she opened the closet door and took out a warm, woolly blanket bathrobe. "Isn't that comfort for you? I hang it over the head of the bed at night and slip into it whenever I have to get up. It is so long it covers me completely, and with warm felt slippers all ready to step into, I can attend to the children's needs without risking taking a cold myself. Some folks say, 'Oh, those bathrobes cost so much I can't afford one,' but that isn't so. This one of mine is made from regular bathrobe material that costs only 35 cents a yard and it took only five yards to make it. That isn't so much as one doctor's visit would cost, and the robe will last for years. I'd rather spend money for comforts than for tombstones, any day, wouldn't you?"

"Well, I'd never thought of it in just that way," I answered, "but I fancy you are right. What other winter comforts do you have?"

"This," said Nancy Leigh, taking a small bright object off the bureau. "This is a little electric flashlight that cost me only a dollar and will burn for 3 hours—nearly 200 one-minute flashes—and a new battery costs only 35 cents. I put this under my pillow at night and when I waken and wonder if the little

girls are covered all I have to do is to flash my light across the two little beds here and you've no idea how many stumbling trips in the dark it saves me. You know half the time when you go to look you find they really are all right."

"That's so," I admitted. "But don't you have to use so many bed covers these cold nights the weight of them makes you ache?"

"There's a trick about that, too," said Nancy, smiling. "Often the reason folks get cold is because the mattress is too thin, and not the fault of the upper covers at all. If your mattress isn't thick enough, it is a good plan to place several layers of newspapers over it and then spread an old comfort and your sheet on top. Paper is one of the warmest materials there is, if we only realized it. My winter quilts are lined with wool instead of cotton. You can buy a woolen pad all ready to cover at almost any large store now, but mine are some mother gave me and are made of wool sheared from the sheep on the farm. Of course these had to be tacked much closer than the bought ones need to be. To make the quilts still warmer I piece them of old woolen dresses. A real silk cover eiderdown comfort couldn't be much warmer or lighter than these of mine."

"What a good little planner you are, 'Nancy Leigh,'" I said, as she led the way down stairs. "Lots of women never would think of all those things."

"Oh, yes, they would," Nancy answered modestly. Then she added, "You know there is a great deal of talk about domestic science these days, but most persons seem to think it doesn't mean anything but fancy cooking. It seems to me there's far more science to keeping the family well and comfortable than there is to knowing 17 kinds of salad dressing and 49 ways to serve eggs."

And I had to agree with her, wouldn't you?

Bread Baking Hints

[Prize Letter.]

In cold weather always warm the flour several hours before using. Do not let sponge or dough chill.

Don't make dough too stiff. Use plenty of water and knead at least 20 minutes for a close-grained loaf.

Don't warm sponge or dough over 75 to 80 degrees. Overheating makes a dark, coarse-grained loaf.

Leave the oven doors slightly open for a few minutes after placing the bread in the oven, otherwise the dough crusts and the bread cannot expand.

Don't use water too hot. Scalding makes soggy bread. Don't scald the yeast. Don't try to make loaves too large.

The following is what I call my "Never-Fail Bread Recipe." Take 3 pints of lukewarm potato water. Add 1 cake of dry yeast, which has been dissolved in half a cup of lukewarm water. Put potato water and yeast in a gallon stone jar, add flour enough to make quite a stiff sponge and let rise in a warm place over night. I usually set this sponge just after supper. Next morning add a large tablespoon of salt and stiffen with flour until the dough will not stick to the hands, grease well and let rise twice. Mould into loaves and put in pans at second rising. Let rise again and bake about one hour.

Newton, Kan.

M. A. P.

I like the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much and wish you success.

Lucerne, Kan.

H. C. Teel.

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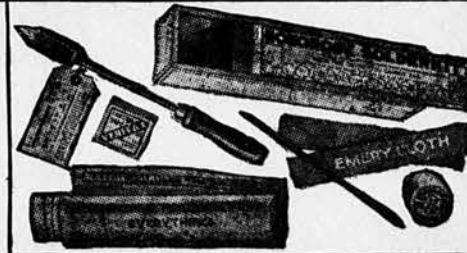


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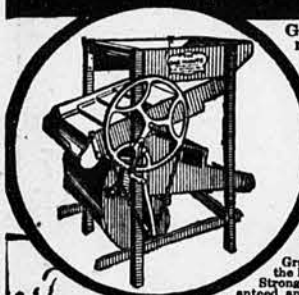
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Dept. 407
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Give Tires Good Care

If an axle is even slightly out of line, the tire will be subjected to a grinding action, which will wear out the tread in an incredibly short time. If you go over a heavy bump or have an accident of any kind have the wheels examined at once. Don't wait until the thread of your tire is worn off and then blame the tire-maker.

When imbedded in rubber and not subjected to strains or weakened by bending, the fabric used to reinforce the tire will retain its strength indefinitely. As soon however, as the rubber is removed and moisture from the road is permitted to penetrate, the fabric begins to disintegrate and in a short time its strength and resistance are gone forever.

If one tire stops the load, as is often the case when brakes are not adjusted properly, the tread is likely to be worn through to the fabric by one application of the brake. The strain of stopping the car is thrown almost entirely on one wheel. It is set and the tire is subjected to a severe grinding action with the pavement or road.

See that the brakes are adjusted equally to distribute the strain. Sudden stops have the same effect and should

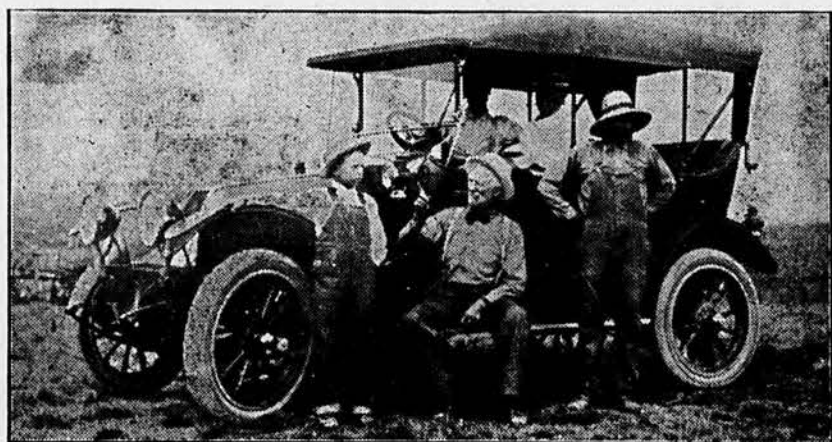
his boyhood to attend a banquet given by the old boys. The diners were all men he had known as youngsters. He expected them to talk over old times. Instead, one talked incessantly about his bad liver; another discoursed on his weak heart; a third had a lot to say about his kidney trouble, and so it went on. When the veteran returned to his home he was asked how he enjoyed the banquet.

"Banquet!" he replied, showing vexation. "It wasn't a banquet. It was an organ recital."

Tractor Sales Are Increasing

Excellent profits were obtained by many owners of tractors in the last year, and the indications point to a decided increase in the number of engines next season. There were 2,489 tractors in the state March 1, and perhaps 1,000 more were purchased during the season, the larger part of them after the Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit was held. It is interesting to note that the larger number of these sales were to the central part of Kansas. This section has more engines than any other section of the state.

There are many reasons for this rapid



The Tires Will Last Much Longer if They Are Given Real Attention and Are Repaired Promptly When They Need It.

be avoided. Skidding around corners at high speed is likewise very disastrous.

The fabric having been thus weakened it is a matter of a short time until the air pressure in the tube, increased by the weight and strain of a heavy car, becomes too great for the container or casing, and a loud report announces to the driver that the tire has suffered a blow-out. Naturally, the driver seeks the cause. If one is not patently apparent, the manufacturer is blamed for defective material or workmanship. To experts, however, the causes are well known. So long as the fabric is preserved as it was when the tire was new, the blow-out is not likely to occur. If the tire is run partly or wholly deflated for a distance, or it suffers a cut or stone-bruise, the fabric is weakened as a result, and when trouble starts it gradually becomes worse until the blow-out point is reached. Too frequently the driver, finding no immediate cause disregards entirely the remote abuses which are the real causes of his troubles. In the case of a cut or bruise, the blow-out may not occur for days after the accident, enough of the fabric being left intact to sustain the pressure for some time.

increase in the number of tractors, chief among which is that most communities have farms that are well adapted to their use—this is especially true in the central section, which has about half of the tractors in the state. Tractor farming and wheat growing are connected closely, for the use of a tractor gives a great increase in the plowing capacity. This allows the work to be done at the proper time for the maximum yields, which is at the first of the season. The tractor may be run rapidly, and both day and night, and the work can be done early enough so there is an excellent chance for the conserving of moisture and the forming of plant food. This makes a maximum growth possible, and thus helps in producing good yields and profits later.

The great development in the use of tractors has come somewhat from the fact that there has been a remarkable increase in the efficiency of engines in the last two years, which has made it possible to use them profitably on a great many farms where they could not have been used a few years ago. The excellent efficiency of these engines was well shown by the Kansas Traction Plowing exhibit last summer, where all of the common makes of engines were at work side by side. The inspection and study which farmers were able to give the engines entered in this show did a great deal to increase the sales since then.

Chin Music

The story is told of a veteran of the Civil War who returned to the home of



A Tractor at Work on the Fall Plowing in Central Kansas—About 1,000 Farmers in This State Bought Engines Last Season.

Wool and Mutton Prices

BY J. A. RICKART.

A comparison of the average prices of wool and mutton ruling in the last four years with prices paid for other domestic animals is very encouraging to sheep raisers. Kansas is deficient in sheep, although a small flock might be handled on almost every Kansas farm, and would, without any doubt, pay a big return on the investment.

Beef cattle are lower than one and two years ago, but higher than three years ago. Hogs are lower than any of the preceding three years. Sheep and lambs, on the other hand, are higher than any of the preceding three years, and wool is selling at record prices. A Washington dispatch dated December 30 says that while wool production in this country for 1915 was 1½ million pounds less than in 1914, and 7 million pounds less than in 1913, the value of the wool produced in the country in 1915, 67½ million dollars, was 14 million dollars more than in 1914. The price of unwashed wool paid to producers averaged 23.4 cents a pound in 1915, 18.4 cents in 1914 and 15.7 cents in 1913. Kansas is pretty well down the list in the wool producing states, although there is no reason why Kansas should not be among the leaders in this respect.

A sheep commission firm at Kansas City advised its customers last summer to buy western breeding ewes, and expressed the belief that within five years choice breeding ewes would be selling at \$10 or \$12 a head. Top fed lambs sold at the Missouri River markets in December at \$0.40, 55 cents a hundred above top in December, 1914, and \$1.30 a hundred above top in 1913. The American Sheep Breeder has been predicting 50-cent wool before next June, although meeting some doubters among the big wool dealers. The latter, however, admit that the wool market is in a very strong position.

A Kansas Poland China Futurity

Kansas can have a Poland China futurity show at the free fair at Topeka next fall. The American Poland China Record association and the fair management will go ahead with the show if they are assured of the proper co-operation from the breeders in getting the required number of nominations. The plan which the association and the fair management has considered is to offer \$600 in prizes. Only 20 nominations are required, and it should be an easy task for the Kansas breeders to make this show a certainty. There is no question about the value and the necessity of the futurity show to the state, the breed and the breeders, and every breeder in the state who has the best interests of his business at heart should lend his undivided support to the movement.

Tuesday afternoon, January 11, at Topeka, has been set aside by the officers of the Kansas Improved Livestock Breeders' association for a meeting of the Poland China breeders of the state, at which time the futurity feature of the show will be taken up. Secretary W. M. McFadden of the American Poland China Record association will meet with the breeders at that time and discuss in detail the plans for the show. Every breeder in the state is urged to be at the meeting.

His Move

The new patient after being operated on for appendicitis was carried out and placed on a cot between two others who had recently undergone similar operations. When consciousness had fully returned he turned to his neighbor on the right and said: "Well, how are you getting along?"

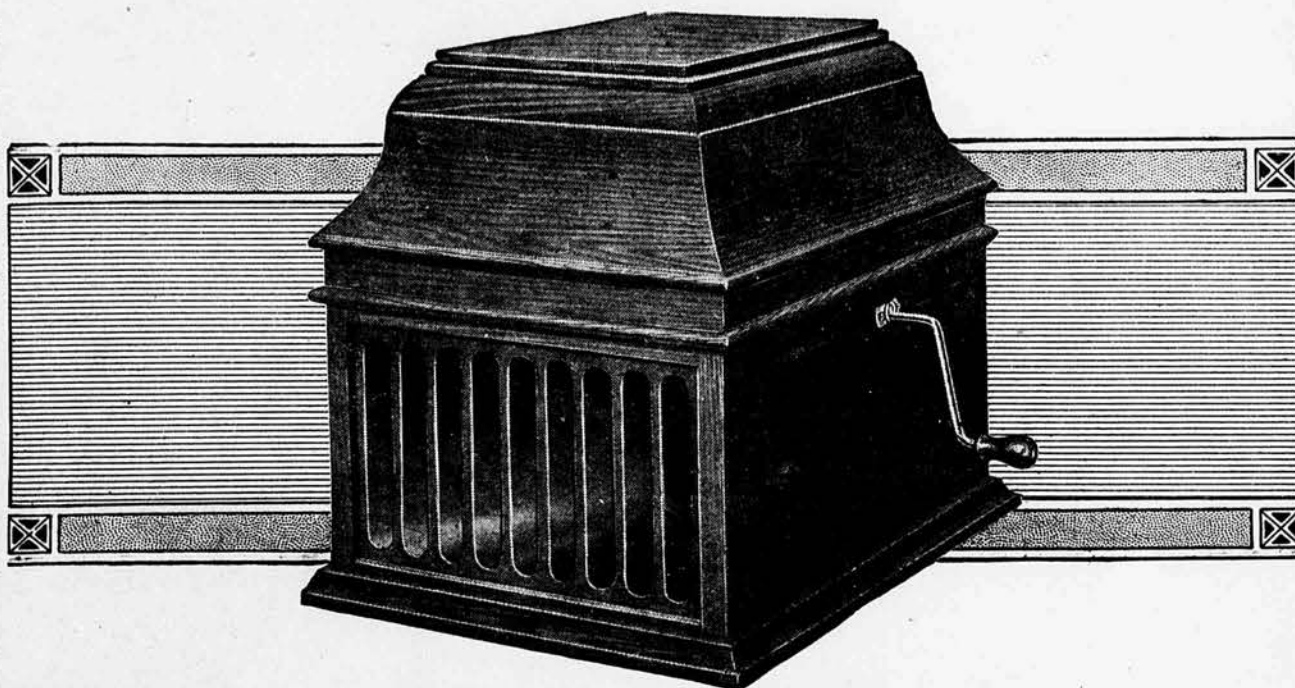
"I was doing pretty well," said his fellow-sufferer, "but the doctor found he had left a sponge in me and so I had to be opened again yesterday."

Then turning to the man on his left the new patient asked: "And you, are you recovering all right?"

"I was feeling fine," he replied, "but the other day the doctor had to cut me open again to get a knife which he had forgotten to take out before sewing me up."

Just then the doctor came in and inquired: "Has any one seen my hat around here?"

Without a word his latest victim dived through the window and disappeared.



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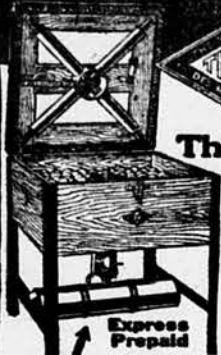
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140 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER Both \$10. Both are made of Calif. Redwood. Incubator is covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, egg tester, thermometer, ready to use. 30 DAYS' TRIAL—money back if not O.K. Write for FREE Catalog Now. BIRCHARD INCUBATOR CO., Dept. 107, Racine, Wis.

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She Lays 314 Eggs a Year

Lady Eglantine, a Single Comb White Leghorn Hen, Greensboro, Maryland, Holds the World's Record

LADY Eglantine, the leading hen of the poultry world, has just completed the task of breaking the world's egg laying record for a year, her record being 314 eggs in 365 days. Her home is at Greensboro, Md., and her breed is Single Comb White Leghorn. Her record was made on the grounds of the Delaware Agricultural Experiment Station, Newark, Del., in the fourth International Egg-Laying Competition, conducted by the Philadelphia North American, ending October 31, 1915.

Lady Eglantine made her record in the keenest kind of competition, says Farming Business, there being famous English flocks represented in the hundred pens of five birds each. Lady Eglantine's sister birds did well, too, the flock beating all English and American pen records for a year with 1,211 eggs, an average of 242 eggs.

Of her breeding, the Eglantine Farms say: "Lady Eglantine is the product

The next year improvement was seen and some profit made. The work of Prof. Laurie of Australia was studied, and his following of Mendelism, his selective breeding, his individual yard-development justified the procedure. The Rockefeller Institute of Research has found that a hen has 6,000 egg cells, so there is no limit to the number that can be produced yet awhile."

Lady Eglantine at no time suffered from laying. She weighed 3 4-5 pounds at the end of July, when in the midst of the contest, and only a trifle more now. She has a bright eye, and a happy voice that sings—hen fashion—a liberal part of the time. She is the product of two scientific crosses, following the elimination of drones through trap nesting, the vigor being carefully maintained. "We follow the laws of Mendel," the owners write, "only purebred stock can reproduce a tendency. Our big flocks having been brought nearer to Mendelie purity year by year, we trapped 500 pullets four months—October, 1913, through January, 1914. That trapnesting picked winter layers to use as our breeders—no hen being kept that had not developed a liberal winter's share of a 200-egg yield. October, 1914, through January, 1915, we trapped 1,600 birds, and besides, held to the best survivors from the year before. No breeder ever has been used that ever had a sick day in her life. If a hen in a breeding house needs treatment, she never goes back into that house. That alone means five years of sick-proof breeding."

In the fall of 1914, 65 of the most promising sisters of the competition pen-sisters of Lady Eglantine, as flock sisters go—and two of her strictly American cousins, were picked and trapped for 12 months. They averaged 212 eggs a hen; 49 of them averaged 224 eggs.

To Distribute Farm Knowledge

The annual report of the editor of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, 913 new bulletins, pamphlets, circulars, reports, and documents of all kinds were issued. Of these 836 were miscellaneous publications contributed by various bureaus and offices and 77 were new farmers' bulletins. Of the latter a total of 5,870,000 copies were printed. In addition 243 farmers' bulletins were reprinted, the editions aggregating 8,925,000 copies. Altogether more than 36 million printed copies of documents of all kinds, including reprints of earlier issues, were published.

of efforts to establish a strain of birds that will make our egg farm profitable and acquit themselves creditably in contests with other layers. Our first entry in an early North American Egg-Laying Contest proved that if there is poetry in motion, our birds must be blank verse. We barely passed the 200-egg mark. Then we checked up our breeding system again. It seemed to be correct—we were purifying our strain by the laws of Mendel—and our records were plentiful and accurate. We had not pursued our course long enough. That was all.



This is Lady Eglantine, Holder of the World's Record, 314 Eggs in a Year. Her Owner is A. A. Christian of Philadelphia.

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Make Your Hatching Efforts Pay

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BIG HATCHES!

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RATO incubators produce higher average hatches because center heat insures even temperature. Hinged glass top puts eggs, thermometer and all in plain sight, saving labor. Oil tank needs but one filling for entire hatch. Flame regulator gives 3 to 5 gal. oil every hatch. Hatching chart and money making book on request. Write for them and new catalog. RATO Inc. Co., U. S. Sta. 1330, Omaha, Neb.



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Krudson's wonderful patented galvanized Steel Nests (not trap nests) banish lice and mites, keep hens healthy, make more eggs. Six nests per section. Sold on money back guarantee.

18 Nests \$10.00

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Cows Pay Many of the Bills

Dairying Will Be One of the Large Factors in the Future Prosperity of Western Kansas

"THE milk cows of western Kansas have paid more grocery bills for their owners than have the wheat crops, as a general proposition," says George K. Helder, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment station. "Even with the limited bill of fare given old boss, in return for which she yields gilt-edged currency, her tribe has been the major influence that has held disappointed grain farmers on their farms and has supported them through years of crop adversity."

Heretofore, the diet of the western Kansas cow has been short grass, green Russian thistle, fxtail, sorghum stalks, and wheat straw, but times are changing. Her offspring is now being served silage, alfalfa, better forage and limited concentrates.

A dairy, such as a progressive farmer would build and operate, is being conducted at the Hays station to determine the best ways of increasing the profits of the western Kansas dairy cow. A cow barn with a capacity of 26 cows and their calves was built in 1913. Two cement pit silos and two concrete silos are used to supply the silage. A deep well was bored. Eighteen grade Holstein cows were bought in Wisconsin at a cost of \$100 each.

Just Like on Any Farm.

"The barn and equipment," says Superintendent Helder, "are just what any progressive farmer in western Kansas would install if he wished to engage in dairy farming."

The dairy project, in order to be of value, is a separate unit and when started was to "sink or swim" without help. It is a mile and a half from the other buildings and three miles from a market. Instead of a scientific dairyman, a farmer was placed in charge. He is assisted by one helper. Two hundred acres of native pasture and 160 acres of cultivated upland were set aside for the dairy farm.

The farm was to produce proper and sufficient feeds to support the herd, and by the sale of butterfat it was expected to pay the labor bill and buy any mill stuffs required. In actual practice this dairy was operated and maintained as nearly as possible as a farmer would do the work.

The cows arrived from Wisconsin October 1, 1913, and cost little more than ordinary milk cows in Kansas. They were Holstein grades. The cows freshened in October and their daily records were kept, showing the production of each cow, the quantities of feed consumed, the butterfat sold on the market, the value of the crops grown and consumed, the value of skimmilk fed to the hogs and calves, and the wages paid to help. The cows produced in the first 12 months 297 pounds of butterfat each.

How They Were Fed.

The cows were fed silage made of kafir or cane, a limited amount of alfalfa, some bran with a little corn chop, and occasionally some linseed meal. Two feeds a day were given, proportioned to the cows' power of consumption, and plenty of good water regularly. The majority of the cows produced milk for 10½ months.

The calves were hand raised, first being fed skimmilk and later corn chop, bran, silage, and sorghum roughage. The bull calves were sold to farmers nearby, while the heifer calves were retained to replace the unprofitable cows. The calves averaged 490 pounds when 6 months old.

Hogs were kept to consume the surplus skimmilk. Pork sold in the first 15 months brought \$467.

A crop rotation involving five fields is used. The rotation includes sorghum for silage and roughage, followed by summer fallow. Then wheat is planted as a commercial crop to provide the funds for buying the feed concentrates needed. Alfalfa is being attempted on one field and there are eight acres at present producing alfalfa.

The dairy herd is pastured on the buffalo grass and native sod in the summer. While the grazing is good, little additional roughage is fed, but rations of concentrated feeds are fed all the time. The first winter the wheat pas-

ture was utilized and the increased milk flow demonstrated the wisdom of this practice.

The total investment in the plant for the first 15 months was \$12,666, which included the building of barns, silos and fences, the drilling of the well, the price of all equipment, the buying of 24 dairy cows, market prices for all feed consumed, the pasture charges, a cottage for the dairy foreman, the hogs and calves purchased, and all the wages paid to the help. Of this amount \$1,792 was paid for help and \$1,344 allowed for feeds consumed.

The cows produced during the same period 7,622 pounds of butterfat, which sold for \$2,286 and 140,522 pounds of skimmilk, which was fed to the pigs and calves. Hogs valued at \$467 and 14 calves valued at \$375 were sold. The invoice shows that the dairy is worth \$13,267, a gain of \$601 for the 15 months. If, however, the average farmer had been running this dairy, he and his family, in addition to his profit of \$601, would have received the \$1,792 paid the dairy foreman and his helper. Doesn't it seem that dairying in western Kansas would pay?

The crops raised on the farm cost \$864 in labor. The value of these crops, based on reasonable market prices, was \$1,551, a profit from the farm, in addition to the profit from the dairy of \$687 or a total profit of \$1,288 from this western Kansas dairy farm.

Dairying in Western Kansas

If I go to western Kansas with a herd of 40 cows, and buy some cheap grass land, what farming methods should I use? R. S. Iowa.

For your 40 cows, buy not less than 160 acres of pasture—200 acres would be better—and if you expect to raise the calves to long yearlings, add another 80 or 100 acres of grass. Then add to your pasture purchase 100 acres of plow land. If possible, buy this plow land in some one of the fine little creek valleys, first or second bottom, with the pasture running back into the higher and rougher land, which is just as good for grass, and much cheaper. The bottom land will give you a chance for 20 to 50 acres of alfalfa, and the rest can be cultivated to corn and other roughage. Put up—or down—a good silo, and prepare to accumulate and take care of plenty of roughage. If possible, keep a year's feeding ahead all the time. I would especially warn against running short of roughage. You can get along practically without grain, but roughage you must have.

Now, milk as many cows as you can handle, and sell the cream. Put on four or five brood sows, just enough to supply pigs to take care of the separated milk that the calves don't need. Keep 300 good laying hens. Keep, if possible, four good brood mares and raise colts. Don't keep a male animal of any kind on the place except a good bull.

A. L. Drummond.

Fresh Air a Milk Producer

BY R. M. DOLBE.

Ventilation of barns usually is even more deficient than window space and to this lack of proper ventilation veterinarians attribute, in a large measure, the prevalence of tuberculosis. But, aside from safe-guarding the health of both the owner's family and his cattle good ventilation is economy. Perfect assimilation of food is no more possible in the body of an animal without a sufficient supply of air than is perfect combustion of fuel in a furnace with the draft closed. In order that milk cows or beef animals may respond to an increased ration of feed more air must be supplied for its combustion as surely as that a furnace requires more air for a heavy than a light fire. In other words—the amount of milk or beef produced by the animal and the amount of heat produced in the furnace depend as much on the air supply as on the amount of food and fuel. If a barn is poorly ventilated it is futile, therefore, to expect the largest returns in beef or milk for the feed consumed.

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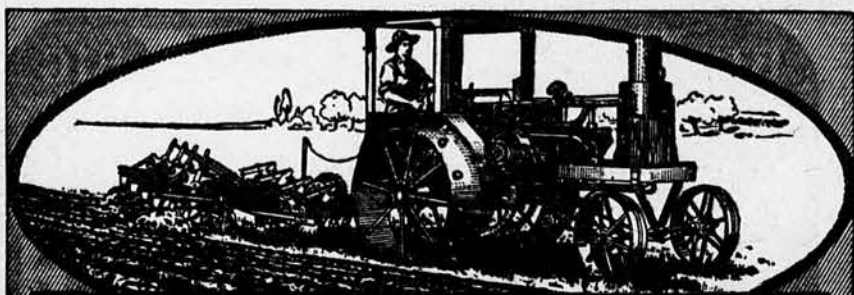
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Young Colts Must Have Care

Mares Need Good Feed and Proper Exercise

BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER

IN CHECKING up colt losses in Kansas we find that during the season of 1913 the 5,500 stallions which stood for public service served an average of 35 mares. Of this number only about 60 per cent proved to be in foal, producing 21 foals to the stallion. Of these 21 foals, only 11 were alive March 1, 1914. Thus each stallion had to his credit only 11 live colts. Instead of 192,500 live colts there were only 60,500 yearlings. What became of the 132,000? In the first place 40 per cent, or 77,000, never materialized—the mares failed to breed, and then 55,000 of the mares which did breed lost their colts before they were a year old.

Let us consider first some of the reasons why the 40 per cent or 77,000 mares did not breed at all. Was it the mare's fault in every case? I think not. We all know that very few stallions are handled properly. They are worked beyond safe limits a third of the year during the so-called breeding season, becoming weak colts, and the rest of the year they get very little attention—not even proper exercise. It usually takes from three to six months to properly fit a stallion for the breeding season.

I wish to protest against this short breeding season. Why can't this season be lengthened to eight or ten months instead of four months of the year? We all know that a fall colt, if properly handled, will make a larger and better horse than the spring colt. It takes time to fit a stallion for best service. The character of the exercise he gets doesn't amount to anything. He needs physical exercise—work. If a doctor

"regular as the planets," many of these little unfortunates would have lived.

A fall colt not only comes into his own by the time spring pasture appears, but has a better natural constitution to start with, and he will go through the second winter much better than his spring brother. During the most critical period of his intra-uterine life his dam is not pampered and kept in confinement but is either given freedom in a pasture or is worked, which contributes greatly to the well being of both, so far as their future health is concerned. Few things so weaken the offspring as the pampering and lack of exercise of a mother while carrying her unborn young. In winter she lacks exercise and fresh air, so conducive to good digestion, circulation and growth, which she will always get in warm weather. I, therefore, repeat, our breeding season custom is to a large extent responsible for our colt losses, both directly and indirectly.

Improper Food.

When a young colt begins to show the result of the improper food and care of its dam by becoming ill, a veterinarian is called to save the little fellow. He can't do you much good now. In most cases this is months too late. The proper time for him to have prescribed for this colt was at least 12 months before it was born. Even though the little fellow's life is saved his growth is impaired and his bodily functions interfered with to an extent which in many instances results in a scrub colt instead of a good one.

These are some of the reasons for a great many losses of foals before and



These Young Colts have Received Good Care and Feed, and They are Making a Profitable and Proper Growth.

should prescribe exercise for a man, would he be satisfied with a short walk? That isn't exercise.

Poor Health.

Furthermore, many brood mares are not healthy sexually. The secretion from the generative organs may be of an acid reaction when normally they should be alkaline. They may even contain broken down tissue discharges. These may be caused from a diseased condition of the organs directly, or may be the result of the functional inactivity of some remote organ, showing its effect here. A spell of sickness, a bad cold, or even bad teeth, which, for example, may cause a mild or even severe case of indigestion, or lack of assimilation which in turn may cause a lack of nerve force or improper circulation of the whole body. If the mare in this condition is bred, even though she may conceive, the condition may eventually cause the loss of the foetus or a weak foal if carried to maturity. In the loss of a foetus there is always more or less danger of its affecting other mares in the same lot, resulting in what we commonly call contagious abortion.

Foals brought into the world under such a handicap are an easy prey to accident and disease. The milk they get is unnatural, they cannot properly digest it, the system becomes greatly weakened, and the lower forms of life find an ideal soil for their multiplication and growth. White scours, different forms of dysentery—Nature's method of relief—or navel infection follow as surely as night follows day. Had many of these same dams been less pampered, worked moderately, given wholesome food, and sanitary care, with habits as

after they are brought into the world. Even under severe adverse conditions Nature is sometimes kind and will do much toward correcting some of the mistakes of mankind. Despite the many faults of our present system, a great many losses can be prevented by proper care of the mare during parturition and the first few weeks of the colt's life. Proper feed, exercise, and sanitary surroundings at this time mean much towards the life of the colt. The greatest caution at this time aside from the character of his food should be directed toward the surroundings. Nearly all of the fatal troubles of the newly born foal are of bacterial origin, and we know that nearly all bacterial diseases are preventable. Therefore, if the colt has the strength left, nearly all of those early diseases can be avoided by merely keeping the organism and the colt apart. In these cases again I would place prevention at 99 per cent, and would spend 50 per cent of what would be the veterinarian's fee upon sanitation and care, saving the other 50 per cent and very likely also the colt.

Among other features which are responsible for the loss of many colts are the foaling stalls found most frequently in our best breeding establishments. We would be much better off today had they never been invented. Properly handled, however, they may be made to serve the breeder rather than the veterinarian. With our present breeding season system these stalls are occupied in late winter and early spring, at a time of the year when it is hard to keep them clean and dry. If they were used for the purpose for which they were intended at almost any other time of year they could

(Continued on Page 26.)

A Little Trade in Mothers

Marion and Dorothy Both Wished to be Somebody Else

BY JULIA MANZ

(By arrangement with S. E. Cassino Co.)

MARION had been a happy, contented little girl until Dorothy came to live in the big house across the way. Marion had played with her three brothers part of every day, and helped her mother about the house the other part, for the Daytons had just enough money to run the little cottage and none at all to spare. In the home of Dorothy Wayne, things were quite different, for there was a great deal more money to run the house than was really needed.

The two little girls played very happily together for some time, but after a while Marion began to wish that she lived in a big house, and had lovely little frilly frocks, and dolls as big as herself, like Dorothy had.

And all the while, Dorothy was thinking to herself what a dear, homey place

to hear Marion's prayers, she found Dorothy sobbing into her pillow.

In the big house across the way, Marion was waited on by Dorothy's maid, and the little girl felt strange and embarrassed. She missed the night romp with brothers, and when she was all ready for bed, she sobbed through her prayers alone. She had no appetite for dinner in the big dining room, and how she just longed for her accustomed bowl of sweet bread and milk, and her mother's clean comfortable kitchen.

She climbed into Dorothy's beautiful brass bed and lay very still, trying to imagine what was going on right then across the way, and choking back the lumps which kept rising in her throat.

It was just an hour later that two little figures met in the street and passed each other hurriedly.

"Oh, Mumsey, I don't want to be traded to Mrs. Wayne," sobbed Marion, when her mother met her at the door and gathered her into her arms.

And in the big house across the way, Dorothy was telling her mother that there was no place like her own home; no mother half so nice as her own mother.

So the two little girls were happy and contented and never envied each other again.

Good Sport at Recess

Our schoolhouse is made of brick and is about a mile east of Emporia. It has two rooms. The primary room is for the first four grades, and the other room has in it the other grades including the ninth. We have a Waterbury heating and ventilating system and have sanitary, adjustable steel seats and desks. The school yard contains about 1½ acres and is equipped with modern play apparatus which was installed under the personal direction of Professor Culter and Professor Turner of the Kansas State Normal school. This apparatus consists of a giant stride, a slippery slide, two teeter totter boards, two swings, a turning pole, a basket ball court and a German ball field. The giant stride is a pole about 30 feet high set in a cement base, and with a revolving wheel at the top to which are attached several ropes. At the end of each rope is a large ring. Each player grasps a ring and runs in a circle around the pole. As the speed increases the circle is enlarged till the players swing clear of the ground.

The slippery slide is a smooth board about 18 inches wide, and 12 feet long with sides about 4 inches high. The board is set in a slanting position at an angle of 30 degrees. The lower end is about 18 inches from the ground and the upper end is connected with a ladder approach. At the base of the slide a hole was dug and filled with sand. This slide was built especially for the smaller children, who climb the ladder and slide down into the sand pit.

Emporia, Kan.

Teddy Is a Trick Dog

Acrobat Teddy and Prince the Playful are more like comrades than pets. Acrobat Teddy is a dog about medium size and is with me most of the time. He has many tricks. Whenever he wishes a drink he goes to the washstand and places his feet upon it and makes a noise as near like talking as a dog can make. If I throw a stick out into the pond and tell him to fetch it he will swim out and bring it to me. I sometimes hold a stick almost as high as my head and tell him to jump and over the stick he will go. He will jump through a hoop also, but his best trick is jumping from a ladder. I made a ladder 10 feet high with a platform at the top and I soon had him trained to go to the top of the ladder without any help and stand on the platform while some of the other boys and I held a blanket below. When we are ready he jumps into the blanket. I kept making the ladder higher and higher till now it is 30 feet high and he will climb to the top and jump off into the blanket.

Now I must tell you about Prince the

Playful. He is a large black horse with a white star in the center of his forehead and he lives up to his name of Playful. The first thing every morning he calls for me by neighing loudly. I call him by a whistle. He is very gentle. He shakes hands with me and is a regular sugar fiend. I pity every boy or girl who hasn't a pet of some kind for pets are a great help when you are lonesome.

Paul B. Patterson.

Box 87, Gentry, Ark.

Performing Horses

Everyone who has attended the county fair and watched the horse races will not have trouble making up this rhyme, for the spaces marked by stars are to be filled with words that rhyme with the last word in the line above, and is a gait that a horse may use. See how many of the words you can get. Each star represents a letter. For the five correct answers, the Farmers Mail and Breeze will send each a package of post cards. All answers must be in by January 22. Address Puzzle Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

At first around the ring they stalk
Sedately, in a measured ****.
Mincing and tripping, they advance,
With dainty caracole and *****.
Then, as they pass a certain spot,
They quicken to a gentle ****.
This soon they change with perfect
grace;

Their gait becomes an easy ****.
We note that neither white nor black
Is guilty of the torturing ****.
Without one awkward step or scramble,
They keep the most delightful *****.
The music changes, and instant
They start into a lively *****.
Performing, if you will observe it,
In perfect time, a spring or *****.
Still faster; like a racing shallop,
They rush along at furious *****.
Till, moving with resistless sweep,
They clear the hurdle at a ****.

Birds for Pets

When I was 7 years old my playmate gave me a canary bird. It did not sing, so she said I could have it if I would come after it. I carried it home in a pasteboard box. I was so happy over the gift that I could scarcely get home fast enough. We had no cage so mother made one out of screening.

The bird grew to be a beautiful singer. Every morning I would let it out for a bath, and soon it wanted to be out of the cage all the time. When grandmother was visiting us it would fly upon her head or knee and say "sweet." We kept it all summer, and in the fall, my cousin came to see me; she wanted it very badly, and as she had no sisters, brothers or father, and lived in town, I gave the bird to her, for I lived in the country where I could have wild birds for pets. I am glad I gave it to her, for there are not many birds in town, and we have such pretty blue and red birds around our home. I think they sing sweeter out of doors than in a cage.

R. 1, Gas, Kan.

A Fine Team

My team is a dog and a goat. Jip is a black, short haired dog, given to me at a sale. He was yet very small when I took him so I trained him to lead and drive with little trouble. Last spring a lady gave me a goat; I call him Billy. I had a hard time teaching Billy to drive. I hitched him up with Jip, and after a long time with the faithful help of the dog, I finally broke him to drive, and now they can pull me around anywhere. But I can't leave them alone very long for Billy will hook Jip with his sharp horns. They never run away when hitched together, but if Billy is left alone, he sometimes slips his halter off and runs as fast as he can to the house. Jip does not run at all. They make a very fine team.

Elmer Parrish.

R. 2, Lookaba, Okla.

Hard Luck

What are you here for, and why, my misguided friend?" queried one of those sympathetic prison uplift advocates recently.

"Well, you see, mum, I'm the victim of the unlucky number 13."

"My, how novel and superstitious! Tell me all about it—that unlucky 13."

"Yes, mum; 12 jurors and one judge."

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should be in every home. Not a mere toy, but a light, durable, and handsome ALWAYS READY Electric Hand Lamp. A mere push of the thumb switch floods the darkness with a brilliant, steady, white light. The switch need not be held as in the ordinary flash light. The Delta is built for lifetime use in a brilliant black enamel steel case, non-tarnishable, mirror-glass reflector, especially made Tungsten globe, and imported ground and polished lens. It is rapidly displacing the unreliable lantern, lamp, flash light, and candles for every purpose. There is no danger from fire and no matches are needed. It will give a steady, penetrating light in any position. Rain, dust, acids or weather do not affect this lamp, and it is perfectly safe around gasoline, oil, hay, or any inflammable materials. Do not risk fire in your barns or outbuildings, but be on the safe side and use a DELTA. Just the thing for doing the chores on the winter mornings and evenings when the days are short.

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The Delta lamp, on a test, has burned for 40 hours without ceasing on a single dry battery. You do not need a special battery for this lamp; the ordinary No. 6 dry cell engine, used for automobiles, gas engines, door bells, telephones, etc., is all that is necessary. Often discarded batteries from automobiles and gas engines will run the light for months. You do not have to bother about ordering a special battery from the factory for this lamp when you need a new one, like you do with the common flash light, but just connect up any ordinary No. 6 dry battery. This gives you the cheapest light you can possibly get, for one 25-cent battery will last for many months under ordinary use.

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We have purchased direct from the factory a limited quantity of the Delta lamps to distribute among our readers. We will furnish you with one of the lamps carefully packed in an individual carton free and postpaid if you will send us only one 3-year subscription and \$2.50 to pay for same. If you are at present taking the paper extend your subscription for another three years, and if you do not wish to extend your own subscription get one of your friends to subscribe for 3 years at \$2.50. This offer will be made only for a limited time.

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Though they are narrow, conveniently handled spreaders, easy to drive right into stables for loading, they spread to a width of 8 feet, or better. This cuts the spreading time in half, increases the tractive power of the spreader by keeping the wheels off the slippery manure, and gives you the best machine made for top dressing. IHC spreaders are simply built, and very strong. They are low for easy loading. They are built in sizes to suit any buyer, and they do work that is uniformly satisfactory.

Be sure to see the IHC dealer who can sell you a Low Corn King or Low Cloverleaf—or write us for catalogue.

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Unless the parts are accurately tooled and fitted—

Unless the contact points are properly cushioned where the strains come—something is bound to break.

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Champion Spark Plug Co., 503 Avondale Ave., Toledo, O.

Make It Pleasant For Birds

They are Willing to Be Your Friends if You Wish

BY NED DEARBORN

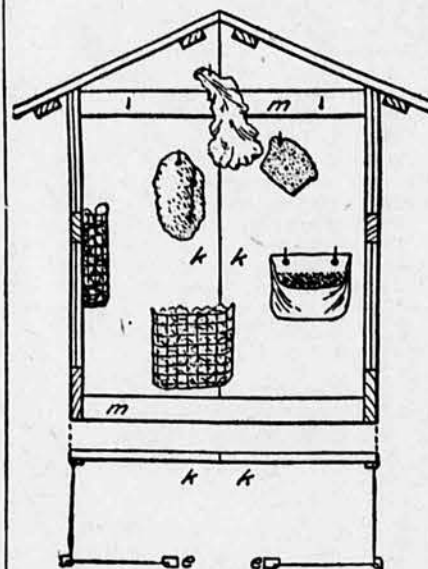
BIRDS may be gathered about us in all seasons of the year with ease and certainty merely by offering what they desire. In winter they often are in need of food, and if we supply this need they will report daily at the lunch counter and help to relieve the tedium of our indoor life. In summer

pattern or template having the size and shape desired for the proposed cavity through the plane of cleavage. The top of this house should be covered with tin or zinc to keep out moisture. The halves should be fastened together with screws to allow the house to be taken apart and cleaned.

The location of a bird house or food shelter has much to do with its success, for the reason that birds have decided notions as to proper surroundings for a dwelling. Martins prefer to breed near houses, but not within 20 feet of trees or buildings. Bluebirds are inclined to select orchards or pastures having scattered trees. Wrens, thrashers, and catbirds live in thick shrubbery. Robins like trees with sturdy trunks and branches. Song sparrows frequent weedy swales and brush fences. Swallows do not enter woods so that a house would be as attractive to them in one open place as in another.

Before erecting bird houses one should first determine the kind of birds to which his premises are adapted. The question usually next arising is as to the number of birds that can be accommodated. Unless grounds are large, it is generally useless to expect as tenants more than a pair of each species, except martins. However, the singular intolerance shown by most birds during the breeding season to others of their kind does not operate between those of different species. A dozen different kinds of birds will pursue their several modes of hunting and raise their families on the same lot, but rarely will two of the same sort do so. Of all our house birds, martins alone are social.

In the final placing of bird houses, care should be taken to have them face away from the winds prevailing in stormy weather. The strongly developed homing instincts of birds can be relied on to attach them to the neigh-



Food Shelter that Attracts Birds.

they care less for food provided by their human friends, but they appreciate fresh water for bathing and drinking.

The food may best be supplied in food shelters. If one is unable to make shelters that will protect food in all kinds of weather, the food may be fastened to trunks or branches of trees or scattered in sheltered places on the ground. A decided advantage in having shelters, aside from that of protecting food, is that they may be placed where the birds can be watched conveniently. When shelters are used the birds are first baited by placing food, such as suet, seeds, or cracked nuts, in a conspicuous place, and then led by degrees to enter the inclosure. The illustration shows a design for a shelter to be supported by a tree. There is no bottom to the box.

No attraction for summer birds is more effectual than a series of houses suited to the needs and habits of the various kinds of house birds.

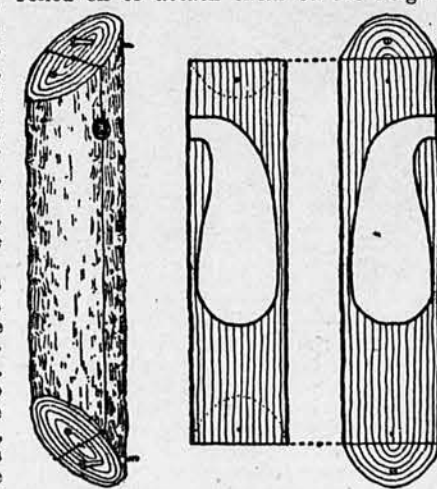
A few years ago only four species were commonly regarded as house birds—the house wren, the bluebird, the tree swallow, and the martin. Since the movement to protect birds and make neighbors of them began, however, their natures and needs have become better understood, and it

Gourds for Wrens is now known that many other species will avail themselves of houses constructed for them by their human friends. The practice of erecting bird houses in this country, while now nation-wide, is not so common and uniformly distributed as it should be, and more extended provisions of this nature cannot fail to result in a largely increased number of house birds.

Ordinary tomato cans, arranged as shown in the illustration, will be tenanted by wrens and bluebirds. The cans always should be placed in shaded places, as the metal becomes very hot in the sun.

Bird houses in the southern states have long been made from gourds. The entrance is in the side and a drain hole should be made in the bottom. A piece of wire through the neck for mounting it completes the house. A number of gourds thus prepared and strung on a pole seems to make a satisfactory tenement house for a colony of martins. Used singly they are equally well adapted to wrens and bluebirds. While gourds are not durable when exposed to the weather they are easily replaced.

A log house may be made by splitting a straight-grained log 2 feet or more in length through the middle and then cutting out a cavity with a gouge. The excavations in the two halves can be made to match exactly by means of a



Log House that is Popular.

borhood where they first saw the light, and the identical pairs which nest in the houses provided for them one year will often return the next season to enjoy the same bounty and protection.

Young Colts Must Have Care

(Continued from Page 24.)

be kept in proper condition with very little extra expense. The first few weeks of the colt's life is the most critical period, and at this time above all others the quarters should be clean and dry. A damp, ill-ventilated stall helps very materially in the development of bacterial life. If our foals must come at this time and if these stalls must be used, they should be cleaned properly. So far as treating the bacterial troubles of colts is concerned, since they are not all caused by the same organism, it is best to place the patient under the care of the veterinarian, allowing him to prescribe proper food, sanitation and treatment.

One for Each Life

"I want a good revolver," began the determined looking man.

"Yes, sir," said the salesman. "Six chambers?"

"Why-er-you'd better make it a nine chamber. I want to use it on a cat next door."—London Express.

Watch Out for the F and M

That's the Foot and Mouth Disease, and Here are Some Facts From Washington About What to Do

OWING to its extremely infectious nature, the foot-and-mouth disease, when once started in a community, spreads with great rapidity. An example of this is shown in the recent outbreak, when in less than three months from the first case, and despite every precaution that could be taken by the authorities, the disease had affected animals in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

An investigation disclosed that about one-quarter of all the affected herds were infected by germs carried by persons, although not one single case was found where the infection was carried by inspectors, these men being required to fumigate and disinfect themselves after visiting each farm. In the majority of cases infection was carried by farmers or some member of their household, who, for curiosity or other reasons, visited infected premises, or where persons from infected premises visited other places where animals were confined.

No Permanent Immunity.

In one respect foot-and-mouth disease differs from the majority of infectious diseases, in which one attack confers upon the person or animal affected a permanent immunity from future attacks of the same disease. Foot-and-mouth disease does not confer such immunity, at least of a permanent or lasting nature. Animals which may recover from the disease during one outbreak may again be attacked during future outbreaks, or they may even re-infect themselves by means of germs carried upon their own bodies.

Certain persons who recover from typhoid fever are known to be carriers of that disease long after they have ceased to show or feel any evidence of the disease. In this same manner animals which have recovered from foot-and-mouth disease may continue to be a constant menace to the health of other animals with which they may come in contact. It is true that these germ carriers, both animal and human, are not frequently found, but the fact that they exist must be taken into consideration when attempting to eradicate the disease.

Necessity for Eradication.

An estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture shows there were in the United States on January 1, 1915, a total of 58,329,000 cattle, \$4,618,000 swine, and 49,956,000 sheep. All of these animals are susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease, and should this disease be allowed to spread promiscuously over the country it is fair to assume that the majority, if not practically all of these animals, would become affected.

No vaccine has yet been found which is of value or which will produce a permanent immunity in foot-and-mouth disease. Quarantine without slaughter has been tried in various ways by European countries, and has invariably resulted in permitting the disease to become fastened upon the country employing that method. It has proved impossible to maintain an effective quarantine upon a farm for the long period of time necessary.

There remains, then, but one effective method—that of quarantine with slaughter—which is the method now in common use in all countries which have so far successfully coped with the disease.

One large herd of cattle in Chicago was saved from slaughter because conditions made possible methods of quar-



antine to prevent spread of the disease. Such conditions would be absolutely impossible on an average farm and far too costly to employ with ordinary cattle.

It should be the duty of every interested stock owner or other well-meaning person in affected districts to assist in preventing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease by every available means.

In all such cases it is necessary for the individual to sacrifice his own special interests and to give a spirit of co-operation in these measures which experience with the disease wherever it has occurred shows to be essential to the safety and prosperity of the national cattle-raising and dairy interests.

You Can Help.

Every person can help by keeping away from stricken animals. Do not go to see them out of curiosity, and do not permit other members of your household to visit the premises on which such animals are confined. Keep your dogs, cats, chickens, and other domestic animals at home, and keep other people and their animals away from your stock and barns.

Telegraph immediately to Joseph Mercer, livestock sanitary commissioner,

"Large supplies of hogs are moving into the packers' hands," reads the market report. The low point of the year was reached Saturday last when hogs sold at \$6 to \$6.50. Corn on the same date was selling high at 64 to 66 cents. The producers have again surrendered to the Mackensens and Hindenburgs of the livestock markets—the packers. With receipts much more than doubled at all the five markets, the surrender has more the semblance of a rout, the producers competing with one another and with the packers in bearing down the price. It is a fine cleanup and the end of a successful raid. "When hogs fell off \$1.30 in three days recently," says the livestock commissioner of Kansas, "the farmers lost but the retail butcher had to pay just as much for pork."

Topeka, reporting any suspicious cases of sore mouth associated with lameness in your stock. Do not take chances. Delay will save you nothing, and may greatly harm you or your neighbors.

Observe strictly the quarantine regulations and induce your neighbors to do likewise. Experience has shown that where people work with the authorities the loss to the community is trifling compared to what it is when they work against them or show indifference.

If you are feeding skim milk or garbage, see that it is thoroughly cooked by boiling before being fed. If there is an outbreak in your vicinity do not permit milk cans or other objects from creameries or other farms to be brought to your premises.

If the inspector visits your farm aid him in every way to do his work quickly and thoroughly.

If you have not already done so, get Farmers' Bulletin 666, read it, and assist in disseminating the true information about this disease, for no price is too great to pay to prevent its gaining permanency in this country.

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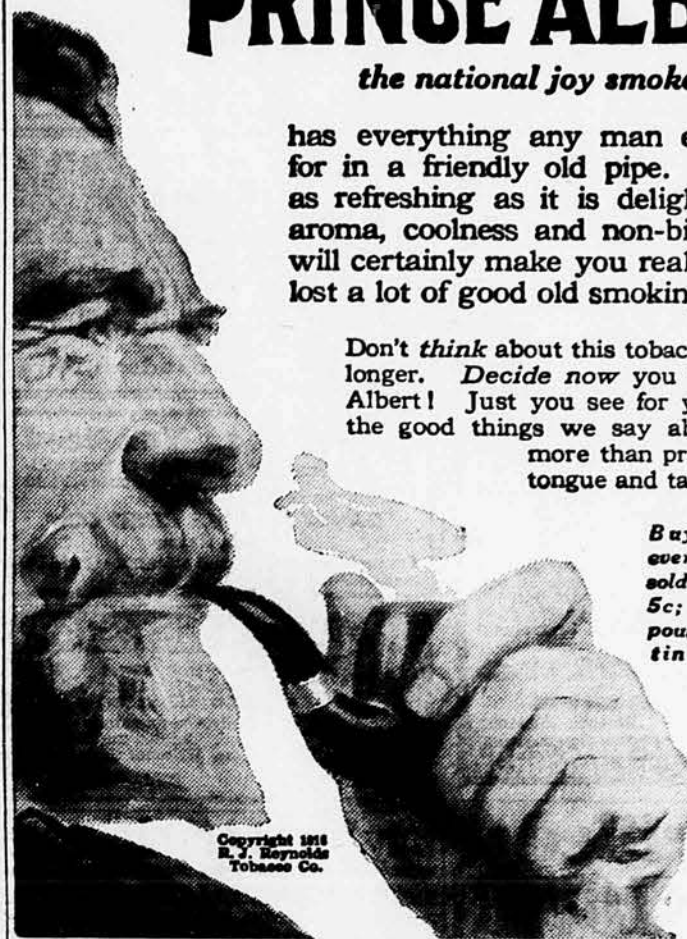
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has everything any man ever yearned for in a friendly old pipe. Its flavor is as refreshing as it is delightful; and its aroma, coolness and non-biting qualities will certainly make you realize you have lost a lot of good old smoking time!

Don't *think* about this tobacco question any longer. *Decide now* you will try Prince Albert! Just you see for yourself that all the good things we say about P. A. will more than prove out to your tongue and taste!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors and in that classy pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine trim.

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

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SWEET CLOVER \$5.50 PER BU.

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Make Country Life Better

There Are Many Unemployed Men In the Cities Today

BY EDWIN I. FISH

THE records of the different labor bureaus showed that in New York City during January and February there were 350,000 men seeking employment. During the months of December, January and February about 50,000 more of the emigrants who landed at Ellis Island remained in the city, thus adding materially to the number of unemployed. Since January 1, two of the larger railroad systems have dismissed 40,000 men, and many other companies a number proportionally large. Such facts as these, added to the ever-increasing cost of living in the cities, should make the young man on the farm think many, many times before deciding to leave the farm for the more "attractive" life of the city, yet the exodus from the farms continues, with the result that the farmer finds it more difficult every year to get help to work his fields. The unemployed in the city find it equally difficult to get employment at a living wage.

The Remedy.

What is the remedy? How can the boys be induced to remain on the farm where they are practically independent, instead of going to the city, where their position at the best is subject to the will of some one else, their time is at the command of some one else and their salary what some one else chooses to pay? What can we offer the boys that will have sufficient attraction to outweigh the allurements of the city and make farm life and farm surroundings seem more worth while? I am speaking now as a father to fathers, for this question must be settled by us at home, and not by any "commission," either self-appointed or having government authority, which has little real knowledge of farm life, farm conditions or farm boys.

My experience with boys has shown me this: No boy without an object in life is satisfied. A healthy, vigorous boy must have something to do out of which he can see some results accruing to himself. The time has gone when a father could command the services of his sons until they were twenty-one years old and give them nothing in return but their board and clothes. The boys must have work—but they must have a financial interest in that work and they must have some responsibility for the results of their labor. Most of them get plenty of labor—there is no lack of that. But are they made to feel any personal interest in their work? Do they know that faithful and intelligent labor and the practical application of the best and most approved methods will put money in their pockets and add to their pleasure? Are they encouraged to think and plan and experiment for themselves, or do they simply obey orders and do what they are told to do?

Give the Boy a Chance.

The boy is not a machine. He does not want to be bossed—he wants to boss something. Give him something to boss. Whether it be an animal, a bunch of trees or a plot of ground, give him something to do with absolutely as he pleases—but hold him responsible for the results. And there you have the two great factors that are necessary to hold boys anywhere—an interest and a responsibility.

All boys are not alike—they have not the same tastes, desires nor temperaments. Study your boys. Get acquainted with them. Take them into your confidence and they will do the same with you. It will be good for both of you to know more of each other. One boy may have a decided faculty for handling stock but take no interest whatever in field work. Make him manager—under you—of the "livestock department." He will grow at least 100 per cent in his estimation just as soon as you give him a recognized position on the farm. Give him a chance to develop along the line which most appeals to him. Get him books—the best books—on farm animals, their care, breeding and diseases. He will study them—don't you doubt that. Place some responsibility on him and show that you have confidence in him and he will live up to it—he just naturally can't help it.

And then take that other boy. He likes to see things grow. Make him

manager of the "field department" or the "orchard department"—whichever way his inclinations lead him. Study scientific farming with him—soil culture, fertilizing, sprays, seed breeding and the thousand and one things that enter into modern progressive farming. Consult the boy as to what he likes best, and give him control of that thing as much and as soon as possible. If he likes it, he will make it go—no doubt about it. And if he knows he will be checked up on the results, he will get the results, too. But give him every chance to study the best publications in his line, so he may do his work intelligently and know that he is following the methods of successful farmers.

Make Farm Attractive.

And that boy who likes to "trade" and who nearly always gets a little the best of it—he wants to be a "business man," maybe. Show him that there is more real business on a well conducted farm than in 90 per cent of the so-called "businesses" in the city, and a mighty sight fewer failures. Make him "business manager." Let him study the markets and the best way of disposing of the crops. Give him charge of the accounts and let him keep accurate and complete records of everything done on the farm. I would emphasize the "department" idea and, so far as possible, create a rivalry between the different departments as to which should secure the greater results from the time, money and labor expended. I would make the boys feel that every one was responsible—under you—for the results in some particular department. They will at once begin to feel that they amount to something—and they will amount to something.

Make the farm buildings as attractive as possible. If practicable, have all the modern labor savers and time conservers. You can at least have buildings in good repair, and use plenty of paint. The boys like to have something to be proud of—something different from what their neighbors have, and a well kept barnyard and well painted buildings will make a lot of difference in their willingness to stay on the old farm.

Hold weekly meetings with the "heads" of your "departments," where every one can and will speak freely. Ask questions. Get the boys' ideas. They are worth considering—probably in many cases they are better than your own, for they are the result of enthusiastic study. Encourage them to experiment—give them a plot of ground to do with exactly as they please—and watch the interest grow.

Give the boys a personal and financial interest, encouragement, responsibility, self reliance and something to stay on the farm for. There will be more and better satisfied boys on the farm and fewer unemployed men walking the streets of the big cities or working for starvation wages at the command of some one else.

It Can Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done, But he, with a chuckle, replied That maybe it couldn't, but he would be one.

Who wouldn't say so till he'd tried. So he buckled right in, with the trace of a grin.

On his face; if he worried, he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done—and he did it.

Somebody scoffed: "Oh, you'll never do that—"

At least no one ever has done it." But he took off his coat, and he took off his hat,

And the first thing we knew he'd begun it; With the lift of his chin and a bit of a grin, Without any doubting or quiddit;

He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done—and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done; There are thousands to prophesy failure; There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,

The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin, Then take off your coat and go to it.

Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing That "cannot be done"—and you'll do it.

You certainly publish a fine paper, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and I should hate to be without it.

Iola, Kan. **L. W. Wright.**

At Last the Farmers of Kansas Can Borrow Money as Cheaply as the Railroads and Big Corporations

The dreams and hopes of many a Kansas farmer are about to be realized. At last farming is to be placed on an equal footing with other business and the farmer is to have the use of capital on equal terms with the railroads, manufacturer and merchant. The interest rate on his farm loan is to be lowered one-third to one-half.

This has been brought about by the Kansas Rural Credit Association, a mutual organization of Kansas farmers for the purpose of securing cheaper money for the members of the Association. This organization is under the direct supervision of the State Bank Commissioner in all of its operations, is capably officered and managed and is already on the high road to success.

Such associations have thrived for a century and a half in Europe and proven of the greatest benefit to agriculture. Several small institutions of this character are now doing a successful business in Wisconsin, in a limited territory. It remained for Kansas, with her usual progressiveness, to charter and organize the first state-wide institution for the benefit of her farmers.



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Pres. Farmers Union,
Salina, Kan.



E. E. Frizell,
Farmer and Ranch-
man, Larned, Kan.



J. G. Johnson,
Landowner,
Peabody, Kan.



W. C. Lansdon,
Editor Salina Union,
Salina, Kan.



W. M. Price,
State Senator, Pres.
Lyon Co. State Bank,
Emporia, Kan.



T. A. McNeal, Editor
Mail and Breeze,
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THESE MEN ARE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST STATE-WIDE RURAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION



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The Kansas Rural Credit Association Will Begin Making Loans February 1st

In the comparatively short time in which the books of the association have been open for membership hundreds have joined. Hence the early date at which loans can be made and the value of this association to the Kansas farmer, proven. Mark well this date for it means a new era in Kansas farm loans. On that date the Kansas Rural Credit Association will become an important factor in rural Kansas finances.

Sooner or later, Mr. Farmer, you are going to want the use of some money—naturally you will want the best terms—then join this association. Only members are entitled to its benefits. Join now, as loans will be considered in the order applications are received. Let us send you full and convincing details and particulars about this association and what it means to you. Clip out and mail the coupon below and prepare to share in the prosperity this association will bring you.

JOIN NOW AND BECOME A CHARTER MEMBER

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

**THE KANSAS RURAL
CREDIT ASSOCIATION**

Dept. F, Emporia, Kansas

**The Kansas Rural Credit Association,
Dept. F, Emporia, Kansas**

Without obligating me in any way please send me your sixteen-page booklet which explains in detail the plan of The Kansas Rural Credit Association and tells how I can become a member and enjoy the benefits of this co-operative organization of Kansas farmers.

Name.....

Address.....

Read This Letter!

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Mr. L. L. Tucker, Pres.,

The Kansas Wesleyan Business College, Salina, Kansas.

Dear Mr. Tucker: I shall long remember my recent visit to your school and I am sure you will be interested in knowing how my visit impressed me. I was particularly interested in the spirit shown in your school. The biggest thing in an institution is its spirit. The best thing in an individual is his spirit. You seem to have been very successful in creating a very fine spirit in your school, a spirit of enthusiasm, of ambition, of determination, of purpose and of a large ideal to really do something in life that is worth while. I was very much impressed with your chapel exercises and also with your chapel. The fact that your students can get together once a day for a period of half an hour and drink in words of inspiration is really a great thing. This one thing is wonderfully effective in developing the lives and characters of men and women. 97 per cent of the men of this country at the age of 65 are dependent either wholly or in part upon their relatives, friends, or charity for support. You realize this fact. Our young people do not. Every individual determines his destiny, but the average youth does not know how to create a successful destiny. Every individual builds into his business what has first been built into his life. The average student does not realize this as much as he should. By teaching character building in your chapel every day, you are showing your students how to develop brain force and character forces that can successfully build into business and life later on, the forces that will enable them to build for success instead of failure. You are doing this in a way that will make better men and women.

You are building for a larger life, a successful life and an ideal life. You are building for maximum manhood and womanhood.

I appreciated the fact that you and the faculty were putting into your work the best you had in you. Your hearts are in the work and I believe that has a great deal to do in developing the inspiration that I found in your school. I am visiting schools and colleges continually and I was very much pleased to notice that your students measure up well with the college and university students of the country. I was also much interested in learning that your students come from half the states in the Union. I can appreciate the reason for that after seeing the kind of work that you do. This country is greatly in need of schools like your own that will go ahead and do for humanity just what you are doing.

Ninety-five per cent of all the men of America are incompetent through lack of proper training to make a success in any trade, business or profession, but they would not be incompetent if they had gone through your school. I wish you were equipped to handle 10,000 students a year instead of 1,000. It would be a great thing for the young men and women of this country.

I congratulate you upon the work you are doing. I also congratulate the students upon the opportunity which you offer and I hope The Kansas Wesleyan Business College will live long in order that it may be able to render the men and women of this country the great service that it is now giving to them. I remain, with best wishes and kindest personal regards to yourself and Mrs. Tucker and the members of your faculty,

JSK:S

Very sincerely yours, J. S. KNOX.

P.S. My visit to your school will always remain a pleasant memory.

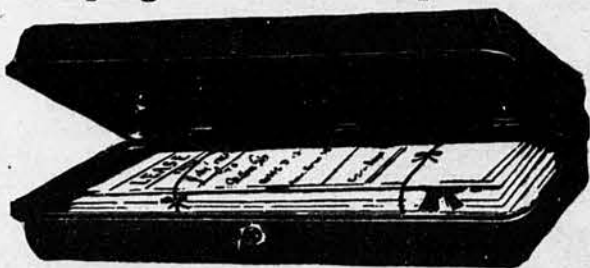
No other business school in America ever received a letter like this. Mr. Knox is the most popular Chautauqua lecturer in the United States, and speaks before Business Colleges, Universities and Chambers of Commerce in every state in the Union. This brings him into close relationship with business schools and student bodies all over the country, and his opinion in regard to the K. W. B. C. is therefore entitled to the very greatest weight. Students may enter any day. Groups of farm boys and girls will be entering all this month. Begin work now and get ready for that position, or use this training to make the old farm pay.

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MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. SD, Topeka, Kansas

Farm Implements Need Care

It Will Pay Well to Provide Good Shelter

BY C. D. YETTER

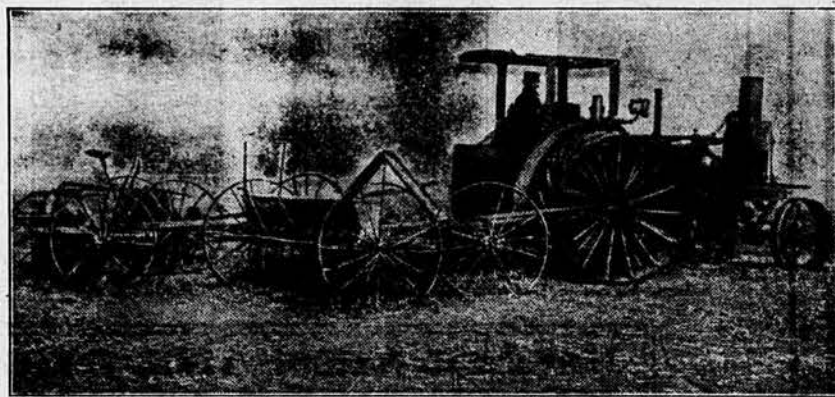
AGRICULTURAL implements, unlike the mechanical equipment of almost any other business, usually are used for only a limited time. The problem of their proper care when not in use is worth consideration. If every farmer could afford ample shed room under a water-tight roof for all his equipment it would be a simple matter to care for it. Unfortunately the high price of building materials prevents many farmers from building sheds. Landowners sometimes are slow to add these conveniences for their tenants, and renters cannot or at least will not put permanent improvements on farms they do not own. Every tillage implement should have a coat of axle grease or heavy oil applied to the polished surface if it is left in the field more than a day. Too often a rain comes and the implement is not used again for a week or more.

If it is necessary to leave implements out all winter they should be grouped on a raised piece of ground where they can have a few moments of attention occa-

poultry out of the implement shed. A harvester is an expensive hen roost, and it is very annoying to clean the machinery when it is next wanted, to say nothing of the preventable damage by rust from the droppings of poultry.

The wagon is the most used implement on the farm, and in the grain producing districts a tight box is essential. If nothing better can be done the end-gate can be removed whenever there is a possibility of the box's being exposed to rain. Leave the wagon with the rear slightly down hill.

The placing of a disk harrow on some old boards or poles will reduce the damage from rust, and a little dope judiciously applied will protect it fairly well. A seeddrill hopper can be removed in a few minutes, and if it is placed in a corner on end it takes up very little room. A little thought will suggest many ways to make room for perishable parts of implements, and efforts along this line will economize time in the long run, as well as lengthen the life of use-



There Is a Rapid Depreciation on Farm Machinery Unless Shelter Is Provided.

sionally, and boards should be placed under the wheels to keep them out of the mud.

The poles and hitch should be removed. An unoccupied corner in the barn can always be found where they can be placed. It is surprising how much stuff can be stored in out-of-the-way places. Binder and header canvasses can be tied in rolls and suspended from rafters by oiled binding twine away from mice, their worst enemy. Wire should not be used for this purpose, as it rusts into the fabric of the canvas.

Harvesters should be stripped by slipping out the sickle. Give it a good coat of heavy grease and shove it into some out of the way place. Dismantle the reel and place it in a bundle, so it will use little space. In the case of headers, the elevator can be taken apart with very little trouble and a place found for the parts. There then will be very little left that will be harmed by the elements. Mower sickles can be taken care of the same way, and the guards should be covered with oil if room cannot be found for the entire cutterbar.

Where shed room is provided for part or all of the farming tools, a precaution generally overlooked is keeping the

fulness of the machines. Paint and axle grease supply cheap implement insurance, and they are foes to repair bills.

Limestone for Acid Land

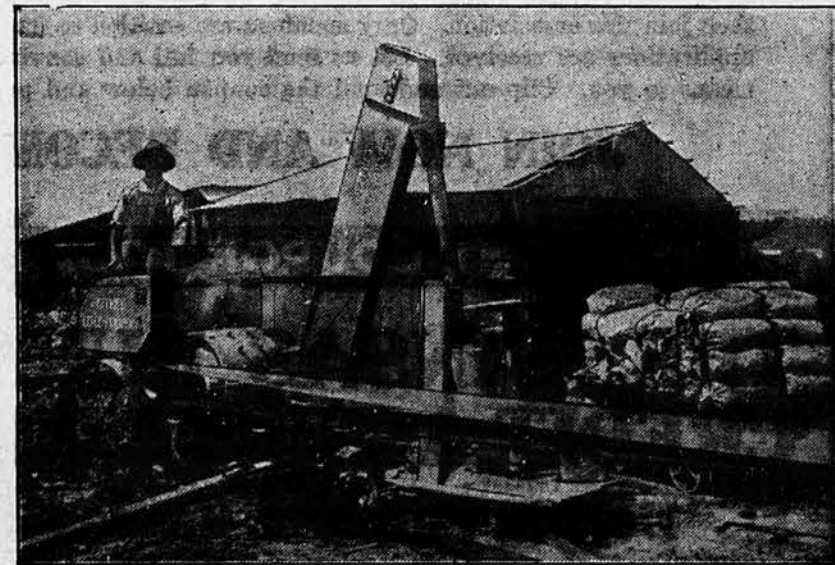
There is a great deal of land in Kansas on which applications of limestone will pay well. Much of the soil in the southeastern part of the state is acid; a great deal of it is very markedly in this condition. Acid soil will not grow legumes such as Red clover and alfalfa at all, and as a rule it is necessary to add lime before profitable returns can be obtained from the other crops.

Through most of this acid belt there is a great deal of limestone which merely needs to be ground to correct this condition. As a rule this work can be done with a portable machine at a much lower cost than when the ground limestone is obtained from a larger plant, for on this material heavy railroad freights and local hauling charges must be added as a rule.

I enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The advice on different kinds of stock and poultry is worth more than the price of the paper.

Lesley, Tex.

B. Johnson.



A Portable Pulver Will Produce Ground Limestone for Acid Land Cheaply and Effectively, and Make Much Larger Crops Possible.

Don't Forget the Sweet Clover

Legumes, Like Alfalfa or Red Clover, are Very Much Better if You Have Soils that Will Grow Them



The Acreage of Sweet Clover is Increasing Rapidly in Kansas, Especially in this True on the Poorer Soils.

SWEET clover has an important place in Kansas, but this is where the more valuable legumes like alfalfa and Red clover will not grow well. Its place is on the poorer soils, quite largely as a soil improving crop, although it produces valuable hay and pasture. Sweet clover is an especially hardy legume, and it is adapted to almost all of the soils in Kansas, the only exceptions being land that is poorly drained, acid or very sandy.

The most important thing in getting a stand of Sweet clover, according to C. C. Cunningham, is to have a thoroughly compacted seedbed, with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. The lack of a solid seedbed probably is the chief reason why Sweet clover so often fails when seeded upon cultivated fields. Sweet clover has been seeded successfully in western Kansas by broadcasting it on sod land and stirring the top soil lightly with a disk harrow, to insure the covering of the seed. Under natural conditions it reseeds itself readily on the hard, compact soils along roadways, in prairie sod, and vacant lots where the seed is scattered by natural agencies, such as rain and the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground. Evidently there is greater danger of having the seedbed too loose than too firm when seeding Sweet clover on cultivated land. If it is necessary to plow the ground in preparing it for Sweet clover, the plowing should be done several months before seeding. It usually is best to seed the crop on corn ground or after some other inter-tilled crop, and depend upon implements that merely stir the surface of the soil to prepare the seedbed.

As to Seeding Time.

Under natural conditions Sweet clover remains in the ground during the winter and germinates in the spring, although occasionally a few seedlings may be found in the fall. It may be seeded any time from January to the last of May, with equal chances of success. In the eastern fourth of the state it may often be successfully seeded with a nurse crop of oats or barley, provided the seedbed is not too loose and open and a rather thin stand of grain is grown. In favorable seasons good stands of Sweet clover may be obtained by seeding with fall wheat, the Sweet clover being sown in the spring in the same manner as Red clover usually is seeded. As a rule about 20 pounds of clean or hulled seed an acre is required. Where the unhulled seed is used the amount of seed an acre should be increased 5 pounds. This comparatively large amount of seed is necessary because only about one-half of the seed germinates the first season. The remainder of the seed has such hard seed coats that it does not germinate the first season, and therefore, it is practically useless.

Rough, wooded, or stony lands that are untillable may be seeded by sowing the Sweet clover broadcast during the late fall or winter. The seed will be worked into the ground by the alternate freezing and thawing of the ground or washed under by rains. In very sandy soils Sweet clover is often drilled into the thin native sod by using a disk

drill, as any other preparation of the ground would make the seedbed too loose.

Sweet clover makes a fair quality of hay. The crop should not be cut until the crown sprouts have begun to show on top of the roots about 1 inch underground. It makes excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. It very rarely causes bloat, and for this reason is preferable to alfalfa for pasturing cattle.

Sweet clover is practically equal to alfalfa and Red clover in feeding value, and stock pastured on it make gains that compare favorably with those secured on these crops. For pasturing purposes Sweet clover is of greatest value in supplementing other pasture. It produces early and late grazing, and survives the midsummer drouth, often supplying succulent pasture during the time pasture grasses are dormant, and it will produce fairly well on soils that would otherwise be practically barren. Sweet clover may be grown along river bottoms, on land where the water does not stand, even though the water table occasionally rises within 2 feet of the surface. It is an important pasture crop on the low river bottoms.

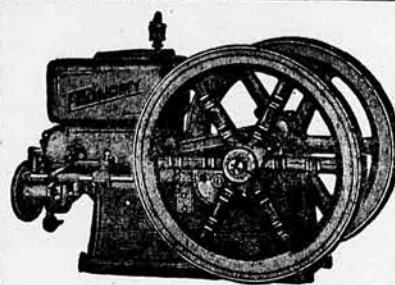
As a rule livestock have to acquire a taste for Sweet clover before they will eat it readily. The best way to accustom them to the crop is to pasture them on it early in the spring, before other forms of green feed are available.

For the best results the Sweet clover should be pastured heavily enough to keep down the growth, so that at all times there will be an abundance of fresh shoots for grazing purposes. It may be necessary to clip back the old growth once during the second season, to maintain the development of fresh shoots. A sufficient number of plants should be left to thoroughly reseed the field, if a permanent pasture is desired. If hogs are pastured on the Sweet clover during the first year it is best to ring them, to prevent them from digging up the roots of the young plants.

For Quick Results.

For quick results in improving the soil, Sweet clover is superior to most other crops. Its ability to thrive well on soils lacking in humus or otherwise badly run down makes it especially well adapted for this purpose. Like alfalfa, cowpeas and other legumes, it has the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air by means of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria which live in tubercles on the roots of the plants, thus adding much nitrogen to the soil in which it grows. When plowed under for green manure or allowed to remain on the land, this crop is efficient in building up the humus content of the soil. The large roots, which penetrate deeply, break up the lower layers of the soil and add much humus when they decay, thus improving the physical condition of the soil to a considerable depth below the plowing. Sandy as well as heavy clay and hardpan soils, which would not otherwise produce satisfactory crops, may be so improved in texture by growing Sweet clover for a few years that they become quite productive.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

How to Get Our Big Fine Assortment

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

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

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

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Closed the Small Schools

Consolidation Apparently Has Gained Friends in Indiana

BY J. C. WEBB
Johnson County, Indiana

THE improvement of the rural schools is a work which, to me, is very interesting. During the last eleven years I have been working locally with this problem. During this time 55 per cent of the one-roomed school buildings of Johnson county have been closed. About forty one-roomed buildings now remain. The consolidation movement in this county has been hindered somewhat because of the influence of a local paper.

It is not difficult to find people of middle age who have made a fair success in life with the one-roomed school training as a basis of their educational preparation. Sometimes such people think that in order for their children to be a success in present-day life they must have exactly the same training with exactly the same educational equipment that they themselves had when children some forty years ago. Many of these people are honest in their educational attitude but nevertheless they are wrong in their thinking although they are unconscious of it.

The movement in Johnson county is onward. Consolidation is becoming more popular. The people are demanding graded schools. Another township of this county will close practically all, if not all, of its district schools by building a fine modern building, on a four-acre site at the crossroads in the center of the township this summer.

There is no longer any difference of opinion among intelligent people as to

economical and more beneficial socially. It indeed seems strange that any one would think this movement of a century ago was the acme of progress in the matter of consolidation. Yet it is not impossible to find people who are at least one hundred years behind the times on this subject.

The consolidated school of the present day simply enlarges the unit which our forefathers made a hundred years ago when travel was much more difficult. In our modern consolidated schools when hundreds of pupils meet daily for a period of at least twelve years on one site and in one building, the opportunity of forming a large acquaintance is furnished every pupil. Certainly it is difficult to realize what it means for a young man of eighteen to be well acquainted with a thousand or more people as a result of the opportunities furnished him during the twelve years of his public school career. He certainly would have a better understanding of people as a result of this experience, and knowledge of people. The business man who is well acquainted with a large number of people has a much better chance of success than if he knew only a few. We are all business men to a certain extent.

When the public meets in a farmers' institute in the consolidated buildings which belong to the public, there is an opportunity for everybody for miles around to receive an intellectual and social uplift. By means of Edison's invention it is possible for the whole community to become familiar with the best music and many other things uplifting and enjoyable. In Johnson county this year consolidation has increased the interest in one community sufficient to cause several boys to return to school after being out for several years.

While writing these words it happens that I have the manuscript of one of these eighth grade boys, eighteen years of age, on my desk. The following question was asked this boy in the grammar examination:

"Write a letter to a friend telling him about your first day of school this year."

The letter reads as follows:

Dear Friend: I will drop you a few lines to tell you that I have taken your advice and started to school again this year.

The first day five of us largest boys made up money enough to get a basketball. Since then we have had some great sport. The lessons were hard the first day for me but I am doing fine now and I like school better than ever this year. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

Paul —

This letter of this boy who had quit school is very interesting to me. You will notice from the letter that he was interested in athletics and that in this consolidated school he found boys of his own size who were ready to co-operate with him in satisfying that interest. You will also notice that he was interested and that he liked school "better than ever this year." You will also notice that he had a friend who had advised him "to start to school again"—a social help. No doubt work in the industrial arts and in agriculture caused him to like the work. In the one-roomed school he never could have had such an opportunity as was furnished him in this consolidated elementary school which cost \$15,000.

In another place in his manuscript this boy states that he will attend high school at Center Grove next year. Center Grove is a consolidated high school in the same township. About three hundred pupils attend this school, which is about seven miles from any town. Thus by means of consolidation he will have the opportunity of attending a first class high school in the country in his own township.

Scored a Point

A lawyer was arguing with a physician over the relative merits of their respective professions.

"I don't say that all lawyers are villains," said the doctor, "but you'll have to admit that your profession doesn't make angels of men."

"No," retorted the lawyer, "you doctors certainly have the best of us there."

whether a single teacher can do more efficient work when teaching one grade in a graded school where she can also have helpful suggestions from other teachers in the building, than when teaching eight grades in a lonely, isolated, one-roomed district school. Occasionally individuals present the argument that the small children in the one-roomed school learn by listening to the larger children recite. But such people are not cognizant of the fact that such learning is largely accidental. They are not aware of the fact that the children of the various grades should have the most appropriate intellectual food at the time when it will do them the most good. The small child may need protein; the more mature person may need fat. In the well graded school it is more nearly possible to give each pupil the kind of intellectual food he needs at the time when it is most needed.

Consolidation in one form began more than one hundred years ago. In the pioneer days our forefathers built their humble homes in the "green woods." The itinerant teacher was a common agent for educating the children in this early time. He went from one home to another and gave private instruction. Each home was a school. Presently the people saw that it would be well to consolidate. They chose a site centrally located and built a schoolhouse thereon. They employed a teacher and the children were sent to the centralized school. They found this type of school more

Think, Talk, Vote, Schools

Every Rural Citizen Will Have to Give Personal Work

BY W. J. ROBB
Philippine Education Board

THOSE who have read my articles on this subject know that the tone has been inspirational. We have felt ourselves as "a voice crying in the wilderness." The purpose was to create thought and discussion.

The picture drawn is one of a new community life, the old time New England village life made possible now to communities of larger area, by modern conditions: roads, telephones and transportation. The highest pitch to which true Americanism ever has reached was attained in pre-bellum days in New England, and its activities centered in the schools. By taking cognizance and advantage of opportunities thrust upon us by recent inventions, the telephone and the motor car in particular, that pitch may again be reached and quickly surpassed, not in isolated little villages but in the rural life of a whole state.

But this will not come to pass merely by thinking of it and wishing it so; an organization of citizens determined to reform, must get behind it and push it along. Farmers must reason in this wise: "We are the producers; practically every dollar in this state comes from our labor. Of these dollars ourselves and especially our children must have the first, the greatest, the most abundant and abiding benefits; we shall center all interest in the schools. It is not enough for James to go to college, and then into business or politics, while Tom, Dick and Harry stay at home and begin life with the handicap of not even completing the common school course. It is not satisfying to us, and to our dignity and that of our vocation, to send Mary to Emporia and go down and see her graduated, and later go down and see her marry a young lawyer and move to Topeka; while Sally and Annie and Jane, caught by uninformed and guileless girlish fancy, wed men to whom grammar is a stranger, gentility a dream, and progress a chimera. We believe, rather, in education for all our boys, and finish for all our girls, that will attract them to the farm, not tie them there or drive them away. We believe we can, if helped by the state, which shall share in the blessing, provide such education and such finish in our own local schools, re-established as community centers.

Careful of Your Votes.

"To do this we must stand together, work together. We must not send a village pettifogger to the legislature, but one of ourselves who will think school, talk school and vote school. We must not send a leach, but a producer. We are the producers; our efforts and our intelligence have redeemed this state from failure and filled its banks to bursting. Our children must not leave us, but must inherit and add unto this wealth and the productiveness of this soil. What we have done has been done from knowing how, from better education, and what more they shall be able to do, that they and their children and their children's children may remain and prosper upon the land. The village has had its day. Lawyers and pettifoggers have sung their siren song in our legislative halls, and it has cost us money and given us little. We now declare a transformation: the exaltation of the country, of rural community life."

Personally we are of the opinion that this unification of effort can be better effected and more consistently maintained by the reforming of school laws suggested in our first article, than by any other means. Farmers do not have the time to attend to details of other business than their own, especially farmers whose judgment is to be trusted. This is the fundamental reason why rural school reform has not come earlier. The sensible thing to do, then, as farmers pay the bulk of the taxes, is to get legislation effecting an organization whose officers shall attend to school matters for them, obligated to consult and advise with them; an organization fixed so the hired man at the head of it is responsible for all its acts, given ample discretionary powers to get the



right calibre, who may at any time be removed by popular vote, for inefficiency, lassitude in office, or other offense, much as an individual farmer would deal with any other hired man.

Very soon, under right organization, the schools would mount to the position in which they belong; and the public point of view would change. A leaven would spread and affect the nation to its boundaries. It would be seen that all blessings come from knowledge graced with wisdom, from education: "The drawing out of all that is good in the head, the heart, and the hand;" and all evil from the lack of it.

Good Rural Schools, Too.

Boys do not leave the freedom of the country for thralldom of cities from wisdom, but from lack of wisdom. Parents do not, from wisdom, permit their children to get into the fields at a premature age and develop distaste and contempt for books; this comes from lack of wisdom. Selling or renting the farm and moving to town to loaf declining years away under pretext of "sending the children to school" is not prompted by wisdom; the impulse is from another source. How does it happen, pray, that the country can produce the wealth, and fill the coffers of the state, and the towns, not the country, have the schools? Is this a drift toward freedom, or toward serfdom?

The old New England school conditions must be closely paralleled in our modern country schools. There the lyceum was held; and there was the people's library. There the biting sarcasms of Lowell found their mark; and there Stowe's book and Beecher's sermons fired the torch of freedom and the Union! What a lasting debt it is that Kansas, and the very nation itself, owes to the old New England academy! And in rural community centers, grouped around the centralized school, there is, today, a place to agitate the question of good roads, of applied farm science, of readjustment of rural credits, of more direct marketing facilities. The very fact that farmers, with the land for security, pay 6, 8 and even 10 per cent for money accommodation, is warrant enough for reformation of our rural schools. Make them the seats of community learning, and let their power be felt!

The first requisite for solution of a problem is serious thought. I ask candidly: What real advantages can the town or the city afford that are not possible to rural communities with school and social centers? None. But the country, on the other hand, abounds in blessings which the scope of the city can never embrace. The trend of Americanism should be toward the farm, and directed by state-controlled and state-maintained rural schools.

Americanism must be faced about toward the open spaces and away from congestion; toward production and away from graft and jingoism; toward righteousness and away from evil. And the force to turn it about and keep it faced toward progress is a system of public schools removed from political influence, schools directed by an intellectual force which associates gray matter with bone and sinew.

No Difference

A darkey running a ferry across the Alabama River was accosted by a poor white stranger who wanted to cross, but hadn't the wherewithal.

Pete scratched his woolly poll, perplexed, then queried. "Doan' yo' got no money, at all?"

"No," was the dejected reply.

"But it doan' cost yo' but 3 cents ter cross," insisted Pete.

"I know; but I hain't got 3 cents."

After a final inward think, Pete remarked: "I done tell yo' what; a man what's not got 3 cents am jes as well off on dis side ob de ribber as on de odder!"

In dressing, turkeys shrink about a third.



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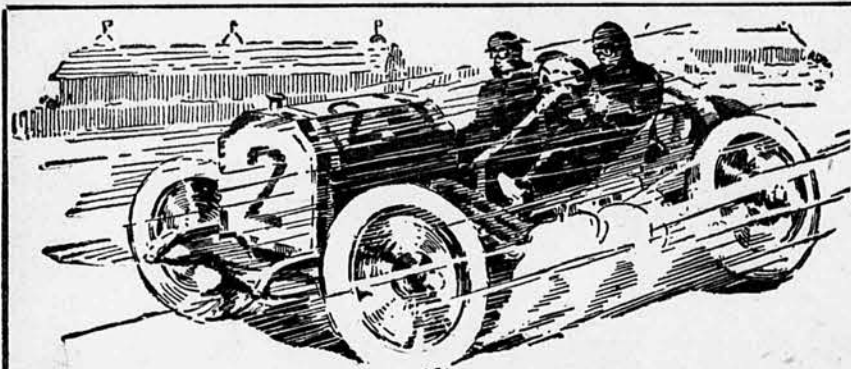
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Draft Horses Are Profitable

Colts Can Be Developed Without the Use of Oats

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

Animal Husbandry Department Kansas State Agricultural College

GOOD draft horses are a profitable farm product when they are developed properly. This is shown by results obtained in an experiment conducted at the Kansas State Agricultural college. The experiment shows also, that draft colts can be developed without the use of oats. Oats are scarce and expensive in many places and their use in the ration for growing colts reduces the profits.

The experiment was started January 14, 1913. Five grade and five purebred colts were used in each of two lots. The colts averaged about 8½ months old when the experiment started. Lot 1 was fed a grain ration of oats. Lot 2 was fed a grain ration consisting of 70 per cent corn, 25 per cent wheat bran, and 5 per cent linseed meal. All the colts were fed alfalfa hay, straw, and corn stover for roughage. The same weight of grain and roughage was fed in both lots. The object in feeding was to keep the colts in good condition and obtain the maximum amount of growth without overloading them with fat.

Colts Make Good Gains.

The grade colts in the lot fed oats averaged 834.9 pounds when the experiment started and 1,263.3 pounds 360 days later. They made a total gain of

and developing young stallions is a profitable part of the horse business. Emphasis must be placed on the fact that stallions must be well grown and well fitted if the owner is to receive the highest price for them at sale time.

The development of the grade colts in the experiment should be of particular interest to every farmer who does not handle purebred mares. The grade colts fed oats averaged 834.9 pounds January 14, 1913 and 1,527.5 pounds January 4, 1915, 720 days later. This was an average gain of 692.6 pounds a colt or an average daily gain of .96 pounds for every colt. The grade colts fed corn, wheat bran, and linseed meal, averaged 798 pounds a head January 14, 1913 and 1,535 pounds a head January 4, 1915. The average gain in the 720 days was 737 pounds a head. The average daily gain for every colt was 1.02 pounds. These figures show that the colts fed corn, wheat bran, and linseed meal made slightly better gains than the colts fed oats.

Best Flesh Making Feed.

A careful examination of the chemical composition and the development of bone, as given by the best authorities, reveals the fact that approximately 65 per cent of bone is ash and that about 85 per cent of the ash consists of calcium phosphate. There is a plentiful supply of lime or calcium in most feeds. Alfalfa hay furnishes a larger per cent of lime than any other feed. The phosphoric acid content is really the important element to consider when providing a ration for colts if satisfactory bone development is desired.

Oats generally are considered the best bone and flesh forming feed available, but we find that a combination of corn 70 per cent, wheat bran 25 per cent, and linseed meal 5 per cent contains practically 60 per cent more phosphoric acid than an equal weight of oats. The ash of flesh is composed chiefly of potassium phosphate. The combination of corn, wheat bran, and linseed meal contains approximately 90 per cent more potassium than oats. This is another advantage this combination of grains has over oats as a feed for developing draft colts. The protein, carbohydrate, and fat content of a ration is important, but the ash content which has been much overlooked is just as important. The results of the experiment are in keeping with the results one would expect from a chemical study of the rations. We produced just as much or more size, bone, and weight with the colts in lot 2 as we did with colts in lot 1.

Colts Were Farm Raised.

These grade colts were farm raised. They were not fed grain before they were weaned. They were bought from farmers in Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, and Wabunsee counties. The sires of these colts were purebred and weighed about 1,900 pounds. The mothers varied in weight from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds the average being 1,380 pounds. The grade colts from these crosses averaged 1,530 pounds when they were a little more than 2½ years old. No attempt was made to fatten these colts. The aim was to obtain the maximum amount of growth, and this can be done only by liberal feeding.

The farm cost of these colts was \$110 a head. Two men who handle hundreds of market horses every year appraised them at \$175 to \$250 a head. The average appraised value was \$200 a head. They are broken to harness and ready to go to work and pay their way. It is interesting to note that colts sired by the same stallions and out of similar mares, which were developed in the communities where these colts were raised average approximately 300 pounds a head less in weight. They would not sell for more than one-half the appraised value of the colts developed in the experiment.

I have read the Farmers Mail and Breeze for two years. It certainly inspires one to do better no matter what occupation is followed.

H. A. Irving.

Whitewater, Kan.

Germany is far from wishing to be other than friendly with us. Then after the war she will have one of the world's greatest markets open to her. Her very life depends on it; we are her best customer. No need then of increased armament on Germany's account. England and the United States stand for the same principles. The various treaties of arbitration between them have stood severe tests. Our national wellbeing in the western hemisphere is most desirable to England for commercial and for political reasons. We need not fear her. France and Russia have repeatedly proved their friendship for us in time of need. No reason to suspect them. Sturdy little Japan is struggling desperately, almost hopelessly, with its great mountain of war debt. History tells us that after the Napoleonic wars the great poverty of Europe enforced a peace from 1815 to 1854. Why need we be in such a hurry to take on the great curse of a militarism and spend half a billion on it straight-off to learn later it has been mostly misspent?

428.3 pounds or an average daily gain of 1.19 pounds for the year. The purebred colts in the same lot averaged 866.6 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, 1,355.6 pounds a year later. The average total gain for these colts was 489 pounds and the average daily gain 1.36 pounds. The average weight of the grade colts in lot 2 was 798 pounds at the beginning and 1,297.3 pounds at the close of the year. The average total gain was 499.3 pounds and the average daily gain was 1.38 pounds. The purebred colts in this lot averaged 854.6 pounds January 14, 1913 and 1,347.3 pounds January 9, 1914. These colts made an average total gain of 492.7 pounds and an average daily gain of 1.37 pounds.

The stallion colts were approximately 20 months old January 9, 1914 and were taken out of the experiment. These colts were put in a 3-acre pasture and fed for the fall market on a mixture of corn, wheat bran, and linseed meal. They were Clydesdales, Belgians, and Percherons of average quality. They averaged 1,332 pounds January 9, 1914 and 1,865 pounds January 4, 1915. This is an average gain of 533 pounds in a little less than a year or a gain of 1½ pounds a day. These stallions averaged \$210 a head when they were bought as colts. The cost of feed added to the buying price makes a total cost of \$375 a head. One was sold for \$800 and another for \$900. These figures show that growing

Soil Fertility and Land Values

BY CYRIL G. HOPKINS.

Corn is the most important crop of the United States, and it is grown in all states. It is consequently the best single crop for the purpose of general comparisons. If it costs \$5 an acre to raise corn, 5 cents a bushel to harvest and market the crop, 9 cents a bushel to maintain the fertility of the soil, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the land for taxes, then, with corn at 50 cents a bushel and interest at 5 per cent, land which produces 20 bushels of corn is worth \$40 an acre. And what is the value of land that produces 40 bushels of corn? At first thought one might say \$80; but the correct answer is \$171 an acre. And, if the land produces 80 bushels of corn, the returns will pay \$5 an acre for raising the crop, \$4 for harvesting and marketing, \$7.20 for restoring the fertility of the soil, \$2.16 an acre for taxes, and 5 per cent interest on a valuation of \$433 an acre.

On the other hand, the average yield of corn in some of the older states is less than 12 bushels an acre; but, by this measure of values, land which produces only 12 bushels of corn is \$12 an acre worse than worthless.

The latest report of the United States Bureau of Census gives the average acre-yield of corn in Illinois as 39 bushels, which, according to this method of computation, would place the land value at \$165 an acre.

A Southern man once said to me that if his state only had good roads the farm lands there would have as high values as in Illinois. I could only reply that the highways of his state were in fact better than those of the black prairie corn-belt, where farm lands are considered a good investment at \$200 an acre; and I may call your attention to the fact that farm land of good topography and of good physical composition, which lies beside the finest hard road in America, along the line of our greatest American railway, and within an hour's ride of the national capitol, was sold in 1915, to the extent of thousands of acres, for less than \$20 an acre. The one great fundamental reason for this low valuation is that this land has little or no earning capacity, because of depleted soil fertility.

It must be confessed, however, that even Illinois lands produce, as an average, only half a crop, measured by the normal climatic possibilities under rational systems of soil improvement. McLean County, Illinois, which is typical of the corn-belt, produced only 39 bushels of corn an acre as an average of the decade from 1905 to 1914, according to the Statistical Reports of the Illinois state board of agriculture, and the 10-year average yield for the state was only 35 bushels, but, during the same 10 years, the average acre-yield was 56.6 bushels on the North Farm of the University of Illinois, where a good crop rotation is practiced, and 78.3 bushels where ground limestone, phosphorus, and "home-grown" organic manures are applied in permanent systems of soil preservation.

Where wheat was included in the rotation, the average acre-yield for the four years, 1911 to 1914, was 37.4 bushels where limestone, phosphorus and crop residues were applied, but only 18.3

bushels where no soil enrichment was practiced, while the average for the state for the same four years was less than 16 bushels of wheat an acre.

The most important and the most neglected factor in American agriculture is that of soil enrichment. For three centuries the American farmer has drawn the support of the nation from the fertility contained in our virgin soils, with widespread soil depletion as a result. When the land became too poor to raise a profitable crop by the ordinary means of soil stimulation, the American farmer has, as a general rule, allowed the farm to go back to nature, and he has either moved to newer lands or joined the increasing urban population.

The improvement of seed, the use of tile drainage, the invention and general adoption of labor-saving machinery, the development of cheap and rapid means of transportation, and the opening of the world's markets to our farm products, have all combined to make possible and to encourage rapid deterioration of American soils. Crop rotation is good farm practice, but it makes possible more rapid soil depletion because of the larger crops produced where insect pests and plant diseases are avoided by such rotation.

The fertility of the soil is well under the control of the farmer, if he is provided with accurate information and with the necessary capital to enable him to put into practice rational systems of truly permanent agriculture. There was no need whatever that the cultivated farm lands of the eastern states should have been depleted. Lying at the door of our greatest markets, with the application of knowledge and with such encouragement as should have been given, those lands could easily have been preserved and even increased in fertility until their present value might well have been not \$20, but \$400 an acre.

The greatest material problem of the United States is not in the preservation of the forests, not in the conservation of coal and iron, not in the development of the water ways; the problem that is incomparably greater than all of these is to bring about the adoption of systems of farming that will restore, increase, and permanently maintain the productive power of American soils. The solution of this problem not only deserves, but will require the earnest, intelligent thought and the active, honest support of the educated and influential people in the city as well as in the country.

Hard to Classify

Teacher—"Tommy, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong?"
Tommy—"Dunno, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat."

How She Talks

"When yo' has a quah'l wid yo' wife do she pout and sulk or do she talk back, Brudder Rumpus?"
"She talks back, sah! And she not only talks back, but she talks front-ards and sideways and acrost and end-ways and dian'nal and round and round, and den she comes all the way back an' repeats herself. Aw, yassah; she sho' talks back!"—Kansas City Star.

Prizes For Everyone

WRITE A good letter on some poultry subject, and send it to the Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., in the next few days, and you will get a prize for it. We will give \$2 as first prize; then there will be five subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, worth \$1 each; five subscriptions to the Missouri Valley Farmer, and five to Capper's Weekly. If your letter does not win one of these first 16 prizes, but has something in it worth printing, we will send you a small prize that will repay you for your trouble. If you know anything worth telling about poultry, you cannot help but win a prize in this letter writing contest.

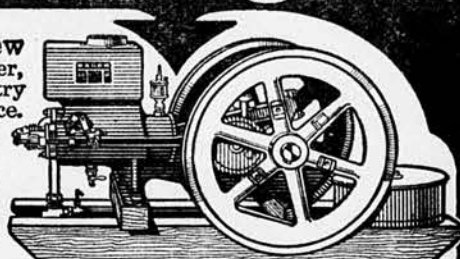
The poultry special of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be published February 5, this year, and we should like to use a large number of these letters in that issue. In order to compete for these prizes your letter must reach us not later than January 25. If you get it in right away we will have time to give it more careful consideration than is possible in the final rush.

Incubator and brooder letters interest everyone at this time of year. Figures on your poultry business, showing what the expenses and profits have been for the last year, always make interesting reading. There still is time to tell how you make your hens lay in winter. It is not necessary for your letter to be about chickens, either. Possibly you can write a more interesting letter about ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, or guineas. One will stand as good a chance of winning as another.

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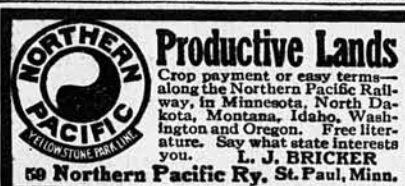
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If You Send by January 20

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We want every reader of the Mail and Breeze to receive one of the beautiful 1916 Calendars and the coupon below will count as 25 cents if used by January 20th.

Remember

the order coupon counts as 25c and you get beautiful 1916 Calendar Free if you send your order by January 20th.

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Wheat Better Than Year Ago

Acreage is a Little Smaller Than It was in 1915

By Our County Correspondents

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEMAH	BROWN
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MORTON	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	BARBER	HARPER	SUMNER	COWLEY	CHATHAM	ADAMS

CORRESPONDENTS estimate that the wheat sown in Kansas last fall is 8,454,000 acres, as against 9,448,000 acres in 1914, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture. This fall's sowing is far above the average, however, and is the third most extensive. Its area is exceeded only by that sown in the autumns of 1914 and 1913.

The general average condition of the state's growing wheat is 88.4, on the basis of 100 representing a satisfactory situation, and is about five points higher than the December average of a year ago. Since this canvass was made quite general snow has fallen, lending encouragement to an already optimistic prospect for the time of year.

KANSAS.

Cheyenne County—Two light snows have helped the wheat. Corn husking about two-thirds done. Wheat \$1.03; barley 48c; corn 50c; eggs 30c.—E. D. Kyle, Dec. 28.

Stanton County—Fine weather. A good many hogs being fattened. Cattle are being fed because the loco grass has not much strength. Corn 55c; milo 45c; eggs 35c.—Earl H. Dunbar, Dec. 26.

Thomas County—Snow covering the ground the last two weeks but ground is not frozen much under the snow. Stock doing very well. Butterfat 33c; eggs 30c; barley 46c; wheat 94c.—C. C. Cole, Dec. 31.

Franklin County—Good rain fell last night and all the snow is gone. Wheat not looking well on account of dry weather. Corn all in the crib and selling at 60c to 65c. Eggs 25c; butterfat 33c.—C. E. Kelsey, Jan. 1.

Wyandotte County—A good covering of snow on the ground. Weather moderate. Wheat looks very good and the snow gives the needed moisture. Stock doing well. An ideal winter so far.—G. F. Espenlaub, Dec. 28.

Morton County—Farmers not done stacking feed, and threshing is not finished. Milo is not yielding as well as expected in some localities. Wheat not doing well on account of dry weather. It is dry and cold here.—E. E. Newlin, Jan. 1.

Kiowa County—Some zero weather and a little snow during the holidays. A scarcity of cars resulted in a dead local market as our elevators are full. Wheat needs moisture. Wheat \$1.05; corn 54c; butterfat 30c.—H. E. Stewart, Dec. 29.

Brown County—First heavy snow December 24. Wheat still looking good. Very little fall plowing done. Corn averaged from 25 to 40 bushels to the acre. No. 2 wheat \$1; corn 64c; cream 31c; eggs 25c; hogs \$6.—A. C. Dannenberg, Dec. 27.

Wabash County—About an inch of rain December 31. The snow is all gone. Wheat not looking very good. The standing corn is all husked. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed. Corn selling for about 60c but there is not much sold.—Henry Lesline, Jan. 1.

Gove County—Cold and dry and very little snow so far. Wheat threshing nearly done but the machines still are busy threshing the other small grains. Corn husking in progress and the yield is good. Corn 40 and 50c; eggs 24c.—H. W. Schable, Dec. 30.

Nemaha County—Three inches of snow covers the wheat fields. Condition of wheat is believed to be 80 per cent. Livestock wintering good. Demand for horses increasing. Hog prices very unsatisfactory. Corn 60c; wheat \$1.—C. W. Ridgway, Dec. 30.

Doniphan County—About 6 inches of snow December 23 which was the first moisture of any consequence for two months. Nearly all the corn husked and some of it made as high as 90 bushels to the acre. Considerable corn going to market at 60c.—C. Culp, Jr., Dec. 31.

Graham County—A good snow a few days ago has helped the wheat which is going into the winter in good condition. Corn husking is about half done and the quality is very good. Lots of feed and all stock doing fine. Farmers prosperous. Much building and improvements in progress.—C. L. Kobler, Jan. 1.

Scott County—Cold, cloudy weather. A light snow but not enough to protect the wheat. Wheat does not show up as well as usual in the northern part of the county as most of it was sown late. A good deal of corn in the field yet. A few sales of horses lately. Hens not laying well. Eggs 30c.—J. M. Helfrick, Dec. 31.

Johnson County—Four inches of snow on December 24 and 3 inches on December 27 and 28. The thermometer went to 6 below zero and we had cold weather for a few days. Rain on December 31 which took off

all the snow and New Year's day was warm and windy. Oats 45c; corn 68c; hogs \$6 to \$6.10.—L. E. Douglas, Jan. 1.

Trego County—Clear and warm weather. Ground is quite dry on top and roads dusty. Stock doing well on wheat pasture. Wheat prospects good. Corn not all out yet and shelling progressing nicely. Farmers not feeding stock now. Wheat going to market. Wheat \$1; corn 50c to 55c; oats 45c; potatoes \$1.25; apples 40c.—W. F. Cross, Jan. 1.

Shawnee County—Fine winter weather. Plenty of moisture now for wheat. Some fly in the wheat and the acreage will be one-half less than last year. Corn all out and about half of it sold. Quite a number of cattle will be fed here. Hogs scarce and no sickness among stock. Hay \$8 to \$10; corn 58c; wheat 75c to 95c.—J. P. Ross, Jan. 1.

Neosho County—No rain since September 24 but 4 inches of snow December 24 which was good for the wheat. Corn all husked except the shocks. Threshing of kafir and corn fodder nearly done. Livestock doing well. Several farmers have made cement feeding floors for hogs. Corn 60c; hay \$5 to \$7; flax \$1.65; eggs 28c; fat hogs \$5.75 to \$6.—Adolph Anderson, Dec. 29.

Butler County—General snow and cold December 24. Corn nearly all gathered. Kafir threshing about half done and the yield is from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Wheat looks very good. Fat cattle too cheap for the price of the grain. All kinds of rough feed plentiful. Not many public sales. Fat hogs \$6.10; corn 60c; kafir 50c to 55c; hens 9c; eggs 23c.—M. A. Harper, Dec. 28.

Cowley County—A heavy fog with a few light showers today. Very little rain in the last eight weeks. Wheat looks bad. Corn shucking about finished and the yield is from 25 to 50 bushels. Not much plowing done on account of ground being too dry. Quite a number of sales. Stock bringing good prices except hogs. Corn 55c; oats 35c; wheat \$1.05; potatoes 90c; eggs 30c.—L. Thurber, Dec. 31.

Barton County—A week of cool, cloudy weather. Farmers pretty well along with corn husking and the yield is good. This has been an unusually fine fall for corn harvesting. Wheat pastures getting short and the top of the ground is getting dry as we have had no rain for weeks. Plenty of subsoil moisture. Roads in excellent condition. Some wheat is being marketed at \$1.06; corn 59c; oats 45c; eggs 22c.—J. A. Johnson, Jan. 1.

Phillips County—The first snow of the season fell December 23. Strong wind from the northwest today and the snow is melting rapidly. Stock are standing the weather fine. Some corn shelled before the storm and it is weighing out far beyond measure which is proof of the quality. A good deal of corn in the field yet. No hogs to market. Several farmers feeding cattle. Some farmers hauling wheat and receiving \$1.02 and \$1.03 for it. Corn 55c and 56c.—Roy Stanley, Jan. 1.

Kingman County—Wheat acreage not so large in this county this year. More land will be put to spring crops than usual. Most of the wheat is small but in good condition. Fly pretty thick in the early sown and volunteer wheat in the eastern part of the county. Stock in good condition. Plenty of feed. Not many cattle being full fed. Weather very good and an inch and a half of snow last week. Hogs \$6.10; corn 60c; wheat \$1.05; butterfat 33c.—H. H. Rodman, Dec. 30.

Gray County—Fine winter weather, though a good rain would be of benefit to the wheat. Some of the very late sowing of wheat is not up yet. Plenty of moisture a few inches below the surface and the wheat is growing nicely. Stock doing well. Feed plentiful. Not much seed threshing done yet. A very good crop of kafir and feterita to thresh. A great deal of corn shelling being done and the corn is yielding from 35 to 50 bushels to the acre. Corn 50c; wheat 95c; kafir 80c for 100 pounds; eggs 30c.—A. E. Alexander, Jan. 1.

OKLAHOMA.

Pushmataha County—A light snow December 26. Weather changeable. Cotton nearly all marketed at satisfactory prices. Stock doing well. Spanish peanuts 55c; corn 50c.—K. D. Olin, Dec. 30.

Texas County—About 2 inches of snow, which was good for wheat. Farmers busy threshing and gathering row crops. Many buildings being put up. Wheat \$1.04; barley 45c; oats 45c; eggs 30c.—Frank Free, Jan. 1.

Washington County—Fine weather and a good deal of plowing done for spring crops. More corn and forage crops will be planted this year. Wheat looks poor and affords no pasture. Stock doing well. No sales.—J. M. Brubaker, Jan. 1.

Ellis County—Fine winter so far with two light snows. Wheat needs moisture. Some of the late wheat is not up yet. Quite a

good deal of kafir to thresh yet. Kafir making from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. Wheat \$1; kafir 39c; eggs 25c.—W. E. Sells, Dec. 31.

Lincoln County—Much winter weather. Some cotton to pick yet. Very little plowing done as the ground is too dry. Numerous farm sales and nearly everything selling well. Hay cheap. Cows \$35 to \$85; mares \$85 to \$200; mules \$70 to \$175; corn 50c; oats 25c to 35c; eggs 25c.—J. B. Pomeroy, Jan. 1.

Kiowa County—One of the most prosperous years ever known in this county is just closing. Crops and prices have been good and stock in good condition. Wheat needs rain. Preparation of the land for another crop will begin soon. Cream 27c; eggs 25c; hens 9c; oats 40c; kafir 40c.—T. Holmes Mills, Dec. 31.

Harmon County—Weather quite cold and first snow December 27. Most of the hogs killed. All the feed gathered and more sold than in years before. Wheat not looking very well on account of dry weather. Stock in good condition. No market for horses. No hogs being sold. Eggs 20c.—R. R. Grant, Dec. 28.

Dewey County—Although wheat needs moisture it still is doing well. A large acreage of wheat sowed. Corn is bringing the farmers considerable money this season. Real estate has begun to sell again and business generally is good. Cattle scarce and high. Corn 48c to 50c; kafir 35c to 38c; wheat 88c to 90c; hogs \$6.—William Liston, Dec. 29.

Noble County—A little moisture is needed for the wheat. We still have the Hessian fly and there are some reports of the green bug. All stock doing well and there is plenty of feed in the county. Very few public sales and stock selling well. Farmers busy plowing for spring crops. Wheat 95c to \$1.05; corn 57c; eggs 20c.—A. E. Anderson, Dec. 30.

Hughes County—Cotton crop is about all gathered. The crop was short this year but the price was good. Very good fall but wheat needs rain badly. Farmers doing a little plowing and a large crop of oats will be sowed in the spring. Much improvement will be done on farms this winter. Horses high. Hay \$7.50; corn 60c; apples 2 bushel; milk 8c a quart.—Albin Haskett, Jan. 1.

Wagoner County—The ground is excessively wet. Wheat looks poor. Cotton is picked. Corn husking is almost finished. Hessian fly and green bugs are in evidence. Not many farm sales. A comparatively small acreage is plowed for oats. The corn and cotton acreage will be greatly increased and small grain crop will be decreased about 50 per cent. Corn 55c; wheat 90c; eggs 25c.—A. F. Gregory.

Floods Can Be Reduced

(Continued from Page 3.)

large stream is much different from that on a small creek. For one thing great care must be taken in clearing the banks of the channel, or the way will be made open for the cutting of the banks, and away will go the river on a new path. It is extremely important in many places that the banks should be protected, which brings up a very hard question, for it is difficult to get any protection that is efficient and durable at a reasonable cost. The railroads have made some progress in the control of the banks in Kansas, but it has been at a considerable expense. Mr. Walker and engineers of the war department are working on a system of control which will be used above Topeka to protect the dyke. Some progress will no doubt be made in future years in constructing storage reservoirs for the flood waters. However, the state does not have an abundance of sites for such storage, although some are available. Even if a system of this kind is used it is extremely important that it should be accompanied by clean channels, so the water will have every chance to flow away rapidly.

In general the future of the flood control work in Kansas is encouraging, although the progress has not been all that could be desired. However, the farmers of the state are aroused to the need for action more than ever, and this interest has resulted in the forming of drainage districts which can do something. That a great many more of these districts will be formed in the future is obvious.

It is possible almost to eliminate the flood damage from the smaller streams of the state, if co-operative action through a drainage district is taken. This will make it possible to produce excellent crops on the lower ground—on the richest soil of the place—even if the rainfall is above normal.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets. Pure bred. J. W. Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Mrs. W. V. Wilson, Detroit, Kan., R. No. 2.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. A CHOICE LOT OF cockerels and cocks for sale. Can please you. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS. SHOW AND UTILITY stock. Reasonable if taken soon. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKS AND cockerels and pullets from prize winners. Write your wants. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Way-noka, Okla.

BIG BARGAINS IN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Show and utility stock, \$2 to \$5 each bred from the best blood lines obtainable. S. A. V. Howell, 215 W. 16th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS. FARM RAISED. \$1.00 each. Chas. Koepsel, White City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. EXTRA quality. \$2. N. J. Adams, Whiting, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKER-els. 6 for \$5. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—A FEW HENS AND MALES to spare. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. GOOD quality \$1.00 each. Cora Stephenson, Argonia, Kan.

BIG BUFF ROCKS. WINTER LAYERS. Quality guaranteed. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

MAMMOTH SNOW WHITE ROCK COCK-erels. Write for circular. Charles Vorles, Wathena, Kan.

EXTRA QUALITY WHITE ROCK COCK-erels \$2 each. Catalog. Sidney Schmidt, Chillicothe, Mo.

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10 CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH COCK-erels \$1.50 each. \$4.00 per trio. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. 100 FINE cockerels at \$1.00 and \$1.25 each if taken soon. Theo. Jung, Lyons, Kan.

PETTIS' BARRED ROCKS—HEAVY LAY-ing strain. 60 choice cockerels, \$2 up. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. \$2. FARM raised. Large, well marked. Good laying strain. L. B. Brady, Fowler, Kan.

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

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PURE BRED S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS \$1.00 each. O. C. Duprey, Clyde, Kan.

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

GOOD SCORING R. C. REDS \$2.50 AND \$5 each. Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hed-rick, Iowa.

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FOR SALE. ROSE COMB RED COCKER-els bred from our state show winners, \$1.50 to \$5. Roberts & Bauman, Holsington, Kan.

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

S. C. RED COCKERELS. DARK, BRIL-liant red, good weight, guaranteed, \$1.50 to \$5.00. State Poultry Federation show on two entries, won first hen, fourth pullet. H. V. Welch, Macksville, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred BOURBON REDS. FAY Ezy, Turon, Kan.

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

M. B. TOMS. WT. 25 TO 30 LBS. \$5 UP. Mrs. P. D. Spohn, Inman, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS \$2.50 AND \$3.00. Wilbur King, Cullison, Kan.

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

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

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

MAMMOTH GRAY TOULOUSE GESE \$1.75 until Jan. 18. Miss Beatrice Dye, Wood-ruff, Kan.

FULL BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys. Toms \$5. Hens \$3. Mrs. E. Gaughan, Earlston, Kan.

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

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

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, WHITE WINGS and tail. Toms \$4. Hens \$3. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, WEIGHT 46 pounds, scores 92, price \$10. Alvin Haw-kins, Harper, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TUR-keys. Toms \$4. Hens \$3. Mrs. A. R. Robeson, Centralia, Kan.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys. Long line winners. May hatch, good bone. Toms \$5. Hens \$3.50. Ger-tude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS FOR sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREL \$1.00. Mrs. I. G. Capps, Frankfort, Kan.

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

CHOICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKS AND cockerels. John P. Ruppenthal, Russell, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. PRICES reasonable. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Route 3.

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

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

HIGH SCORING PARTRIDGE WYAN-dotte c'k's for sale cheap. Jacob Klassen, Inman, Kan.

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

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THOROUGHbred SILVER LACED WYAN-dotte cockerels \$1.25 each. Frank Kletchka, Horton, Kan., R. R. No. 2.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. COCKER-els, pullets. Standard color. Best ever. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

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

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

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES. PRIZE WIN-ners. Large, early hatched cockerels \$3 each. Farm raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. D. Jolly, Fletcher, Okla.

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

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FAWN WHITE RUNNERS. GOOD LAY-ers 75 cts. if taken soon. Also big Barred c'k's. \$1. V. Young, Melvern, Kan.

FINE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Buff Orpington drakes \$2.00 each. Mrs. Florence Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

ROSE COMB, LARGE, DARK VELVETY Reds, cockerels \$1.00. Pure Fawn-White Runner drakes \$1.00. M. Jackson, Brewster, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, RHODE IS-land Whites, Buff Leghorns; hens cheap if taken soon. Wait. Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE, White Orpington, White Leghorn, White Rock, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rock cock-erels, two dollars each. Bargains. Address Secretary Rooks County Poultry Assn., Stock-ton, Kan.

BREEDERS CHEAP IN ALL VARIETIES Leghorns, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Langshans, Cochins, Brahma, Rocks, Bantams, ducks, geese, turkey and Pearl and White guineas. Bare Poultry Co., Box 319, Hampton, Iowa.

POULTRY WANTED.

PAYING FOR LIVE TURKEYS 17c; HENS, ducks, geese 11c; guineas per dozen \$4; pigeons 90c. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

WE WILL GUARANTEE YOU MORE EGGS if you feed "Brooks Best" mixed meat scraps and dry mash. 100 lbs. \$2.10. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

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FOR SALE—WELL BRED REGISTERED Guernsey bull. S. C. Willey, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY bulls, \$50.00 each. V. E. Swenson, Little River, Kansas.

BROWN SWISS—REGISTERED BULLS, calves for sale. U. Wagner, Humboldt, Kan., R. F. D. No. 4.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE YOUNG REGISTERED Holstein bulls. Priced right. P. Haverty, Hollenberg, Kan.

FOR SALE—35 HEAD CHOICE STEERS, coming year old, ready for feeding. R. Martin, Rotan, Texas, Box 61.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES, either sex, 3-4 weeks old, \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL CALF, \$25.00. Sire Bels Fern of Hood Farm. Jas. R. Snyder, Box A, Frazer, Mo.

SHEPHERD PONIES, SIXTY HEAD TO choose from. Special prices for Christmas. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE, SADDLE STALLION 3 YEARS old, broke, safe for lady. Address Dr. A. N. Ruby, Transfer Barn, Manhattan, Kan.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, FIVE years old, quiet, extra good breeder. Quick sale one hundred dollars (\$100). B. J. Stevenson, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE: 60 HEAD OF COMING TWO-year-old steers by the head or by the pound; choice in quality. Must sell soon. Write R. E. McFarlane, Heaton, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL, 4 years old, Flying Fox and St. Lambert breeding, a good one, cannot use him any longer. Come and see his helpers or write. C. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS, 4 REGISTERED bulls for sale. 2 one year old, 2 younger. Large and vigorous. Bred right. Priced right. White Plymouth Rock cockerels. Very large and fine. W. H. Boughner, Downs, Kan.

SUCCESSFUL CATTLE FEEDERS NOW feed our Special Feed because it is a scientific, balanced ration. Can ship promptly car loads or less. Don't fail to write for prices. Fredonia Linseed Oil Works, Fredonia, Kansas.

WE WILL SELL AT OUR FARM 1½ miles of Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday, January 11, sixty head of young Guernsey cattle, including heifer calves, heifers, two-year-olds, also a few high grade bull calves and one eight months old pure bred bull. The Newlin Dairy, Hutchinson, Kan.

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FOR SALE—GUARANTEED HOUNDS. Send 2 cent stamp for prices. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

PAIR BLACK MALE RUSSIAN WOLF hounds, 11 months old, \$50.00 sire. Price \$12.00. S. J. Powell, Anson, Tex.

WANTED—NICE WHITE WOOLLY ESQUIMO-Spitz puppies about six weeks old. Brockway Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—IMPORTED SOUTH- port Successor by champion Southport Sample ex by champion Parbold Professor. Fee \$12. Write Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

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HILDRETH CORN, PETERITA, KAFFIR seed. C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

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

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

HAND PICKED BLACK HULLED WHITE kafir seed. \$1.00 bu until Feb. first. Then \$1.25. Alvin Bolen, Wauneta, Kan.

FOR SALE—SILVER TIP AND RIBBON cane seed, the kinds that make good sorghum, 5 cts. pound. W. P. Waters, Pyatt, Ark.

FOR SALE—400 BU. NO. 1, BIG GOLDEN millet seed. I prefer to sell to dealers in bulk. Ask for samples. J. L. Coates, Greensburg, Kan.

YELLOW BLOSSOM, UNHULLED, SWEET clover seed 10c lb. Far ahead white variety for pasture or bees. Sam Wilkinson, Hewins, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BLACK HULLED white kafir corn. Made 50 bu. per acre this year. I have 300 bu. Will sell one bu. to 300 at \$1.00 per bu. Will Albin, Saffordville, Kan.

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120 ACRES, CLOUD COUNTY, IMPROVED, \$5000.00. 1315 Lincoln, Topeka, Kan.

FINE FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. E. T. Thomson, 407 Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo.

RIVER BOTTOM 120 ACRE FARM FOR sale or trade. Owner, C. M. Taylor, Waldron, Ark., Route 1, Box 2-A.

GOOD 228-ACRE FARM ON RIVER, NEAR Olivet, \$60 a. if taken soon. Inquire of M. J. Edman, Osage City, Kan.

90 A. WELL IMP. BOTTOM, \$60. \$600 cash, bal. 5%. Near town and school. Cheap. Leeman, Burlington, Kan.

FREE—I HAVE A NEW 1916 LIST JUST off the press. Free for the asking. Trades a specialty. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

WILL TRADE 80 ACRES OF MO. LAND for registered Percheron or registered saddle stallion. Chas. Randall, Wetmore, Kan.

OWNERS LIST EXCHANGES. WANT merchandise, large ranches and income property. Progressive Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

FAMOUS JUDITH BASIN LANDS. WE have it, improved and unimproved, any size tract. Hedges Land Co., Lewistown, Mont.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. J, Lincoln, Neb.

FREE 320 ACRE COLORADO HOME—steads almost gone. Last chance for free farms. Fine water. Rich loam soil. Write Smoke & Ray, Box 595, Pueblo, Colorado.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND four miles west of Flagler, Colorado. Fifty acres broke and all fenced, ½ mile to school house. Will sell for 12½ per acre. J. T. Van Petten, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 A. OF OWNER. ABOUT two miles from car line, some creek bottom and some oak timber. Plenty water for stock. About half can be cultivated. Theo. Fagerberg, R. No. 1, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 ACRE JEFFERSON CO. farm. Fair improvements, never failing spring, alfalfa, pasture, fruit, etc. Price \$3500. \$1000 will handle it. Write for full description. J. A. Puderbaugh, Ozawie, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES \$4.50 UP. STOCK, dairying and farming. Corn, maize, kafir, sorghum, wheat, etc., raised. Good climate. Schools and churches. Write for particulars. Amstad Realty Co., Amstad, Union Co., N. Mexico.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 160 A. PASTURE, 160 cultivation, one ml. from town. Price \$22,500. 160 acres, three ml. from good town, 100 a. cult., bal. pasture and alfalfa. Price \$50.00 per acre. Write S. G. Gentzler, Portis, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE 40 ACRES, WELL improved, joins city limits Eskridge, Kansas. 8 blocks fine high school, all in fine alfalfa except 4 acres. 5 feet galvanized American poultry fence and 8 acres native pasture. 6 blocks fine church. Owner, James Montgomery, Eskridge, Kan.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm or unimproved land for sale. H. L. Downing, 111 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

SELL YOUR FARM OR BUSINESS QUICKLY for cash no matter where located; information free. Black's Business Agency, Chippewa Falls, Wisc., Desk 9.

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

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

FARMS WANTED. WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 28 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

LARGE BEAUTIFUL ORGAN. COST \$100 new and in excellent condition. Write Ida Larmer, Marysville, Kan.

NEW MOGUS EIGHT SIXTEEN. GREAT bargain if taken soon, sickness, bad luck cause. Elmer McGee, Blue Mound, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS and five lots in Pratt, Kan. Some fruit trees, well and mill, cement walks, in sewer district. C. W. King, Cullison, Kan.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE IN COLLEGE town. I will sell property of Hattie M. Noyes, deceased, located on Moro street, Manhattan, Kan. Price \$2000. Also three room house in Wabasha, Kansas. Price \$600. Write for full description. Mrs. Robt. Enlow, Wamego, Kan.

FOR SALE—8 ROOM HOUSE, PARTLY modern. 2 sleeping porches, east front, good shade, on paved street in Washburn district. Write I. R. Hosack, 1305 West St., Topeka, Kan.

STOP LOSING MONEY. WHEN WHOLE grain is fed, fully 25 per cent is lost, due to imperfect mastication. This loss is prevented by feeding our Special Feed. It is perfectly balanced. The most economical feed. Write for prices. Fredonia Linseed Oil Works, Fredonia, Kansas.

FINE TOPEKA HOME FOR SALE—I WILL sell my place in Topeka, located on the most beautiful street in the city, near limits of city, two blocks from street car, two blocks from fine school, fine old shade, park like surroundings, lot 8¼ by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates, of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E., care Mail and Breeze.

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MERCANTILE STORE FOR SALE OR will trade for stock. Small town, no competition, good business; stock invoices about \$5,000. Part down, balance on time. H., care Mail and Breeze.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "Investing For Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing For Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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FOR SALE. NEW HONEY. SAMPLE and prices on application. Glen C. Voorhees, Tranquillity, Calif.

HONEY—FANCY WHITE EXTRACTED, 2 60-lb. cans \$11.00. Light amber \$10.00. Amber \$8.50. Single cans 25 cents extra. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL About Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patent and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED

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GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38F, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. MEN WANTED. Special fall rates. Write for free catalogue, 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WE GUARANTEE YOU A GOOD POSITION paying from \$15 to \$25 per week by taking a course in Stuhl's Institute of Watchmaking and Engraving. 207 Altman Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORMEN-CONDUCTORS \$80 MONTHLY. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Quality now. State age. Booklet free. Electric Dept., \$12 Syndicate Trust, St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN FOR HIGH-CLASS TOBACCO factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box R-86, Danville, Va.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN: \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

CREAM WANTED

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

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

CALF MEAL

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

RAISE CALVES AT HALF COST BY using Brooks Best Calf Meal. 100 lbs. \$3.25, or 500 lbs. \$15.00. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

TOBACCO

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

FOR SALE—40,000 POUNDS BEST LEAF tobacco. Mail stamps for samples. Anton Wavrin, Franklin, Ky.

AGENTS

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

GET AGENCY NOW LOWEST PRICED silo in the world. Successfully used six years. Liberal commissions. Booklet, Bonita Farm, Raymore, Mo.

HELP WANTED

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

TOO MUCH FARM AND TOOLS. WILL you furnish team and take partnership with me? Address Greenvale, Weskan, Kan.

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. Men, women, 18 or over. \$75.00 month. List of positions now obtainable free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept F 48, Rochester, N. Y.

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR. MOST REMARKABLE invention. Brand new. Get busy while territory is clean. Send 25c for sample. Make big money. Everybody a prospect. Sommerfeld, 436 Traders Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED FARMERS—MEN AND WOMEN everywhere. U. S. government jobs. \$75 month. Short hours. Vacations. Rapid advancement. Steady work. Many appointments coming. Common education sufficient. No pull required. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept F 51, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS 12½ CTS. prepaid, securely sacked. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

MAGAZINES—NEWSPAPERS. ONE-HALF price and upwards. Catalog free. H. G. Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN OWNERS DESIRING farm loans; state amount desired. 713 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

LUMBER—WE SHIP TO CONSUMERS AT wholesale. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Lowest prices on Bois D' Arc cedar and oak posts. Telephone poles and piling. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kansas.

YOU DON'T NEED A SILO WHEN YOU feed our Special Feed. It produces maximum milk yields at great saving in cost. The most economical dairy feed. Write for prices. Fredonia Linseed Oil Works, Fredonia, Kansas.

RADIATORS REPAIRED BY A NEW process, in one-half the time at one-half the former price. Will not deface, plug or cut off the tube. Send us your radiator today and get it back tomorrow. Goodlin Motor Co., 242 S. Market, Wichita.

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

DON'T MILK A STRIPPER. BRING every cow up to her highest possible production and build up strong, healthy, vigorous, paying cows by feeding our Special Feed. Write us for literature and prices. Fredonia Linseed Oil Works, Fredonia, Kansas.

The Last Straw

One day a Scottish boy and an English boy who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers with difficulty, the Scottish boy, though the smaller, being far the most pugnacious. "What garred ye fight a big laddie like that far?" said the mother, as she wiped the blood from his nose.

"And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if he says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are too big to get into their trousers!"

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

160 IMPROVED, 5 miles town. \$6400.00. J. P. Domahue, Mound Valley, Kan.

INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN KANSAS? Write Couch Land Co., Anthony, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY ranch bargains; 640 acres to 1600 a. Webb & Park, Clements, Kan.

MUST SELL. 80 acres; some fine alfalfa, nicely impr. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

160 A. Hamilton Co. raw grass land. \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

480 A. ALL GRASS. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 215, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

FOR BUSINESS, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

310 A., 25 a. alfalfa, 120 corn land, bal. pasture. Abundance water; well impr. 1/2 mi. station. \$45 a. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY. 2 improved farms for sale, 120 and 160 acres. Bargains. Close in. Terms. G. K. Jackson, Eureka, Kan.

FOR THE BEST blue stem limestone pasture and alfalfa bottom farms for sale, no trades, write P. D. Stoughton, Madison, Kan.

IMPROVED 40, 80, 160 and 280 acre farms. S. E. Kansas, N. E. Oklahoma. \$35 to \$50 acre. List free. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, Kan.

280 A., 100 broke; extra bottom; 180 pasture. 2 mi. town; extra impr. \$40 a. S. L. Kerr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

WHEAT, OATS, CORN, ALFALFA lands. Famous Sumner County, Kansas. 1/2 wheat with farms. H. H. Stewart, Wellington, Kan.

1/2 SEC., 200 cult., 20 alfalfa, bal. pasture, well improved, spring and well. \$18,000. Terms. Hill & Murphy, Holington, Kan.

HOME FARM 320, well impr. All good land. Fine growing wheat; possession any time. Big snap at \$6500, no trade, other farms. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

BEST BARGAIN IN CENTRAL KANSAS. 160 a. 3 mi. from Burns, or Cedar Point, Kan. 155 a. finest bottom land, running water, fine feed lots, \$9000. Improvements include elevator, 2 silos, large barn and house. A bargain for next 30 days only; come if interested. Melchior Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

FOR LAND BARGAINS write or call on Towanda Realty Co., Towanda, Kan.

160 A. improved, good upland farm, 4 miles out; \$55.00 a. Easy terms. J. M. Conlan, St. Marys, Kansas.

FOR REAL ESTATE BARGAINS in the great Neosho Valley, see or write S. M. Bell, Americus, Kansas.

IMPROVED FARMS for sale in German Catholic and Lutheran settlement. Write Jake Brown, Olpe, Kansas.

1,440 ACRE RANCH, improved, \$10 per acre, terms. 890 acre ranch near city, \$15. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

NORTHEAST KAN. Good improved farms in bluegrass section, \$50 to \$100. Send for list. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE. Quarter section of level land five miles out in well settled neighborhood; \$17.50 per acre. Address Box 312, Wakeeney, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED farms, near town and school; \$90 acres, \$50 a.; 160, \$45 per a.; 240 a., \$38 per a.; 640, \$48 an acre. Terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

WESTERN KANSAS land. Good wheat farms near Bucklin, Ford Co. Easy terms. Stevens and Haskell county land cheap. Good terms. H. J. Spore, Bucklin, Kansas.

FOR SALE. Good 80 acre farm close to railroad and school; 1/2 in cult., bal. grass. Good impr. Price \$40 an acre. Terms. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

160 A. 2 mi. from R. R. town; 80 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa, 15 a. hog pasture, bal. pasture and meadow; 6 room house, good barn; well and cistern. Very cheap, if sold soon. \$45.00 per acre. Rosenquist & Renstrom, Osage City, Kan.

160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR. 120 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mtg. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, 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.

A REAL BARGAIN. 273 a. good smooth land, 100 a. bottom, 2 sets improvements; good 8 room house, big barn, 10 a. bearing orchard; 4 1/2 miles to good R. R. town. Part cash, bal time; easy terms. Worth \$60, price \$45. Salter Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

320 ACRES, 5 miles from town, \$1600. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kansas.

WE OWN 13,600 ACRES IN FERTILE Pawnee valley, smooth as a floor; best alfalfa and wheat land on earth; five sets of improvements; shallow water; will sell 80 acres or more. Frisell & Ely, Larned, Kansas.

Only \$1,000 Down 160 a., 90 a. in cult., bal. meadow and pasture, all good tillable land except 10 a. broken. 1/2 mi. of R. R. town. 75 miles from Wichita. Only \$45 per a., \$1000 down and \$500 per year at 6%. A. Edminster, Wichita, Kan.

Ness County 160 acres 3 1/2 miles from town; 120 acres cult., bal. pasture. Stone house 30x30, frame barn and two small granaries, two stone chicken houses and other imps. Mail, phone, one mi. school. Price \$4,000. No trade. Terms on 1/2. Ask for list. V. E. West, Ransom, Kan.

2—Rare Bargains—2 Choice level 160 a. farm. \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$60 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kan.

FINE STOCK FARM 220 acres. \$37.50 per a. 3 miles from good high school town. Near Emporia; highly improved, best corn, alfalfa, blue grass grows on this farm. Write for list of farms for sale. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

Chase County Ranch 423 acres, 100 cult. bottom, 75 a. alfalfa, bal. grass; fine improvements, creeks and springs; 2 1/2 miles out. Price \$60 per a. Long terms on half or more. A. J. Klotz & Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS 320 acres one mile town, splendid 8 room house, large barn, splendid conveniences, main traveled road, 100 acres pasture, remainder cultivation, splendid water. 120 acres 1 1/2 miles Ottawa, good improvements, 40 acres bluegrass pasture, 25 acres wheat, remainder of land for cultivation, fair orchard, beautiful yard, close to school. Write for full description of these and other farm bargains. Write today. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

Read This Ad—You May Find What You Want By writing to J. C. Hopper, Ness City, Kan., you will get in touch with some valuable ranches from 1000 to 5000 acres each at low prices; also two, three and four year old feeding steers; two to three hundred head of young mules, ranging in age from two to four years; some first class stallions and jacks; good gelding farm teams, registered polled and horned Hereford males, ready for service. Some good wheat farms. These things belong to customers of the CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK and I desire to help them and you. No trades, and no trouble to correspond with anyone meaning business.

33 ROOM BRICK HOTEL \$16,000 clear. Want farm. Send your descriptions for exchange. T. M. Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

SEC. 36, Twp. 20, Range 41, Greeley Co., Kan. Lays good; \$2500 cash. 400 a. in Nemaha Co. impr.; \$80 a. Mtg. \$12,000 at 6%. Will trade equity for stock goods or hdw. and implements. N. Rasmus, Wetmore, Kan.

TRADE YOUR SHORTHORNS FOR LAND. We have several good farms both improved and unimproved; priced to sell and will accept registered Shorthorn cattle as part or whole pay. If interested write today for description of land. Jacob C. Good, Owner, Chickasha, Okla.

For Sale or Trade For livestock worth the money my equity of \$1500 in good 80 acre farm 3 miles from town. School on corner of farm; close to church. Good small house and barn. R.F.D. and phone line by farm. Most all in cult. Price \$4,000; if sold by Jan. 15, \$2,500 mtg. at low rate of int. If you mean business come quick, don't wait to write. E. W. Lee, Harveyville, Kan.

Homes in the Ozarks 160, well improved, \$2400. 120, well impr., \$1200. 40 a. well improved, \$600. 4400 acres, best unimproved land in state for sale cheap or exchange. Write us for lists and particulars. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE 160 acre farm, 1 mile from town; phone, R.F.D. Fine dairy farm with plenty of spring water; creek through farm. Good, big house. Cow barn; horse barn; corn crib and granary; blacksmith shop; small orchard. Price \$8,000 with \$4,000 mtg. Will take stallions and jacks or livestock of any kind for equity. I am no land trader but will give the right party a good proposition. Close to church and school. Write J. W. Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS OF MERIT. We buy, sell and trade farms, city property, stocks and bonds, second-hand autos, etc. We know values in Kansas. Have lived in Wichita the last ten years and perhaps sold more securities than any other man in Wichita. We invite investigation of our business dealings. Property listed only on cash basis. Special this issue: New brick, 14 apartment flat; best in Kansas to trade for unimproved Barber, Butler, Harvey, Chase or Lyon county land. J. A. HOPKINS, 110 E. 1ST ST., WICHITA, KANSAS.

LAND and mds for sale or exchange. Co-operative Realty Co., Humansville, Mo.

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

LANDS for sale and exchange for western lands. John Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

E. KANSAS farms in Catholic settlements. Exc. Frank Kratzberg, Jr., Greeley, Kan.

IMP. FARMS, some in Catholic settlement. Exc. Severn & Hattick, Williamsburg, Kan.

BEST exchange book in U. S. 1,000 honest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

CAN EXCHANGE your properties for grocery stocks. A. M. Riedesel, 1260 Pearl St., Denver, Colorado.

HEADQUARTERS for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

BIGHAM & OCHILTREE sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

80 ACRE improved alfalfa farm, Lamar, Colo. Take half trade, time on balance. Write Haines & Conner, Hutchinson, Kan.

THREE HIGHLY IMPROVED alfalfa and grain farms, eastern Kansas; encumbered one-third value. Want cash or clear property. Nathan Tate, Howard, Kansas.

160 ACRES, 2 miles Neodesha. 145 a. cult. Price \$14,000. Inc. \$4,800. Trade for hardware or general mds. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE QUICK for mds. General stock preferred. 720 a. of all smooth, unimproved land located in Lane Co., Kan. No better soil in the state. Approximate value \$21 per a. I have all kinds of wheat and alfalfa land for sale. Address C. F. Edwards, Ness City, Kansas.

\$60 BUYS LAND WORTH \$80 160 a. 10 mi. E. Topeka. 60 a. cult. 2nd bottom. 80 a. pasture. All tillable. 25 a. alfalfa. 8 room house. Large barn. Never-falling water. Terms. Will make you money. Stephenson & Webb, Topeka, Kansas.

SUMNER COUNTY FARMS 160 a. 2 mi. of R. R. town; soil, black loam, all broke except 30 acres pasture; nice orchard, good water. Good corn, alfalfa or wheat land. A real bargain; only \$6800. Terms on part. E. S. Brodie & Co., Wichita, Kan.

Graham County Grecian's Real Estate Bulletin No. 2 now ready. Farm views, crop statistics, land prices and other valuable information for men who want to make more money farming. Frank Grecian, Hill City, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$500 Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 6-room cottage, new barn, etc. \$5000; \$500 cash, \$500 Mch. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Small Ranch—Plenty Water 480 acres deeded land Ness county, Kan.; 12 miles of fence and very reasonable lease on 2,000 acres adjoining. Four room house, good well with windmill and tanks at house and barn. Spring in pasture that will water 1,000 head of cattle. 7 mi. from R. R. town. Price \$20 per a.; half cash. A. W. Buxton, Owner, Utica, Kan.

WHY PAY RENT? 80 a. 3 1/2 mi. R. R. town; all good land; 15 a. blue grass pasture, 15 a. clover, good 7 r. house; barn 22x32; plenty fruit; good water; close to school. Price \$67.50 per a. \$1500 cash, bal. 5 years 6%. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

Live Wire Land Bargains 363 a., 220 in cult., 200 a. in wheat, 7 mi. to Medicine Lodge, improvements, 1 1/2 mi. to school, will exchange for land farther west. 200 a. in Washington Co., Kan., 140 a. in cult., 20 a. meadow, 40 a. pasture, 1/2 mile to market, some timber, fenced, 60 a. hog tight, 32 a. in alfalfa, new house, bank barn, other outbuildings, well and windmill, fruit, 40 rods to school, 1 mi. to church. Will exchange for western land. Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH 640 acres 2 miles from shipping point, 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek, 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00, liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Dickinson County Bargain We never advertise till we have a real snap. 208 acres that is highly improved, large buildings, with elevator, dump, engine, feed grinder. This is one of the best upland farms in the county, six miles to town. For quick sale priced at \$72.50. Come and see this home. For information write Briney & Pautz, Abilene, Kan.

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

Ness County Lands Good wheat and alfalfa lands at \$15 to \$25 per acre. Fine crops of all kinds in 1914 and better crops in 1915. No better soil in Kansas. Land in adjoining counties on the east \$40 to \$75 per acre. Buy here while land is cheap. Write for price list, county map and literature. No trades. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kansas.

ARKANSAS WRITE Dowell Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FREE literature about S.W. Arkansas farms. Write today. L. E. Smith, Lockesburg, Ark.

ARKANSAS LAND. Write us for prices and information about our products. H. H. Houghton & Son, Jonesboro, Arkansas

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET "Bearden, the Eden of Arkansas." No rocks, hills, swamps, or overflows. Very healthy climate. Good lands. J. A. McLeod, Bearden, Ark.

160 A. black sandy loam, 1/2 in cultivation. Grow corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cotton. \$40 acre. Pike and railroad. Polk Real Estate Co., Little Rock, Ark.

WRITE FOR FREE "WARRANTY DEED" of farm bargains, improved, \$4.00 per acre and up. New Home Land Co., Opposite Union Station, Little Rock, Ark.

GOOD FRUIT FARMS on reasonable terms; dairy and stock farms. Good grazing land at \$5 per a. and up. A few good properties to exchange for income and farms. Call on or write M. C. Stevens, Rogers, Ark.

154 ACRES, 40 a. cult., 50 more can be; spring, 4 room house, good outbuildings. Handy to school and church. 6 miles railroad. Price \$750.00. Free list. W. J. Copp, Calico Rock, Ark.

180 ACRES; 160 cult. 5 room res. 4 room tenant house; very rich loam. 6 miles of Jonesboro; rock road, R.F.D., phone. One of the best farms in Arkansas for the money. Price \$40.00 per acre. Terms. Southern Land & Loan Co., Jonesboro, Ark.

1,320 ACRES RICH BOTTOM LAND. \$25 acres in cultivation. 4 miles to town. Good graded road. \$25.00 per acre. Will trade for merchandise. L. P. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.

BIG CREEK VALLEY LAND, sure crops corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa, \$10 to \$50 per acre. No swamps, rocks, mountains, alkali or hard pan. Fine climate, water, schools, churches, neighbors and markets. Northern settlement, 15,000 acres already sold to satisfied homeseekers. Car fare refunded, if not as represented. Cash or long time, easier than paying rent. Write for free map and booklet. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Arkansas.

NEBRASKA I HAVE FINE ALFALFA FARMS in tracts from 160 acres to 1000 acres, and best corn and wheat land at prices from \$8 to \$30 per acre. These prices will not last long. Write me today. A. T. Cowings, Benkelman, Neb.

FINE LITTLE RANCH—480 a., 200 fine cult., bal. fine pasture, well fenced; ample bldgs., good condition. Station 6 mi. McCook, Neb. (Pop. 4,000). 11 mi. good roads. School 1 1/2 mi.; phone and R.F.D. Best small ranch in county. \$25 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. any time desired, 5%. No trades. Write R. A. Simpson, Owner, Blue Hill, Neb.

IDAHO SPRING PLOWING BEGINS IN 40 DAYS 40 acres rich soil—sure crops—close to market—hay, grain and stock farms \$20 up; orchards, \$250 up. Write us today. H. W. Arnold & Co., Boise, Idaho.

OKLAHOMA

CHOICE Oklahoma lands at attractive prices. Address C. W. Smith, Kingfisher, Okla.

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

350 ACRES, 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Joins station. Good water. \$27.50 a. C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA land as good as the best, limestone soil, corn, oats, wheat, timothy, blue grass and alfalfa land. Selling cheap. Smalley & Stout, Afton, Okla.

400 ACRES, good land; 8 houses. \$35 per a. Good terms. Other lands. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

160 A. 2 1/2 miles from town. 75 plowed; good soil; bearing orchard; 8 r. house, all kinds of outbuildings. Fine well, R. F. D. and phone. Price only \$3200. Terms on \$1,200. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

FOR SALE UNTIL JAN. 15TH. 130 a. 2 1/2 mi. McAlester, city 15,000. 100 a. strictly first class bottom; 50 a. cult. Fair improvements; \$18 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

500 A. WASHITA VALLEY FARM. 1 mi. from railroad town; finely improved; fenced hog tight; 130 a. alfalfa, choice corn and alfalfa land; no better in Oklahoma. \$70 per a., 1/2 cash, bal. time. Write for list of Oklahoma bargains. Major Bros., Chickasha, Okla.

Oklahoma Land For Sale

Good land in Northeastern Oklahoma; price from \$20.00 to \$35.00 per acre. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Okla.

520 a. Stock and Grain Farm

Well improved, 2 miles from good town, all at \$45.00 per acre or part at \$50.00, terms reasonable, no trades. Write owner, F. M. Crowell, Afton, Oklahoma.

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 country fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

Public Auction Sale
Of Oklahoma State
and School Lands

Beginning February 21st, 1916, the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of Oklahoma, will sell at the highest bid on forty (40) years' time at five (5) per cent per cent, approximately 177,425 acres of its public lands in tracts of 100 acres, according to the Government Survey thereof.

Said lands are situated in Jefferson, Stephens, Grady, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, Washita and Custer Counties and will be offered for sale in respective County Seats of said Counties at the door of the County Court House thereof where County Court is held, as follows:

Waurika, (Jefferson County), Feb. 21, 1916, at 9 a. m. Duncan, (Stephens County), Feb. 21, 1916, at 2 p. m. Chickasha, (Grady County), Feb. 22, 1916, at 10 a. m. Anadarko, (Caddo County), Feb. 23, 24, 25, 1916. Lawton, (Comanche County), Feb. 28, 29, March 1, 1916. Hobart, (Kiowa County), March 6, 7, 8, 9, 1916. Cordell, (Washita County), March 10, 11, 1916. Arapaho, (Custer County), March 13, 14, 1916.

For further information, address:

G. A. SMITH, Secretary
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

FLORIDA

10 ACRES best citrus lake front land in Florida at \$60. Best 40 acres at \$50. O. W. Gale, Colorado Springs, Colo.

FLORIDA LANDS

Wild and improved, from 40 acres to 100,000 acres. Colonization tracts and grazing lands a specialty. Refer to any bank here. Arthur T. Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.

TEXAS

BARGAINS IN FARMS and ranches, improved and unimproved, Midland, Upton and Glascock counties; 70,000 acres for sale right. Henry M. Halff, Owner, Midland, Tex.

FARM LOANS

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

FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Denning Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

LOAN WANTED

I wish to borrow \$6,000 private money on long time. Have land and good personal security to amount of \$18,000. Yearly business runs over \$100,000. Address: Private Loan, care of Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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

MISSOURI

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. impr. farm \$550. Other farms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

FOR SALE: 40 a. close in. Well imp. Ideal location; \$1000. Weaver, Seligman, Mo.

BARGAINS in high class farm near Kansas City. Some Exc. L.W. Kircher, Cleveland, Mo.

100 ACRES, improved, near town, \$1500. 40 acres 1 1/2 miles out, improved, \$650.00. W. A. Morris, Mountain View, Mo.

160 ACRES well located; improved; good soil, close to town. Price, cash \$50.00. E. E. Dix, Clinton, Missouri.

SOUTH MISSOURI farms. Mild climate, pure water, rich soil, reasonable prices, good terms. Frank M. Hamel, Marshfield, Mo.

344 A. stock or dairy farm; fine improvements, running water. Tame grass. Description furnished. \$35.00 a. Terms. N. L. Townsend, Owner, Mountain Grove, Mo.

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

160 ACRES, 1 mi. of good R. R. town near Cape Girardeau, well improved. Produce: 75 bu. corn, 5 cuttings alfalfa. Best land in U. S. Climate excellent; health good. \$50 per a. Warren L. Mabrey, Jackson, Mo.

SOUTHEAST MISSOURI LANDS—If you want to become independent, buy lands in Southeast Missouri. In the rich drained lands that raise anything and raise it certain. All I ask is a chance to "SHOW YOU." Prices are very reasonable. No trades considered. Write for literature and information. F. S. Bice, Oran, Missouri.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR BLUE RIBBON
COUNTY—POLK.

The best bargains ever offered in real estate. 560 a. 20 miles from Bolivar. 400 a. cult., 80 a. timber, 80 a. timber pasture; level land, black soil, finely watered. Six room frame house, big barn. \$25 acre, 1/2 cash. We guarantee a bargain. 20 days only. Polk County Land Inv. Co., Bolivar, Mo.

COLORADO

FOR SALE: Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

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

320 A. IMPROVED; best soil; greatest bargain. \$15. 3500 a. best ranch in West for price, \$13.50. A. M. Riedesel, 1260 Pearl Street, Denver.

LAND FOR SALE. If some of you fellows that are looking for land don't come out here pretty soon and get some of the \$10 and \$15 Russian thistle land, I am going to quit telling you about it. I have herded sheep for a living and can do it again. Harry Maher, Deer Trail, Mo.

Wheat Farms in the Rain Belt

We can sell you good improved and unimproved farms in Elbert County, Colo., from \$12.50 to \$25.00 per acre; close to town and railroad. Good community. These lands are producing as high as 38 bushels of wheat and 74 bushels of oats per acre. Corn will make from ten to forty bushels. Some farmers this year are getting as high as \$90.00 per acre for potatoes. The low lands will produce between four and five tons of alfalfa per acre without irrigation. Our terms are four hundred dollars down, four hundred dollars at the end of two years and the balance to suit purchaser. Investigate this, buy while land is cheap. Plenty of soft water can be obtained. Join the rush to Simla, Elbert County, Colorado. Lands advancing rapidly. Live agents wanted. Address H. P. Vories, 35 Opera House Bldg., Pueblo, Colo.

NEW MEXICO

Improved Irrigated Farm

close to Carlsbad, N. M. All under irrigation and all in alfalfa, wheat and oats. Beautiful new 6 room bungalow. Railroad and automobile roads pass the farm; very best of soil and climate—can't be beat. Great place for fruit, fish and game. Inhabitants well-to-do and of the good sort. Carlsbad is a beautiful city of 4,500. Price \$125 per acre and nothing like it can be bought in the valley for the money. Will take in part payment land that can be rented and give time on balance or will take full amount in rental land that is priced right. The water is a government proposition and there is ten times more water than can possibly be used. Write owner. D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

WISCONSIN

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

WYOMING

320 ACRE HOMESTEADS. Will locate for \$100. A. P. Knight, Jireh, Wyoming.

Coin Case FREE
This new style, thin model, Coin Case is silver plated, beautifully engraved, and has lovely line chain. This dainty coin case free if you send 10 cents to pay for three months' subscription to The Household Magazine and Story paper. Address: HOUSEHOLD, Dept. CC-25, Topeka, Kan.

Cattle Sales Large in 1915

Average Prices of Cattle in Kansas City Last Year Were Less Than in 1913 or '14 but More Than in 1912

THE best fed steers last week sold at \$8.50, a fair number of good steers at \$8 to \$8.25, short fed steers \$7 to \$7.75 and plain warmed up steers around \$6.50. Cows and bulls are higher than a week or two ago, best heavy bulls selling up to \$6.25 and choice heavy cows around \$6.50. Two cars of fed cows from Idaho, 1,250 pounds average, sold at \$6.25 Wednesday, and two cars from same shipper, on the heifer order, 1,050 pounds, at \$6.60. Veal calves are also higher, up to \$9.50. Stock steers are selling mostly at \$6.25 to \$7, and feeders at about the same figure, except fleshy feeders, which sold this week up to \$8.10.

Cattle supply here for the year totals 1,860,000 head, a gain of about 35,000 head over last year. This total does not include the 103,000 calves that arrived. The supply of calves has decreased materially each year since 1909, in which year 308,382 head were received here, indicating a policy of conservation among stockmen. Prices this year averaged somewhat lower than in either of the two preceding years, but higher than three years ago. Shipments of stockers and feeders during the year aggregate 920,000 head, including stock calves, the greatest number ever bought here in one year.

Hog receipts continue light, and as the outlet for cut meats and product is 50 per cent greater than it was a year ago, the market quickly shows the effect of a reduction in the supply by an advance in prices. Receipts in Kansas City the last day of the year were 4,500 head, market 5 to 10 cents higher, top \$6.82 1/2, bulk of sales \$6.50 to \$6.80. These prices are the highest paid since the first of December, although the market fluctuated continually within a 25-cent margin. Hog receipts for the year will total 2,530,000, an increase of 266,000 over 1914, and about equal to 1913. Prices are 60 cents lower than a year ago, and \$1.10 below two years ago.

Sheep and lambs touched a high spot last week, lambs up to \$9.40, yearlings \$8.25. Receipts were light last week, and the total for the year is 1,815,000 head, a decrease of 185,000 head from last year. Prices were higher than in any of the three preceding years at that time, top lambs selling 55 cents above top in December last year, and \$1.30 above two years ago.

Receipts of Livestock.

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	17,750	26,400	28,700
Chicago	37,000	47,500	52,000
Five markets	103,500	112,300	128,000
Hogs—			
Kansas City	40,700	63,550	40,500
Chicago	147,000	243,000	184,000
Five markets	311,600	505,550	375,000
Sheep—			
Kansas City	20,250	20,000	22,300
Chicago	57,000	100,000	67,000
Five markets	134,700	177,000	151,425

Wheat Market About the Same.

The amount of wheat reported sold to foreigners last week was less than 2 million bushels, about one-third the business done in the preceding week. Despite these small sales, advices from abroad denoted increased anxiety over supplies and belief is rather widespread that all the wheat offered abroad will be taken in the next few weeks, if arrangements for its transportation across the ocean can be assured.

Slow Movement from South Countries.

The acute scarcity of vessels for making the long trip to and from Argentina and Australia is expected to keep shipments small from those countries for some time to come. Last week they exported the insignificant total of 88,000 bushels.

Yields of wheat in both Australia and Argentina are reported to be exceeding earlier expectations. The two countries are said to have a combined surplus of 200 million bushels, but it does not seem to be a present factor in the market.

Wheat is Piling Up.

Record movement of wheat from the farms for this period of the year continues. Last week the five important primary markets received 9,342 cars, slightly less than in the preceding week, but over twice as much as a year ago.

Receipts of wheat are expected to show some decrease, but they will continue ahead of last year. All reports indicate large quantities still remaining on the farms. Private estimates from grain shippers and millers indicate a larger percentage of the crop to be moved than ever before reported at this time of year.

Ship Us Your Stock That You Want to Market

Our twenty years' experience on this market will save you money. Each department is looked after by competent men. Our weekly market letter will be sent free upon request. See that your stock is billed to us.

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

In the carlot market in Kansas City prices for choice wheat Friday were unchanged to a cent higher than a week ago. This class of wheat sells readily to fill requirements of mills. Prices for low grade wheat declined a cent, reflecting small outmovement to the gulf for export. Slow arrival of vessels at Galveston to be loaded with grain has caused congestion in railroad yards there, and reports are heard that an embargo against further shipments will be enforced until the situation is cleared.

Corn at a New High Level.

Though new high records for the season were made in prices for corn, there seemed to be less confidence in further advances, and closing prices Friday were fractionally lower than a week ago.

Somewhat larger receipts and increasing stocks tended to curb buying sentiment. Receipts of corn at western markets last week were 2,668 cars, 25 per cent more than in the previous week and only 18 per cent less than a year ago. Unsettled weather over most of the territory suggested some restriction on movement.

Stocks of corn in Kansas City increased 374,000 bushels last week and amount to 1,856,000 bushels, compared with 476,000 bushels a year ago. Chicago stocks last Monday were 2,343,000 bushels, nearly 9 million bushels less than a year ago. Receipts there last week were greater than shipments.

Prices for carlots of corn in Kansas City did not change much. Offerings here continue to sell readily for shipment to northern districts.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.13@1.19; No. 3, nominally \$1.09@1.17; No. 4, \$1@1.12.

Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.19@1.23; No. 3, nominally \$1.10@1.18; No. 4, 98c@1.08.

Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 68 1/2@69c; No. 3, nominally 67 1/2@67 3/4c; No. 4, 65c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 69 1/2@69 3/4c; No. 3, 68 1/2c; No. 4, 66 1/2c; No. 5, 67c; No. 2 mixed, 69c; No. 3, 68c; No. 4, 65c.

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

Kafir—No. 3 white, \$1; No. 3 mixed, \$1. Milo—No. 3, \$1.02; No. 4, 99c.

The Kansas City Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay this week were 442 cars, compared with 697 cars last week, and 541 cars a year ago.

Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$9.50 @10; No. 1, \$8@9; No. 2, \$6.50@7.50; No. 3, \$4.50@6. Lowland prairie, \$4@5. Timothy, No. 1, \$11@12; No. 2, \$9@10.50; No. 3, \$6@8.50; clover mixed, choice, \$10@11; No. 1, \$8.50@9.50; No. 2, \$6.50@8. Alfalfa, choice, \$15.50@16; No. 1, \$13.50@15; standard, \$10@13; No. 2, \$7.50@9.50; No. 3, \$5.50@7. Straw, \$5@5.50. Packing hay, \$3.50@4.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 28 1/2c a dozen; firsts, 26 1/2c; seconds, 20c; storage, April, 21@21 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 33c a pound; firsts, 31c; seconds, 29c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, under 2 pounds, 15c; springs, 13c; young roosters, 11c; old, 8 1/2c; hens, 4 pounds or over, 12c; under, 10c; turkey hens and young toms, 17c; old toms, 15c; ducks, 11 1/2c; geese, 11@13c.

Grain Sorghums in Meat Production

BY W. A. COCHEL.

In no section of the country has a permanent system of agriculture been built without the use of livestock. A very careful observation of the conditions that are prevalent in the sub-humid sections of the United States shows that more money is brought into those sections through the sales of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs than from all other sources combined. The experimental work of the agronomists and cerealists indicates that the grain sorghums probably are the most valuable of all of the grain and forage crops that have yet been tried. This also is indicated by the practice of the better class of farmers in the same regions who are continually increasing the acreage devoted to kafir, feterita, milo, sorghum and Sudan grass and at the same time are decreasing the acreage of corn, oats, barley, and other crops that are especially adaptable to the more humid regions.

It is essential that the dry land farmers as well as the farmers in other sections should realize that the chief function of livestock is to supply a market for the feeds that are produced in the local community, and that the livestock business cannot be separate and distinct from farming; that the best livestock men are almost invariably the best farmers in the community and that the best farmers are as a rule men who give a considerable amount of time and attention to livestock.

Two-year-old toms to 4-year-old hens make the most reliable breeders.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 829 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 3—A. E. Limerick & Son, Columbia, Mo.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons,
Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 13—P. G. McCulley, Princeton, Mo.
Jan. 17—Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan.
Sale at Manhattan.
Jan. 21—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan.
Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. B. Warkentin and others, Newton, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson State Fair grounds.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 25, 26, 27, 28—Breeders' Sale Co.,
Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Mgr.,
Arrowsmith, Ill.
Jan. 28—North & Robinson, Grand Island,
Neb.
Feb. 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Purebred Horse
Breeders' association sale, Grand Island,
Neb. C. P. Way, First National Bank
Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

Coach Horses.

Jan. 18—Jos. Wear & Son, Barnard, Kan.
Sale at fair grounds, Beloit, Kan.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Jan. 25 to 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 15 to 18—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita,
Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 12—J. W. Smith, Beloit, Kan.
Jan. 26—Richard Roenigk, Morganville,
Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 5—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 10—E. P. Flannigan, Chapman, Kan.
March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale
at Abilene, Kan.
Mar. 29—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln,
Neb. Sale at So. Omaha, Neb.

Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale
at Norton, Kan.
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 27—E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.
Jan. 29—Independent Creamery Company,
Council Grove, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 22—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan.
Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 18—D. L. Loneragan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Jan. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Jan. 26—W. J. Crow, Webb, Ia.
Jan. 26—J. L. Griffiths, Rife, Kan.
Jan. 31—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 1—Thos. F. Miller, York, Neb.
Feb. 1—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 2—Frazier Bros., Waco, Neb.
Feb. 3—H. J. Beall and Wiser Bros., Roca,
Neb.
Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 5—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Feb. 9—Henry Rosenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.
Feb. 9—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 11—W. E. Willey Steele City, Neb.
Feb. 12—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale
at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C. Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 16—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 26—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City,
Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale
at Dearborn, Mo.
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale
at Norton, Kan.
March 1—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 19—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center,
Neb.
Feb. 2—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.
Feb. 2—Albrecht & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 7—Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C. Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.
Mar. 10—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 20—Amos Turner, Wilber, Neb.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

The Newlin Dairy of Hutchinson, Kan., is making a draft sale of Guernsey cattle at their dairy farm 1½ miles from town on Tuesday, January 11. There is a card announcement in this issue calling attention to this sale. No doubt many of our readers

will be interested in this offering as it is one of the most select offerings ever made at public sale west of the Mississippi. You will not have time to write for catalog of this offering as the sale was arranged on short notice and there will be but a few days between the time you read this announcement and the date of the sale. If you want something strictly first class arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

Percherons, Belgians and Poland Chinas.

L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan., whose sale will be held under cover at the Pyle Barns, Emporia, Kan., Friday, January 21, will also sell on the day following, Saturday, January 22, 40 large type Poland China bred sows and gilts. Mr. Wiley has catalogs ready to mail and if you will turn to display copy of this issue and read about these 50 Percherons and Belgians and note the attractions, we believe you will be convinced that this is going to be a sale you can afford to attend. There is plenty of the best in both mares and stallions and especially do we wish to call attention to the great number and quality of the mares showing safe in foal to the two great stallions who also sell in the sale. In writing for catalog at once it will give you ample time to look over and see for yourself a proper description of this great offering. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Monday, January 17, is the date of Lee Brothers' big "Blue Ribbon" Percheron sale which will be held in the sale pavilion at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. There will be 20 mares bred to Scipion, the imported grand champion. Also stallion and mare colts by him. Forty head in all go in the sale. It is a sale of imported and American bred stallions and mares that are a credit to these well known Percheron breeders. Their big catalog containing 30 illustrations is free to interested parties. Write them for it and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look up their half page advertisement in this issue. This is their fourth annual sale at Manhattan.—Advertisement.

German Coach Horse Sale.

Jos. Wear & Son's big Oldenburg German Coach horse sale at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Tuesday, January 18, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. In the sale are nine registered stallions of serviceable ages. Also a pair of registered mares and the balance of the offering high grade mares and geldings. The Wears' big Mitchell county ranch is the home of the largest and best known herd of registered German Coach horses in the West. This is their first draft sale and the selection is from over 80 head. Look up their advertisement in this issue and write them today for their free illustrated catalog of this sale. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

This is the last call for J. W. Smith's big Shorthorn cattle dispersion sale at his farm near Beloit, Kan., Wednesday, January 12, which is next Wednesday. Fifty-two head go in the sale and the herd bull, Gallant Knight Star, by Gallant Knight is included in the sale. Every animal goes and there will be no reservations. The herd was founded from three dispersion sales of central Kansas and is good through and through. You better be on hand at this sale. The cattle are sold in just ordinary condition and have not been pampered for this sale. You still have time to write him for the catalog. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. The sale is next Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn-Duroc Sale.

E. P. Flannigan, Chapman, Kan., has claimed February 10 as the date of his registered Shorthorn sale which will be held at his farm north of Chapman. The offering will not be large but good. In the sale will be the 2-year-old herd bull Secret's Abbott, bought of H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla. He is a pure Scotch bull for which Mr. Flannigan paid \$350 when he was 1 year old. At the same time he bought the pure Scotch heifer, Lavender Queen for which he paid \$250 as a yearling. The balance of the herd is exceptionally well bred and 98 per cent Scotch breeding. Included in the sale is a lot of choice purebred Duroc-Jersey sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc Bred Sow Sale.

Howell Brothers, Herkimer, Kan., have claimed February 7 as the date of their Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale. In this sale they will sell 50 choice-bred sows and gilts. Fifteen fall gilts, by Royal Climax and Revelator, and 20 March gilts, by Perfect Climax, Revelator and King Sampson. Fifteen tried sows will be sold to reduce the herd. The fall gilts will weigh around 400 pounds while the spring gilts will weigh about 300 pounds. It is going to be one of the best offerings to be made in the West this winter. Most of the fall and spring gilts are bred to Elk Col., by Perfect Col., the three times grand champion. The dam of Elk Col. was sired by Model Top, a grand champion. A few of them will be bred to Gold Nugget, by Otey's Dream, the junior champion of 1914. The sale will be advertised in due time in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is a splendid offering and you should attend it if you are looking for individuals and breeding that will strengthen your herd.—Advertisement.

Good Shorthorn Stock.

Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Kan., will disperse his Shorthorns at Clay Center, Kan., Thursday, January 20. The advertisement of this sale appears in another place in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The catalogs are ready to mail and you can have one by return mail by writing Mr. Roenigk at Morganville. The sale will be held in Dr. Monney's barn in Clay Center, Kan. The cattle have not been highly fitted for this sale but will be in just ordinary flesh and will be sold on their merits. There will be 19 females. Several young bulls and the herd bull Kirklevington Lad 37344. He is 4 years old and a splendid breeder. He is gentle and will weigh about 1900 pounds as he is now. He is a

splendid individual and should go to some good herd. The females are yearlings and 2-year-olds, with some that are 3 years old. Among them are some splendid milkers. Mr. Roenigk is a Clay county pioneer. He is not leaving his fine farm or Clay county. He is one of the good, reliable Shorthorn breeders in central Kansas that has decided to close out his herd and this is a good opportunity for anyone desiring to stock up.—Advertisement.

Hunt's Dispersion Sale.

J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan., has been a pioneer in the Duroc-Jersey breeding business and his herd at Marysville, Kan., has long been considered one of the really strong herds in the West. Every breeder of Duroc-Jerseys in Kansas and Nebraska at least knows John Hunt and his great herd of Durocs. In former years he has been an exhibitor at many of the leading hog shows and those who have showed against him know of the strength of his herd. That he is going to disperse the entire herd will be a surprise to everybody. He has two sons in college at Manhattan and will go to Manhattan to live until the sons graduate, at least. As a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys Mr. Hunt has been highly successful. He has made money out of the business and his customers all over the country have found him a profitable man to deal with. This dispersion sale will be held at the farm near Marysville and is within easy driving distance from either Marysville or Blue Rapids. Free transportation from both places and free hotel accommodations at both places. Those who cannot attend can send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Hunt at Marysville. It is a chance to buy the cream in a dispersion sale. Write today for the catalog.—Advertisement.

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

BY C. H. HAY.

This is the last opportunity we will have of directing our readers' attention to the great dispersion Percheron sale held by P. G. McCulley & Sons of Princeton, Mo., January 13. There will be included in this sale 34 strictly high class Percherons, 16 stallions—18 mares, and two Shire and one Standard bred mares; also four outstanding Jacks. The Percheron offering will include Galte, grand champion mare at Sedalia, two years and her daughter Dorothy, grand

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O. I. C's. 3 herd boars priced to sell. July boars and bred gilts. Also fall pigs. A. G. COOK, Luray, Kan.

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's. Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs Spring boars and gilts for sale. Also fall pigs not related. Get my prices. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANS.

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's Pigs not akin from two months up. Boars not related to gilts and sows. Best of breeding at farmer's prices. Write today for circular. F. J. GREINER, BILLINGS, MO.

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs of Quality A trial will convince you; anything sold from eight weeks on up. All stock shipped C. O. D. on receipt of \$10. Write for price list. HENRY FEHNER, ALMA, MISSOURI

20 White Boars Best breeding \$25 each. Sow sale January 20. Ask for catalog. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, NEBRASKA

SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's. Tried sows bred for February farrow. April and June gilts. Fall pigs both sex. Price \$10-\$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Everything double immune. C. A. CARY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Ks.

The Scotties O. I. C's WHITE HOGS OF QUALITY The largest pure bred herd of O. I. C's in the U.S. and with the greatest show record behind them. Carefully selected breeding stock, either sex, of the highest class, priced right and shipped to you on approval. L. W. & R. N. SCOTT, Nelson, Missouri

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

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

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo. Selling all kinds of pure bred livestock. Address as above

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan. Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

John D. Snyder AUCTIONEER, successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales. HUTCHINSON, KAN.

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BALDWIN DUROCS Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows and gilts to farrow yet this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

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WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Reference, breeders of North Central Kan. Address as above.

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Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

25 Duroc Boars March and April farrow, top. Crimson Wonder, and Mo. Climax breeding. Spring gilts, bred or open. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA

Immune Durocs Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. E. S. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars Ready for service. \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Polled bull calves up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Tom Percheron stallions. Everything guaranteed. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Boars, Boars and Bred Gilts 18 big, husky boars, 30 bred gilts, a few tried sows. Crimson Wonder, Illustrators, I. Colonel, Good Enuff and Defender breeding. Either by or bred to sons of the greatest champions of the breed. Priced for quick sale. Immune. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANS.

Good Durocs at 10c a Lb. Fall and spring gilts, bred or open, fall and spring boars, they are good ones, sired by sons of B. & C's Col. and Graduate Col. Weanlings, \$8.00. Everything immune. Write for breeding sheet. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDORA, KANSAS

Immuned Durocs! 5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs! The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered—Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col., and other good blood lines. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE The blood of champions. Entire herd; 2 herd boars, 10 herd sows, young boars, bred gilts, yearling gilts, 50 fall pigs, not related. BUCKEYE STOCK FARM, OLEAN, MO.

Royal Seion Farm Durocs Choice fall and spring boars out of our best tried sows. One yearling boar, 17 in litter. Priced to move. G. C. Norman, Route 10, Winfield, Kan.

40 DUROC-JERSEY Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices. JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS 10 August boars; big, stretchy fellows by Illustrators II and Crimson McWonder; all immune. \$15 each. Write today. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Crocker's Immune Duroc Boars 100 Duroc spring boars for sale. Guaranteed immune and shipped on approval. No money down before you get the hog. Prices \$25 to \$35 each. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the Champions Long Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Gilts bred or open, also fall pigs. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. BEED, LYONS, KANSAS.

Spring Duroc Boars and Gilts All my spring gilts and boars at private sale. Gilts bred or open. Will breed them if desired to either Prince of Col. Wonder or Taylor's Model Chief. Write me. DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.

Jones Sells On Approval August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when weaned. Reasonable prices on first class stock. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS Bred gilts and nice, belted pigs, priced reasonable. C. I. BUCK, Canton, Okla.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and sows, all ages. Cholera immuned. Description guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires

150 registered Hampshires, all ages, nicely belted, best of breeding, all immuned double treatment satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell.

WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.



BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! Yearling gilts, bred. Spring pigs priced for quick sale. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

Do Not Write Bayer & Sons for Cheap or Inferior BERKSHIRES They want to sell you quality and breeding guaranteed worth the money. We have a few choice hogs of serviceable age at reduced prices to make room for youngsters. Write your wants. J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kas.

POLAND CHINAS.

FOR SALE One share Standard Poland China Record Association stock, with volumes from 1901. C. M. GARVER, Abilene, Kan.

25 BOARS IMMUNE POLANDS Will ship 30 gilts on approval. Customers in 10 states like my hogs, so will you. Prices right. G. A. WEIBE, SEATRICE, NEBRASKA.

POLANDS Sired by grand champions and out of prize winning sows. Prices reasonable. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MO.

ENOS IMMUNED POLANDS Fall and spring boars sired by the noted herd boars Orphan Chief and Mastodon King. Will sell a choice lot of my herd sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow. 100 head to pick from. Everything guaranteed immune. Write or phone. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS.

BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best big type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed cholera immune for life. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, KANSAS

Original Big Spotted Polands!! 85 Fall pigs, both sexes, pairs and trios not related. April and May boars and gilts. Write at once. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS Big March and April boars priced to move. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs, the best I ever bred. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS For sale: Several heavy-boned fall and spring boars. Also choice spring and fall yearling gilts, bred for March and April litters. Bargains. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Large Type Polands Spring boars, by the great boar, Logan Price, and others of note. Over 50 prizes won this year at leading fairs. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. OLIVIER & SONS, DANVILLE, KANSAS

Big Type Poland China Boars I am offering big, stretchy spring boar pigs at reasonable prices. Some of the best blood in Mo. Come and see them or write R. F. HOCKADAY, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS Some extra fine stretchy boars and gilts, just right for early breeding. Some bred sows and gilts. The best of big type breeding, cholera proof and at farmers prices. We guarantee in every way. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

Original Big Spotted Polands 20 March boars—20 March gilts. Tops of 100 head. 15 fall gilts bred or open. The big litter kind. Address R. H. McCUNE, Longford, (Clay Co.) Kan.

Private Sale Spring Gilts—Bred or Open, at Farmer's Prices. September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell. John Coleman, Denison, Kas. (Jackson County.)

Big Type Polands Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915, was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

HEREFORDS. Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale. Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANSAS.

Registered Herefords Five head of purebred yearling bulls at \$85.00 per head; five head of registered bulls from six to nine months old, from \$85.00 to \$100.00, and five registered heifers from six to eight months old at \$75.00 per head. Poland China boars, \$15 to \$25. Will deliver at these prices, if sold soon. FRED R. COTRELL, IRVING, KANSAS

champion mare at Sedalia last year. The older animals in this sale are imported while the younger animals are sired by and out of imported animals. Don't forget the date and if you are in the market for strictly high class Percherons don't miss this sale.—Advertisement.

Breeder's Sale at Bloomington, Ill.

In this issue C. W. Hurt of Arrowsmith, Ill., is announcing his annual breeder's sale of horses to be held at Bloomington, Ill., on January 25, 26, 27 and 28. Mr. Hurt says he will have one of the best bunches of registered stallions and mares of the draft breeds that will be offered in one bunch in 1916. He has quite a lot of imported stallions and mares. He will not undertake to sell any more horses this year than formerly but the quality will be outstanding as the horses are contributed by the best breeders in the middle states. Mr. Hurt especially invites former buyers and his old friends to be present whether they are in the market for horses this year or not. Write for catalog at once, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

Missouri Auction School.

W. B. Carpenter, owner of Missouri Auction School, located at 818 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., has issued a catalog which will be of interest to every auctioneer and every man contemplating taking up this profession. Col. Carpenter's school is one of the largest of the kind in the world. Each year he holds two terms beginning January 1 and August 1. His instructors include the leading auctioneers in the United States. He has made an effort to get men for instructors who have specialized in every line of the work and who have made phenomenal successes in their lines. A course in such a school is without question a great help to anyone contemplating taking up any kind of auction work, and we especially recommend this school to any of our readers who are interested. You will be interested in the catalog. Write for it and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

M. T. Bernard, dealer in heavy draft stallions and mares, starts advertising in this issue. Mr. Bernard is one of the heaviest dealers in stallions in the whole country. Just now he offers 40 head of very choice stallions and mares, Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Nearly all of this stock is young and very choice. Most of them are twos and threes. Mr. Bernard has been engaged in this business at his present location for 12 years. He buys them of good western breeders at reasonable prices and depends upon a big volume of business for his profit. Mr. Bernard says it is easier to make a small profit from a large number of sales than to make a big profit on a few sales. With this idea in view he buys and sells large numbers and makes small profit on each sale. For descriptions and prices, write him at Grand Island, Neb., and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Scotch Shorthorns—So. Omaha.

Scotch Shorthorns of a high order individually are listed for the combination sale to be held in So. Omaha, March 29, under the management of H. C. McKelvie, 119 North 16th street, Lincoln, Neb. A few head of top pedigree and in condition to put in good fitting for the sale can still be handled. If you have cattle matching up to these requirements, direct your request for entry to the sale to Mr. McKelvie at the above address.

North & Robinson's Sale Date.

North & Robinson, the well known importers and breeders of draft horses, authorize us to claim January 28 as the date of their big annual sale. They say this year's offering will be especially attractive. They will sell about 30 choice mares and about 20 stallions. The offering will consist of Percherons, Belgians and Shires. The sale will be held in the big pavilion at Grand Island. Write now for illustrated catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Turner's Chester White Sale.

Amos Turner of Wilber, Neb., will hold a bred sow sale in Wilber, under cover, Thursday, January 20. The offering of 40 gilts, all of March farrow, is one of the best and most uniform offerings of this breed ever selling in an auction in the state. They were sired by the herd boars Combination's Last and Filley Dick, both boars with size and carry the blood of some of the best hogs of this breed. Filley Dick is an especially long and big boar and his gilts have both size and length and always make good brood sows. The gilts that go in the sale are bred to four different boars—a big per cent to a son of International Boy, grand champion boar at Kansas and Missouri State Fairs, 1915. The dams of the offering are sows that have been bred and selected with considerable care for several years past. Many of them carry the blood of Combination and White Rock. They are noted for their big litters of big, heavy boned pigs. This sale will afford an excellent opportunity for lovers of this great breed. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. If you can't attend send bids to auctioneer or fieldman.—Advertisement.

A Great Duroc Offering.

On Monday, January 24, George Briggs and the boys will offer to the breeders of Nebraska and adjoining states one of the greatest bunches of immune Duroc-Jersey bred sows that was ever put through a sale ring. Illustration 2d is no longer a guess as to his ability to reproduce both his great size and splendid conformation. The 25 gilts that go in this sale sired by him settle this fact for all time. The two fall boar sales decided the question so far as boars were concerned and when it is remembered that Briggs & Sons have sold 40 boars besides making two fall auctions it certainly settles the question as to the popularity of this great sire. Of the 60 head cataloged for the coming sale 25 head are by Illustration 2d and 35 head will be bred to him. Those sired by him will be bred to perhaps the best son of King The Col. George Briggs, senior member of the firm, made quite a search for a boar that would in his judgment be fit in every way to cross on Illustration 2d gilts and after seeing the get of King The Col. and studying the problem from every angle finally made the purchase. It almost goes

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

AberdeenAngus Cattle Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS BULLS 1 good 3 yr. old bull, 1 two yr. old and 12 extra choice yearling bulls. Quality, with size and bone. H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson County)

ANGUS BULLS Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited. W. G. Denton, Denton, Kans.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls, 2 good French draft stallions and some jacks. C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Ks.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Walter Hill's Galloways! For Sale: 11 choice yearling heifers and six bulls same age. Also a few choice bred cows. Address: WALTER HILL, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

HOLSTEINS.

Holsteins For Sale high bred registered bulls ready for service. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

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

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS for sale. 2 ready for service now. All out of A. R. O. dams. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

FOR QUICK SALE A large number of highly bred, registered Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers; good ages, and good producers. Also several bulls from calves a few weeks old up to yearlings. Ready for service. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

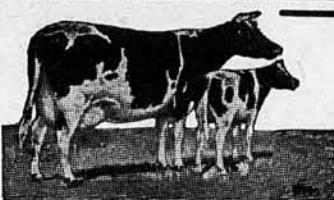
Did you know that the Dam of Iowa De Cola Walker who heads **Tredico Farm Herd** Made 512.25 pounds of butter from 18,047 pounds of milk? Rural Route 3, KINGMAN, KANSAS

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS 20 years breeding, with better sires at every change. Write me for bull calves with this backing. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS Registered Holstein bulls, ready for service from high pedigrees. David Coleman & Sons, Denison, Kansas

Bonnie Brae Holsteins 90 HEAD. I have an especially nice lot of young cattle to offer at this time, consisting of high grade heifers from 1 1/2 to 3 years, to freshen this fall and winter; young cows from 3 to 5 years old; a few registered females from 2 to 5 years of age; also registered bulls from 6 months to a year old. Why not buy the kind that makes good. I sold the three highest record grade cows for both milk and butterfat in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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



HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

CLYDE GIROD, At the Farm. F. W. ROBISON, At Towanda State Bank.

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

M. M. Mercedes, Pietertje Homestead No. 166587 at head of Herd. Pure bred and high grade Holsteins, all ages. Large selection, 225 head to choose from. 150 springing cows and heifers, all the right type, in calf to pure-bred bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains, to freshen soon, as well as fresh cows on hand. Our pure-bred heifers are choice, some with A. R. O. records under three years of age. 15 pure-bred bulls, ages 6 to 24 months all out of A. R. O. dams and from Record Sires. Bring your Dairy expert, the better informed the easier to please. Wire or write your wants. GIROD & ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS



260 Holstein Cows 260 and Heifers 260

If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood. Special prices on carload lots. Want to reduce my herd. Will make bargain prices for thirty days. J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

200—Holstein Cows—200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them. Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325 50 cows in milk and 40 that will freshen before January. Come and see our cattle. Bring your dairy expert along. The quality of the cows and our prices will make it easy for us to trade. Come soon and get choice. Well marked heifers and bulls, \$20 each. Send us an order. LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS



RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

RED POLLED CATTLE Choice young bulls, best of breeding. Prices reasonable. I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm

75 Red Polls, 45 Percherons

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

GUERNSEYS.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE

Choice Guernsey bulls of serviceable age, out of A. R. O. cows, also a limited number of females. C. F. HOLMES, Owner Overland Guernsey Farm, Overland Park, Ks.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Lad of Nightingale by the great Signal's Successor. 3 yr. old. Gentle. Keeping his heifers. Write for price. L. P. CLARK, Russell, Kas.

QUIVERA JERSEY COWS pay at the stall. A few good bred cows for sale. Males for sale at all times. E. G. Munsell, Herington, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

First Register of Merit herd in Kansas. Est. 1878. Oaklands Sultan, 1st. Register of Merit sire in Kansas, is dead. Last chance to get one of his daughters, \$100. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KAN.



The Giant Of The Dairy

Grade up with a Jersey Bull! He is half the herd, and the breed determines half the profits. Breed him to your grade cows and bring the herd average near the Jersey average—489 pounds of butter fat per year. Your calves will be beauties. They'll mature quickly into gentle, hardy, vigorous and persistent milkers, long-lived and adapted to any climate. Let us tell you more about them. Send for our book, "The Story of The Jersey." It's free and it's a dandy. Write for it now.

The American Jersey Cattle Club 355 West 23rd Street - New York City

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

A. H. Cooper, Natoma, Kan.
offers 10 Shorthorn bulls, 2 to 3 mos. old and 12 heifers coming 2 yrs. old, by Goodlight, by Searchlight. Address as above.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale!
Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans.
L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns
Double Marys (Flatrock strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address **R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas**

Shorthorns 20 bulls and heifers sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, a 2500 pound bull, and from cows weighing 1400 to 1600 pounds. Good milkers. Come or write. **A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kansas**


Shorthorn Bulls, Private Sale
10 yearling bulls. Reds and Roans. All registered. Big rugged fellows. Also will spare a few heifers.
W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.

Stephenson's SHORTHORNS

Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight 343761, by Hartman Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe.
H. C. STEPHENSON, CHASE CO., CLEMENTS, KAS.

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED BULLS

from 8 to 18 months old. Sired by **Secret's Sultan**
Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection invited. Farm near Clay Center.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.



SHORTHORN BULLS AT PRIVATE SALE
4 yearlings, 6 that are 8 to 10 mos. old. Solid Reds. All registered.
N. S. Louszler & Son, Almena, Kan.
(Horton County) Main line Rock Island

PEARL HERD Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 331962 in service. 20 choice bulls 10 to 20 months old, reds and roans, for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers
Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallion, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants.
The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky

WILL SELL CHEAP

One 5-year-old Jack, one 4-year-old Jack, one Jack colt and one 9-year-old jennet. All Mammoth stock and good colors. Address **ABNER DUNCAN, WINFIELD, KANSAS**

Jacks and Jennets

14 large, good boned black Jacks coming 3 to 7 years old. If you want a good Jack at the right price or a few good Jennets we can deal. Write or call on
Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

JACKS and PERCHERONS

40 Big Black Mammoth Jacks: Young Black Ton Percheron Stallions and Mares. Extra Quality.
Reference the five banks of Lawrence. Farm, 40 miles west of K. C. on the U. P. and Santa Fe.
Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas

PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Has 40 big, black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Every Jack my own raising; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better Jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.
E. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
36 MILES N. E. of K. C. on C. M. & ST. P.
40 MILES S. W. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

HORSES.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO YRS. OLD, WT 1900, black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write **M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.**

Bernard's Draft Stallions

The largest dealer in draft stallions in the West. Percherons, Belgians and Shires. Same old prices. Percheron mares and fillies to trade for young stallions. Barns in town.
M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

without saying that gifts sired by such a boar as Illustrator 2d and bred to a son of the great King The Col. will make good. Back of this breeding is the great Crimson Wonder family that has done so much to make the Briggs herd famous. Mention this paper when writing for catalog. Either attend the sale or send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.—Advertisement.

Webb's Kind Polands at Auction.

W. J. Crow, the constructive Poland China breeder of Webb, Iowa, announces his annual bred sow sale for Tuesday, January 25. After looking over the offering that will be presented and learning to some extent of the work of Mr. Crow in his 26 years of successful breeding, the writer finds it a real pleasure to direct the attention of Capper Farm Paper readers to this splendid opportunity to buy Poland Chinas that combine the breeding of all big, famous sires of the breed and yet that have been bred so carefully and intelligently that all the quality usually found in smaller hogs has been retained. In this herd are many daughters of the great boars, Big Surprise and Crow's Kind, boars that did much to make the Crow herd headquarters for herd boars. In this connection it is not out of place to mention the fact that Mr. Crow has already sold 83 boars this fall at an average of over \$50 and not one selling above \$100. Lack of space makes it impossible to go into detail about the breeding of these great sires but the catalog gives every bit of information and can be had for the asking. Crow's Kind was perhaps the greatest son of Big Orange and did much to make that boar famous. Mr. Crow's present herd boars, Great Progress, Crow's Extra and Big Favorite, all come from the very biggest strains. The first name has the blood of the Princess family that has meant so much to Mr. Crow in his operations of building size and quality at the same time. The dam of Crow's Extra was a daughter of the 980 pound 2-year-old, Extra Long, winner of second in class at Iowa State Fair in 1914. Big Favorite dam, Timm's Favorite, is the mother of more 1000 pound herd boars than any sow of the breed. She is a sister to Big Timm, the Nebraska champion. Mr. Crow contends that the dam of a herd boar means much and says he would not buy a boar that did not have a good mother. Write at once for this catalog, mentioning Capper farm papers, and if interested and unable to come send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Crow's care, at Webb, Iowa. The offering is immune.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

Light in Dark Africa.

The Bureau of Farm Engineering, Peoria, Ill., recently inserted a very interesting advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze on its electric lighting system for use in farm homes. The advertisement produced inquiries and sale from our readers that were very satisfactory to the Bureau of Farm Engineering. A letter from the advertiser says that one of the inquiries was received from Tunis, North Africa. An examination of the subscription list of the Farmers Mail and Breeze reveals that there is one subscriber only in North Africa. The advertiser hopes to sell a farm lighting plant to the subscriber who lives under French rule in the so-called dark continent.—Advertisement.

The Closed Car.

One of the most interesting and significant recent developments in the automobile business is the great increase in popularity among farmers of closed cars for winter use. Time was, not so very long ago, when the enclosed type of motor car was referred to as a "town car." It was built for a limited number of city dwellers who used their cars more for social prestige than for actual service. Short trips to the theatre at night—or "calls" in the afternoon—comprised the extent of the average "town car's" activity. The old style closed car was built chiefly for "show." Its price was high—its weight was great—and its cost of operation was excessive. Consequently the closed car earned for itself a reputation among sensible people for being extravagant. Farmers didn't take to it because of the unreasonable cost and because the weight made it a bad car on country roads. The big heavy tops encouraged swaying and such a car after a few weeks of roadwrecking would develop many number of squeaks and rattles and groans that spoiled the pleasure of riding. Today, however, this is all being changed. A new kind of closed car has come into existence, a car whose popularity in our leading cities and towns is already being rivaled by the enthusiastic demand in the rural districts. One of the leaders of the new school is the Jeffery Sedan, made by the Thomas B. Jeffery Company of Kenosha, Wis. This car is a regular touring car model, a light weight, highly efficient open car, with a Sedan top built into it. As the top weighs only 200 pounds, it will be seen that the complete enclosed car, taking into consideration the removal of the summer top which weighs nearly 100 pounds, tips the scale at only about 100 pounds more than the open car. The man who drives his own car does not like to drive from the outside—as is the practice in the limousine type—particularly in snow storms or in zero weather. Accordingly the Jeffery Company built an entirely closed car. The front seats were divided, thereby doing away with the necessity of foredooms, as passengers could conveniently pass into the front seats from the back compartment without stepping from the car. This also permitted larger forward windows, giving a broader vision for the driver and longer unbroken body lines. To name the new car the Jeffery Company held a contest and the name which won was "Sedan." This type of car immediately proved so popular that the name soon became common to all cars of similar type. The price of the car has been brought down by quantity production to an extremely moderate figure, with the result that thousands of people who never before thought of owning an enclosed car are buying the new type "convertible" car—gaining a new kind of comfort in winter time at very slight additional cost. So it is that farmers with their wives and daughters are traveling this winter in real warmth and comfort—safely sheltered from bleak winds and driving snow, sleet and rain—warm as toast—with wide panes of crystal glass to protect and give an unobstructed view instead of troublesome and leaky curtains to obstruct their vision. Hence the increasing popularity of the closed car on the farm!—Advertisement.

HORSES.

HOME-BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE
Stallions and mares for sale at \$250 to \$400 each except two. Also imported Stallions. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

For Sale or Trade 3 black Percheron stallions, 1 coming 3-year-old, 2 coming 5-year-olds. **BERT DONLEY, OXFORD, KANS.**

Two Registered Percheron Stallions
coming two years old from imported stock, weight 1750 and 1800 pounds.
J. H. MAPES, R. F. D. 3, SALINA, KAN.

HORSES.

REGISTERED Percheron Stallions
and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. **L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.**

Percherons at Private Sale

10 Percheron stallions from two to four years old. Two tried ton stallions. 20 mares from fillies to mares six years old. Brilliant breeding. Fully guaranteed. **W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.**

Registered Percheron Stallions

19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Charlton, Ia.**

Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions

Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and QUALITY. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town.
Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas

Harris Bros. Percherons 30 Stallions 60 Mares

If you want Percherons come and visit our barns and pastures where you can see a splendid assortment from which to select. They are all registered in the Percheron Society of America, are strong in the best imported blood and have size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell you when you come because we have the right kind and at right prices. Write today stating when you will come.
HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Breeders' Sale of 300 Registered Horses

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Ill., January 25, 26, 27, 28, 1916

200 imported and native-bred registered Percheron, Belgian, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale stallions and mares.
100 HEAD of imported and registered stallions and mares of the very choicest breeding.
50 HEAD of the best registered mares that ever went into an auction ring.
50 REGISTERED STALLIONS of the very choicest breeding and individuality.
60 REGISTERED TROTTERS, Grade draft stallions and mares.
60 HEAD OF PONIES—imported and native-bred registered Shetland and Welsh.

D. AUGUSTIN, President, CATALOG READY JAN. 10, 1916. C. W. HURT Manager, Arrowsmith, Illinois

Marshall Co. Pure Bred Stock Breeders

Nothing but first class animals offered for sale for breeding purposes. It is economy to visit herds located in one locality. For the best in purebred livestock write these breeders or visit their herds.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORDS—POLANDS Herds established 30 years. 125 Herefords, 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. **S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS**

Choice Young Bulls For Sale Maple Lad 34th 39767 and Real Majestic 373628. Write your wants. **J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS**

Pleasant Valley Herefords. Two splendid July bull calves and some good heifer calves coming 1 yr. old. **GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas**

Hereford Cattle All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for spring shipment. **B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

Wallace Herefords Inspection invited. Write for prices and descriptions. **THOS. WALLACE, BARNES, KAN.**

Wm. Acker's Herefords! About 25 spring bulls for this fall and winter trade. Address **WM. ACKER, Vermillion, Ks.**

Clear Creek Herefords—Choice last March bulls for fall and winter trade. 30 breeding cows in herd. **J. A. SHAUGHNESSY, Axtell, Kansas**

HEREFORDS Big and rugged. Farm 2 miles out. **W. B. Hunt & Son, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

DAIRY CATTLE.

Mills' Jerseys One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Aquinas's Lost Time 124813. R. C. R. I. Red cockerels, 75c each. **C. H. MILLS, WATERVILLE, KANSAS**

WILLOW SPRINGS JERSEY FARM Golden Fern's Lad's Lost Time 25562 at head of herd. Offers a few young bull calves. **Joseph Krasny, Waterville, Ks.**

JERSEY BULL By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. **B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kans.**

HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address **LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEERS.

S. B. CLARK, SUMMERFIELD, KANS.
AUCTIONEER. Write or phone for dates, address as above.

Jesse Howell, Herkimer, Kan. of Howell Bros., breeders of Durocs and Herefords can make you money on your next sale. Write for dates

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

For Sale: Two Pure Scotch bulls and a Scotch topped heifer. Farm near Irving, Kansas. On Union Pacific and Central Branch of Missouri Pacific. **DR. F. C. McCALL, Irving, Kan.**

Eight Bulls reds and roans. 6 to 18 months old. Scotch and Scotch topped. Write for prices. **G. F. HART, Summerfield, Kansas**

Shorthorns, Poland 1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried herd boar for sale. March and April boars. **A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas**

10 Shorthorn Bulls 5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. **H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS**

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Poland For Sale, Jan. 13 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. **A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.**

10 Fall Yearlings bred to Kansas Sunflower. Tops of my spring gilts bred to order. Spring boars extra good. Write **N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.**

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polts, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C. hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. **J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KANS.**

ILLUSTRATOR We offer choice gilts bred to a splendid son of Illustrator. Also spring boars. Address **A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kansas**

W. J. HARRISON AXTELL, KAN. Red Polled cattle, Duroc-Jerseys and white Leghorns. Breeding stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

Spring Boars by five different sires. A royal lot of big stretchy fellows and only the tops offered. **HOWELL BROS., HERKIMER, KANS.**

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address **JOHN BYRNE, Axtell, Kansas**

SILVER WYANDOTTES Fine lot of cockerels and pullets for sale. **B. M. Winter, Irving, Ks.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires Top boars and gilts priced to sell. Pairs not related. **F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas**

Duroc-Jersey Dispersion

Nine tried sows, 16 spring gilts, two herd boars and 40 July and August pigs. Everything registered or eligible to registry.

**At the J. O. Hunt farm Marysville, Kan.,
Wednesday, January 19, 1916**

The two-year-old herd boar offered in this sale is considered by Mr. Hunt the best breeding boar he ever owned. The yearling boar is also a very fine young individual. This dispersion is made because Mr. Hunt is leaving the farm.

Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of Mr. Hunt. Catalogs ready to mail. In making this sale Mr. Hunt has culled closely and there will not be a poor individual in the sale.

The breeding is fashionable and the J. O. Hunt herd has long been considered one of the really strong herds in the West. Come or send bids to this sale. For a catalog address

J. O. HUNT, MARYSVILLE, KANSAS

Auctioneer—Jas. T. McCulloch. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Guernsey Cattle Sale!

Hutchinson, Kansas

Tuesday, January 11, 1916

At the Newlin Dairy Farm

Our young Guernsey herd, number about sixty young animals. These are heifer calves, heifer yearlings and heifer two-year-olds, together with a few high grade bull calves. In this offering will be one eight-months-old pure bred Guernsey bull. This entire offering has been raised here on the farm near Hutchinson from cows brought from Iowa and Wisconsin at a cost of more than \$150 each—one car load of them costing us \$200 each. They are from our two pure bred sires—one purchased from the Agricultural College at Manhattan and the other from the herd of Wm. M. Jones of Waukesha, Wis.

We do not hesitate to say that this offering is the choicest offering of young things ever offered in the Guernsey line in Kansas or west of the Missouri river for that matter. Those wishing a pair or trio of richly bred young Guernseys want to pay attention now. Ask the department of Dairy Husbandry at Manhattan or Secretary of Agriculture of this state about our herd of Guernsey cows. We are keeping the herd of cows, fifty in number, that have produced us in 1914 more than \$10,000 in milk and have finished the year of 1915 with almost as much money to their credit. Come and we will show you the mothers and the sires of what you buy. Parties coming from a distance will call phone 339 and arrangements will be made for their transportation from the city to the farm, a distance of only 1 1/4 miles from the end of the Monroe St. car line.

At the same time we will also offer 10 pure bred Duroc gilts and four boars of our own raising. They are Tatarax and G. M.'s Tat Colonel breeding.

THE NEWLIN DAIRY, Hutchinson, Kansas

Turner's Chester White Bred Sow Sale

Wilber, Neb.

Thursday, Jan. 20

**40 Gilts of March Farrow
Tops from Eighty Head**



Bred to four different boars, mostly to son of International Boy, grand champion at Kansas and Missouri State Fairs past season. Ask for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Free entertainment at Hotel Wilber. This will be our best offering so far. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care.

AMOS TURNER, Wilber, Neb.

Auctioneer—J. C. Price.

PUBLIC SALE 50—JACKS AND JENNETS—50 Columbia, Mo., Thurs., Feb. 3, '16

30 head of jacks; ages 1 to 5 years; 25 large enough for service. 20 jennets, most of them safe in foal; some extra good ones. Some of the best jacks sold this year will be in this sale. Several herd headers including our two great herd jacks. Some of our two-year-old jacks will weigh 1,000 or more. If you want something good at your own price—attend this sale. Sale under cover. Write for catalogue, address

A. E. LIMERICK, OR W. E. BRADFORD, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

Illustrator 2nd Duroc-Jersey Offering of Bred Sows

Clay Center, Neb., Monday, Jan. 24



**60 Head Everyone Either Sired by or
Bred to the Great Illustrator 2nd 60**

We are breeding 200 head and have topped the bunch to make this sale. The fifty spring gilts are outstanding for such a large number and if it wasn't so commonplace we would say and say truthfully that they are the best we ever offered at auction. In order to go forward and not back we made quite a search for a boar suitable in every way to use on the Illustrator 2nd gilts, finally selecting the tried sire A King The Col., one of the best sons of the noted big boar, King The Col. The Illustrator 2nd and King The Col. breeding backed up by the Crimson Wonder and other good blood in the herd will, we think, continue to make good. They are all immune. Everybody who likes Durocs is invited to visit us sale day. Don't care whether you buy or not, come and see them. Write at once for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you like them and can't come let Jesse Johnson make your selections. Mail addressed to him should be sent in our care. Stop at any hotel in Clay Center or Fairfield.

GEO. BRIGGS & SONS, Clay Center, Neb.

Auctioneer—N. G. Kraschel.

Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Immune Poland China Bred Sow Sale

Webb, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 25



**50 Head—COMBINING THE BLOOD OF EVERY
BIG BOAR OF THE BREED—50**

I have held twenty-six public sales and this is the best offering in every way I have ever had. The gilts topped from about one hundred head are especially choice. They are for the most part out of sows sired by BIG SURPRISE and CROW'S KIND, the boar that made his sire Big Orange famous. They were sired mostly by my big herd boar, Great Progress, one of the smoothest big boars living and at the same time carrying the blood of Big Orphan, Long Wonder and Chief Price. The offering will be bred to the boar mentioned and the young boars Crow's Extra and Big Favorite. Catalog gives all information and if offering is not as represented I will pay railroad fare both ways. Write for it and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send sealed bids in my care to Jesse Johnson or D. C. Lonergan and I will guarantee satisfaction. See catalog for time table.

W. J. Crow, Webb, Iowa

Auctioneer, W. R. Ritchie. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares at Auction

at the Pyle Barns

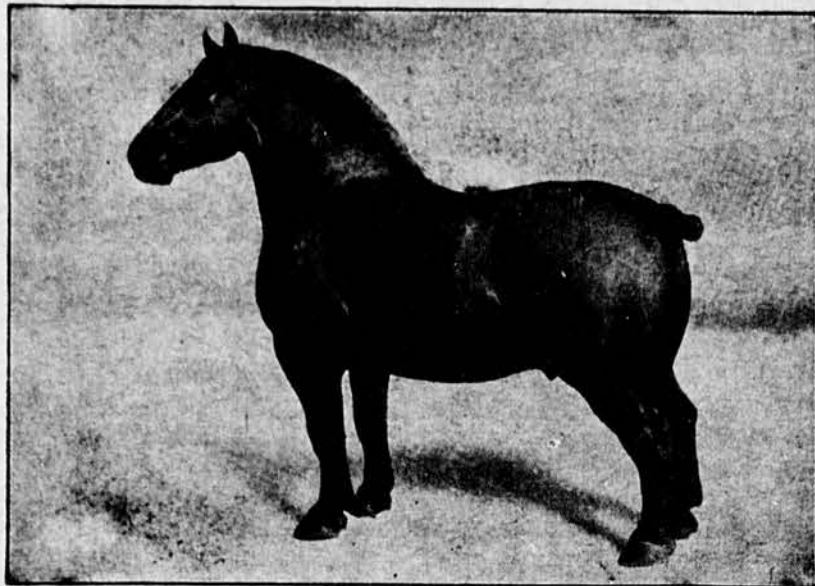
Emporia, Kan., Friday, Jan. 21

50 Head 38 Percherons and 12 Belgians 50 Head
15 Stallions and 35 Mares and Fillies

Seven Percheron Stallions 2 to 4 years old, and a number of yearling and weanling stallions and fillies. 20 Percheron Mares 3 to 6 years old, all showing heavy in foal to the 2,200 pound Imported Loke (99063) who also sells. Five Mature Belgian Mares, including two imported ton mares, all showing in foal to the imported Belgian stallion, Packard, who also sells; three yearling and three weanling stallions and fillies will be sold.

There will be a variety to suit all buyers from herd breeder and show prospect to the good draft type that any farmer can afford. An outstanding feature of this sale is the 25 good boned heavy draft type mares, every one showing plainly in foal. The 20 Percheron mares, all bred to the imported prize-winning Loke (99063) a wonderful breedy, heavy boned Percheron that weighs over 2,200 pounds and who also sells in the sale.

Our foundation stock were purchased for their unusual conformation and breeding qualities and their produce have been kept and raised on our ranch near Elmdale, Kan., and while we are not expecting high prices, we are confident your price will not only make us a profit but money for the buyer.



Loke (99063) 1st Prize Winner in both Yearling and 2-year-old Class in France. Weight 2,200 lbs.

Forty Large Type Poland China Sows and Gilts Sell Saturday, January 22

consisting of 10 tried sows and 30 fall yearling gilts. The sows and gilts are sired by Mo. Governor, by King Ex. 3rd, by Big Blaine and by Geo. Garnett, by Big Hadley, and they are all bred to Big Superba, by Superba, the Pan-American Grand Champion this year.

Write today for catalog, stating whether horse or hog catalog. Address

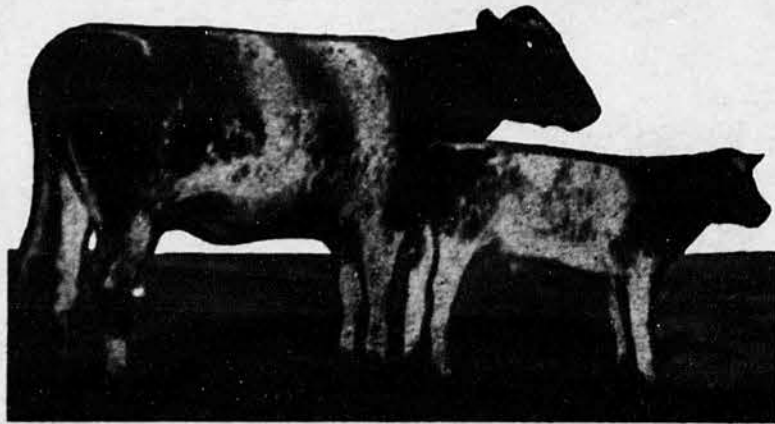
L. R. WILEY, SR., ELMDALE, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Cary M. Jones, Lafe Burger, John D. Snyder, P. M. Gross, John McClinden, J. N. Sanders. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale!

52 head in the sale. 13 bulls, six that are coming one year old. Six that are from 15 to 24 months old. 25 cows and heifers that will calve before May first. 15 coming one year old heifers.

At the J. W. Smith Farm Two Miles From
Beloit, Kansas, Wednesday, Jan. 12



The cows and heifers are bred to Gallant Knight Star 381396, by Gallant Knight 124468. This bull is a splendid breeder and a magnificent individual. He is included in the sale and all of the young stuff in the sale is by him.

This herd was founded four years ago. Mr. Smith secured practically all of the foundation in the Wm. Wales, C. E. McKinney and A. J. Shillinger dispersion sales where he bought close to the top in all three sales.

This sale will likely contain many bargains as Mr. Smith is not widely known as a Shorthorn breeder. In establishing the herd he was willing to pay the price that landed good ones. He has been in the cattle business from a boy up. His catalog is ready to mail to you as soon as you send him your address. Write

J. W. SMITH, Beloit, Kansas

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, Will Myers, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.
(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write for catalog.)

Richard Roenigk's Shorthorn Dispersion

Dr. Monney's Barn, Clay Center, Kan.,
Thursday, January 20, 1916

25 Head 19 females, yearlings, 2 yr. olds, a few 3 yrs. old.

Cows weighing 1300 and some of them 1400 and 1500 pounds. Some of them splendid milkers. 2 bull calves, 3 bulls 12 months old and the herd bull, Kirklevington Lad 373446, four year old, very gentle and a splendid breeder. Weight about 1900 pounds.



The above cattle are all red in color. The breeding will be found up to date when you consult the catalog. Nothing will be highly conditioned but everything sold in its everyday clothes. I am dispersing my Shorthorns but not leaving my farm or Clay County. The entire offering is an honest, useful lot and sold on its merits. Write for my catalog which is ready to mail.

Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Ks.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, C. C. Hagenbach.
Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

Great Blue Ribbon Percheron Sale

Sale Pavilion; Kansas State Agricultural College

Manhattan, Kan.

January 17, '16

40 Head

of Imported and American bred Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

Our Show Herd. We will sell in this sale our entire show herd with the exception of our herd stallion, **Scipion**, including grand champion mare at Kansas and Okla. State fairs; first prize and reserve champion two-year-old stallion, by Scipion; first prize yearling filley, by Scipion, and first prize junior yearling stallion, by Scipion.

20 mares bred to Scipion. We will sell 20 splendid mares bred to the great Scipion, also several



Imported Grand Champion Scipion 27122 (42677)

40 Head

of Imported and American bred Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

colts, both stallions and mares sired by him.

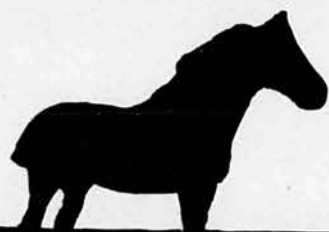
Fourth Annual Sale at Manhattan. This is our fourth annual sale at Manhattan from our Blue Ribbon Stock Farm and is the best offering we ever made.

Our catalog is illustrated with about 30 pictures. Write for one today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

200 Holsteins for Sale at Private Sale

Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan.

Auctioneers—Cary M. Jones, Chicago; John B. Snyder, Hutchinson; C. M. Crowe, Topeka; L. R. Brady, Manhattan; Floyd Condroy. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.



DUKE, NO. 5672.
Age 4 years. Weight 1400.



MAGNAT, NO. 5765.
Age 3 years. Weight 1370.



ALPHA, NO. 4787.
Age 7 years. Weight 1500.



MENELAUS, NO. 4087.
Age 11 years. Weight 1525.

Oldenburg German Coach Horse Sale!

Nine stallions, registered and of serviceable ages. A choice lot of young individuals with beauty, bone, style, action and size. All bred and raised by us except the imported stallion, Menelaus, the sire of six of the stallions in the sale and included in the offering. Also a pair of registered mares in foal to Menelaus 4087. We are reserving a number of his fillies.

Sale at Fair Grounds, Beloit, Ks., Tuesday, Jan. 18

ABOVE ARE SNAP SHOT PICTURES OF FOUR OF THE STALLIONS IN THIS SALE.

The entire offering numbers 36 head, 25 of that number being high grade mares and geldings. These horses are seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths German Coach. They are a strictly high class lot of horses.

Write for illustrated catalog. Beloit is easily reached. Ask your agent to route you. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write for a catalog. Address

JOSEPH WEAR & SON, Barnard, Kansas

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, Will Myers, H. H. Vanamburg. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Double Your Dollars Now!

Greatest Values In Our Eventful Career

Wire and Fencing Priced Low!

Barbed Wire Less Than 3c

New Galvanized heavy weight barbed wire put up on reels of about 100 lbs. 2 point barbs. Strong and well made for long service. Price per 100 lbs., \$2.95. Order by lot No. A J-35.

Galvanized Barbed Wire, light weight, first grade and best made put up in exactly 80 rods to the reel. 2 point barbs. Price per reel, \$1.75. Order by lot No. A J-36. Best quality, painted barbed wire, per 100 lbs., \$2.35. Order by lot No. A J-12.

Galvanized Fence Wire \$1.65

Smooth galvanized wire. Suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines and all purposes for which wire is generally used. Put up in rolls of irregular lengths ranging from 50 to 250 feet. This low price is for 100 pounds of wire. Order by lot No. A J-37. Galvanized Staples, 24c per lb.

Strong Fencing 15c

Here again our extensive operations and big deals enable us to quote heretofore unheard of low prices. Strong, heavy Fencing fortunately secured recently at our own price.

A splendid fencing for hogs and all general farm purposes. 26-inch, 7 line wires high. Square mesh, stays 12 inches apart. Put up in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods. Order by lot No. A J-38. Same as above, except stay spaced 6 inches, per rod, 21c. Order by lot No. A J-32. Staples for erection, 100 lbs., \$2.50. Order by lot No. A J-34. Our wire catalog tells more.

43 Buys Harris Lawn Fence

Snap up this unusual bargain while the supply lasts. Beautify your home now at a big saving. Made of best galvanized wire, coated with metallic paint. Uprights No. 9. Cables No. 13-15. Cables spaced 6 inches apart. Order by lot No. A J-42; 24 inches high, per lineal foot, 4-44. Other heights proportionately low.

Down Go All Roofing Prices!

97c Buys Metal Roofing

Per Square Never before have been so splendidly equipped to supply best metal roofing, siding and ceilings at lowest prices. We have made better arrangements for this season than ever before to supply positively the best roofing bargains.

\$2.25 Buys Galvanized Roofing

Splendid Galvanized Roofing from \$2.25 per square up. Tell us your roofing needs. Get our advice. It is free, but invaluable to you! Write us the kind of building, exact dimensions of roof, when you expect to buy, etc., and we will give you the best of our 25 years' experience. Our Roofing Experts will tell you exactly how much to buy, best selection, exact cost, full directions for laying, etc.

40c Buys Ready Roofing

We recognize no competition on roofing! Our 40-acre plant contains gigantic stocks of dependable roofing of every kind at prices absolutely slaughtered. Our famous A J A Brand Rubber Surface New Ready Roofing, put up two and three pieces to the roll complete with nails and cement; 1/2 ply 40c; 1 ply 75c; 2 ply 85c; 3 ply 95c.

96c Buys Red or Gray Slate Roofing

Per Square Red or Gray Slate Slates—2 and 3 pieces to roll, 96c; better quality, \$2.15. Red or Gray Slate Coated Shingles, \$2.50 per square. We have other grades at proportionately low prices. Samples of every kind of roofing—free! Send for our Big Roofing Catalog showing everything in Roofing and accessories at prices lowest ever made by anyone! All prices are F. O. B. Chicago; not freight prepaid. Write for

The Books Below Tell More

\$229 Buys a Car of New Lumber!



4 Big Shipping Points Centrally Located

To reduce freight expense we will ship from Chicago, St. Louis, Mississippi or Washington. Select the point nearest to you.

We are the undisputed Leaders in Lumber. In quality, quantity and low, "direct-to-you" prices, no one compares with us.

A whole car brand new lumber for only \$229.00! Every stick guaranteed up to grade. Immediate shipments. If you can't use a whole car, have your friends join you and save on freight. Send right now for our Lowest Wholesale DIRECT-TO-YOU Lumber Bargain Price List and get our freight prepaid price on every item of Lumber and Building Material before you buy!

To quickly introduce our mammoth new "DIRECT-TO-YOU" Lumber Manufacturing Plant at Jackson, Mississippi, we make this exceptional offer.

We do not require "cash with order," but give you privilege of inspection before you pay. Who

else will do this? We are not afraid of our material. So if you expect to build a house, barn or any structure, send at once for our DIRECT-TO-YOU Lumber Price List, containing advantage of these wonderfully low bargain prices. We have good lumber as low as 12.00 per thousand feet. Clear Yellow Pine Inside Mouldings, Casing, base Quarter Round, etc., can be shipped with above.

Send Us Your Lumber Bills For Our Low Freight Prepaid Prices

Money Savings Multiplied By Our "Different Methods"

Never before, in our eventful career, have we been able to offer you such tremendous money saving opportunities. The countless thousands, of shrewd posted buyers, who are familiar with our original and different methods of purchasing, know the reason for this—but do YOU know why?

The reports of the Mercantile Agencies tell a story of business disasters, for 1915—a story repeated year after year—and here's where we come in. We profit by the business disasters of others. Manufacturers of good goods all know where they can quickly dispose of their stocks, no matter how large, for ready cash. No auction or forced sale of any importance takes place without our knowledge and the presence of our buyers. During the closing months of 1915 our \$10,000,000.00 buying power gave us an overwhelming advantage in effecting many of the greatest purchases we have had the good fortune to make since we launched this business 23 years ago.

Buy like we do—nothing but bargains. Share the benefits of our great Price Wrecking system. You can safely select anything from this page or the free bargain books below, because everything we sell is backed by our \$10,000,000.00 satisfaction or money back guarantee. Mail the coupon and start saving now—today.

HARRIS BROTHERS CO. OWNERS
Chicago House Wrecking Co.

\$799 Buys the Material Now!

No matter where you are, or what you are going to build, we guarantee a tremendous saving on material.

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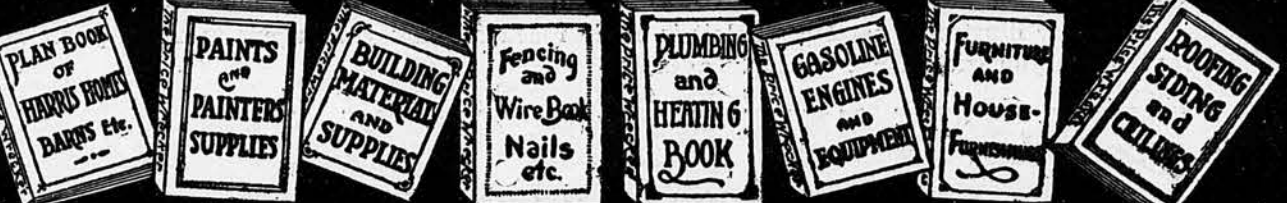
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