

Forty Pages

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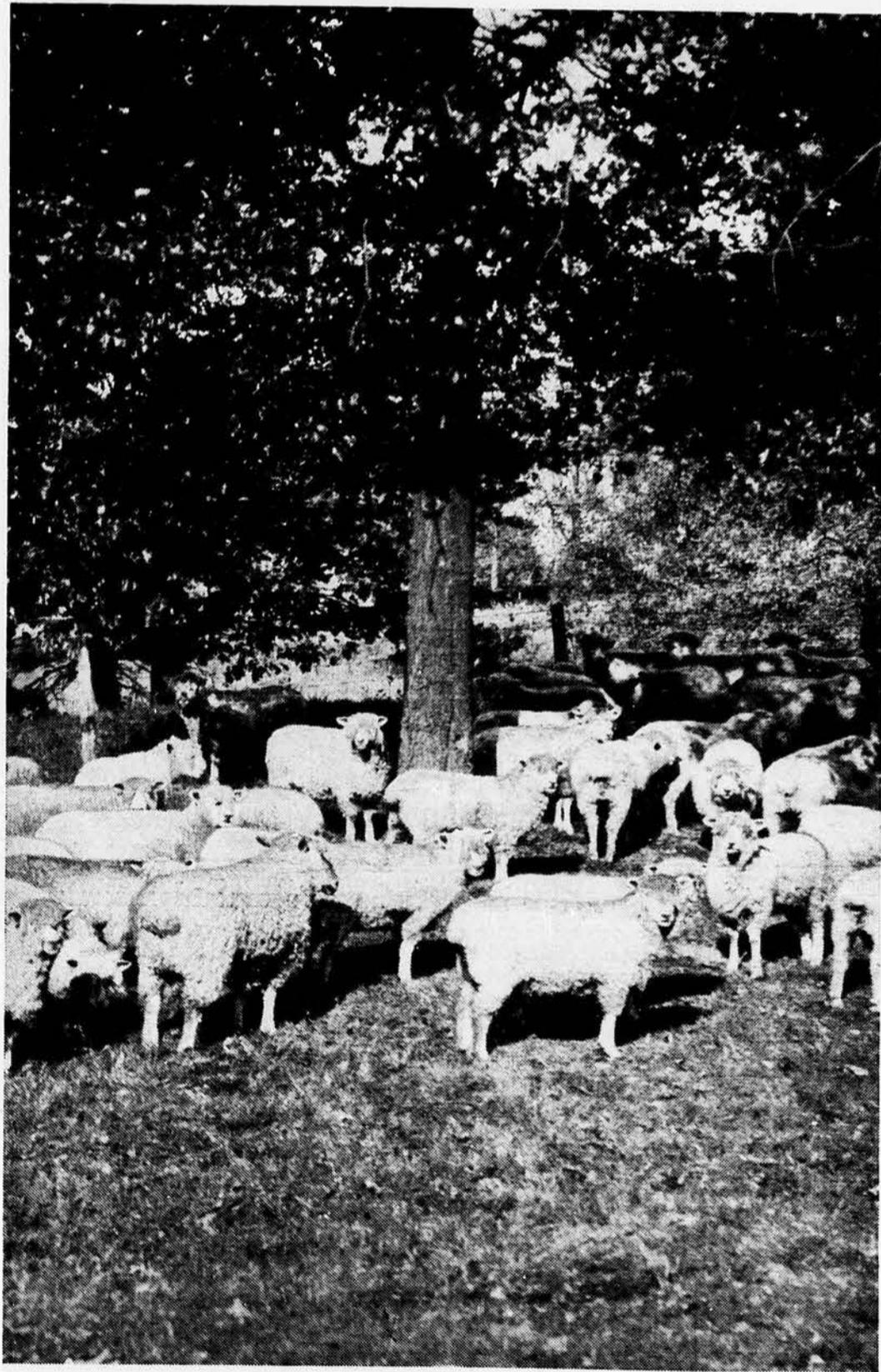
Price Five Cents

# FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 45.

December 4, 1915

No. 49.



Sheep Produce Profit From Waste Feeds



NOTE: Even after its experience of nearly a century, Case is not content to publish advertisements unless based on the very latest authoritative information. This is one of a series of messages to farmers prepared after visiting tractor demonstrations, talking to hundreds of farmers and carrying on a national investigation through our sales organization and by mail to find the gas tractor needs of the farmers.



## "The Good Tractors Can be Counted on One Hand"

So says a well-known agricultural authority in *The Country Gentleman*. (There are 152 tractors on the market.) Then he goes on to say: "Emphatically, the light tractor has been made practical, but not all the light tractors on the market are practical. There is special danger in the tractor made by a concern that lacks experience in either this or the farm implement field."

The makers of Case tractors believe in spreading such sound advice as this. We think it is the kind of information being sought by knowing farmers. It is keeping our faith with thousands of customers.

Farmers want to know who leads in the tractor world. Many make comparison with automobile history. Many realize the large number of automobile companies who have fallen by the wayside. Most farmers do not want to be caught with an orphan tractor on their hands. This is why so many lean towards Case.

### Quality Comes First with Most Farmers

Over 9,000 dealers tell us farmers are commencing to rebel at mere cheapness. "Quality is the most important thing for the farmer to consider," says *The Farmers' Mail and Breeze*. "This is especially true with the smaller tractors, for the greatly increasing interest in the smaller engines has encouraged many companies to produce engines that are not up to the quality of the big machines. It is extremely important to consider the reputation behind the tractor. Is the company of which you are buying the machine well established? Has it been successful in making tractors?"

"In other words, care should be taken to guard against tractors built on half-baked ideas. When you buy a tractor from the standard companies you are certain of getting an engine that has received thought and study by specialists who know the problem of farm engineers."

### Your Grandfather Knew Case

When you come to reason it out, it is natural that a concern like the Case Company, founded in 1842, should take first rank. For back of each Case tractor lies tradition, history and valued reputation—worth millions. Each tractor is made to add to this world-wide reputation. We built our first tractor 24 years ago and have since spent hundreds of thousands in perfecting it. We do all the experimenting before placing our tractors on the market. We could not afford to put forth an experimental machine.



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

### How You Benefit

The very foundation of our continued success depends on good tractors. The honor of the Case name has been built on the reliability of Case products—and accepted the world over as the standard by which others are judged. We are determined to stand by the faith that has given us this name. We may appear selfish in doing so. But if making wholly-worth products is essential to our preservation, if it is necessary to thus jealously guard our reputation—you benefit, too. You profit in our selfishness.

### Ten Construction Details in the Case 10-20

1. Larger shafts—all high carbon steel, heat treated. Also larger bearings.
2. Steel channel frame specially braced and stayed to prevent deflection.
3. Ample cooling for motor by same type radiator as used on heavy-duty trucks.
4. Transmission gearing completely housed; runs in an oil bath.
5. Bull pinion of steel, case hardened.
6. Next to bull pinion is a high-duty Hyatt Roller Bearing.
7. Rear axle carried in cannon bearing provided with 3 Hyatt Roller Bearings, 1 of them being on each side of drive wheel.
8. Extra bearings provided and located next to the belt pulley and clutch, which takes the strain due to pull of belt away from engine bearing.
9. Only one clutch is used for both operating in the belt or for traction.
10. Hitch is so arranged as to do away with all side draft.

Each Case tractor in its class has its own special features.



The Sign of Mechanical Excellence the World Over



From an actual photograph of a Case 10-20

### Case Commands International Admiration

Case has always stood for quality. For 74 years men and their children and their children's children have placed their confidence in Case—an unviolated trust. Its reputation for honesty is indeed enviable. It is a standard company, making standard products, nothing freaky or experimental. It has an unmatched corps of tractor engineers and experts, backed by unlimited resources in factory and field laboratories. So evidently it is the one concern which is destined to lead the tractor world. Case gas tractors come in four sizes: 10-20, 12-25, 20-40 and 30-60.

### Leaders in Other Lines of Agricultural Machinery

Case steam engines, Case threshing machines, Case road machinery, Case automobiles, and each Case product is a dominant factor in its own field. Write today for our complete Case Catalog. It is an album of information that should be under the reading lamp in every farm sitting room. It is beautifully printed, with many interesting scenes and reproductions in color. No farmer should miss having it. Especially when it costs you only one penny for a postal card to get it. Merely write, "Send me your general machinery catalog."

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For the  
**CASE Catalog**  
Your Name on a  
Postal Will Do

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE COMPANY, Inc. 710 Erie St. RACINE, WIS.

Founded 1842



# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 45  
Number 49

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 4, 1915

Subscription  
\$1.00 a Year

## Lambs Pay at Larned

### A. L. Stockwell Fed a Flock of 5,000 Head Last Winter

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor



**F**IVE THOUSAND lambs were fed by A. L. Stockwell on his farm near Larned last year, and there is enough silage and alfalfa for twice that many this winter. Mr. Stockwell has been feeding western lambs for more than 10 years, and it has been very profitable. He buys these lambs on the ranges, in Texas as a rule, in the fall, and they usually are unloaded at Larned in October. They are shipped under a feeding in transit rate, which is but little higher than the through rate from the ranges to the market where they are finally shipped. At this time the lambs usually weigh from 40 to 50 pounds; they were born on the ranges in April and May. They are sold at a weight of from 70 to 90 pounds, from the latter part of January until March. The aim is to get all of the lambs away from the farm and the manure hauled to the fields before the spring work opens up. The selling is mostly a process of topping the flock to get uniform carloads.

#### A Good Ration.

The average ration at the first of the feeding period consists of 2 pounds of silage, 1 pound of alfalfa hay and 1-6 of a pound of cottonseed meal a day. The greatest care is taken in starting the lambs on this ration, to make sure that they are not forced too fast. Especially is care used at the first of the feeding period to make the feed consist mostly of bulky material. There is little chance in ordinary feeding operations that a lamb will eat enough silage to hurt him, but this easily can occur with concentrated feeds, especially at the beginning of the feeding period. After the lambs have been on the ration of silage, alfalfa and cottonseed for about 80 or 90 days grain is introduced gradually, so the lambs are getting about a pound a day when they are sold. This gives the additional feed that is necessary at the close of the feeding period, and there usually is little increase with the other materials.

The ration used by Mr. Stockwell was designed with the idea of making the maximum use of home grown feeds. About 160 of the 400 acres in this farm is in alfalfa, from which four crops a year are obtained. Much of this alfalfa has the water level near enough to the surface so it gets considerable sub-irrigation, and excellent yields are the rule. Every effort is made to cure this hay so it retains the leaves and is not bleached, and when the lambs get it along in the winter it usually is in excellent condition. This is very import-

ant, for it has been shown that good hay is needed for the best gains.

While alfalfa does very well in the bottoms on this farm, and there are fields in that section 29 years old which are producing good yields, the aim is to plow them up when they are about 6 or 7 years old, and plant them to other crops. This allows the use of alfalfa as a rotation crop, which unfortunately is not such a common practice in Kansas as it should be, and aids greatly in conserving the soil fertility.

"Our main aim with the cropping system on this farm is to conserve the soil fertility," said Mr. Stockwell. "When I am done with these fields I want to leave them capable of producing larger crops than when I began. This is possible with the livestock system of farming which we have. In addition to the rotation for conserving the soil, we make every effort to save the manure; last spring we hauled 600 loads."

#### Excellent Silage Yields.

The care which has been given this land has placed it in very good condition, and this in connection with the water which can be applied if necessary from a pumping plant has made it possible to produce some remarkable silage yields. Yields of 18 tons of silage with Black Hulled White kafir are common, and in several cases they have gone much above this. About 100 acres a year is grown. Mr. Stockwell says that this silage has a feeding value of \$5 a ton. It costs him, with the excellent organization of the work which he has, from 65 to 75 cents a ton to harvest the kafir and place it in the silo. It therefore is quite obvious that the kafir is returning a good profit.

To make these high yields of silage certain a pumping plant was installed in 1913, which will irrigate almost all of this land. The aim is to run it when there is a need for more water, and only then. It was not run at all this year, but in the two seasons before this it was run a great deal, and it increased the yields very materially.

Good cultivation is given the kafir, so the soil conditions will be the most favorable. The fields are plowed in either the fall or spring, and the land

is placed in good condition before planting, which is delayed until the soil is reasonably warm. The planter is equipped with furrow openers. The aim is to cultivate the soil after every rain, so this work depends on the rainfall.

The silage is stored in four concrete silos, which have a combined capacity of 1,000 tons. Excellent results have been obtained from concrete, and according to Mr. Stockwell it is the only kind of a silo that should be built in western Kansas. Pit silos would not be practicable under his conditions of course, for the water level is too near the surface. The cost of these silos was about \$2 a ton of silage capacity. In addition to the silos the farm is well equipped with the buildings and lots needed to carry on the sheep feeding.

A remarkable degree of success has been obtained on this farm, which should supply a great deal of inspiration for the movement for more livestock in western Kansas. Mr. Stockwell has demonstrated that his system is much more profitable than grain farming. Although he lives in one of the best wheat counties in the state, and almost all of his farm is especially well adapted to this crop, none is grown, as more profit can be obtained from the silage crops and from alfalfa.

#### Sheep Pay Well.

Mr. Stockwell believes that a great increase in the number of sheep will pay well in Kansas. He thinks, however, that every man should start with a small flock, and expand the flock with his increase in experience. Mr. Stockwell believes especially in the small farm flock, which is kept mostly to eat the feed that otherwise would be wasted. Such a flock is kept on this farm in the summer, in addition to the many carloads of lambs which are purchased in the winter for feeding.

A business such as he has developed takes years of experience and planning of course. One thing which has helped with this is that there is little rainfall at Larned in December, January and February, so that dry lots are the rule. The importance of this is well appreciated by the men farther east who have

tried to put fat on lambs when they are half buried in mud. The outlook for the business this year is not quite up to normal, Mr. Stockwell said, because the price of lambs is too high.

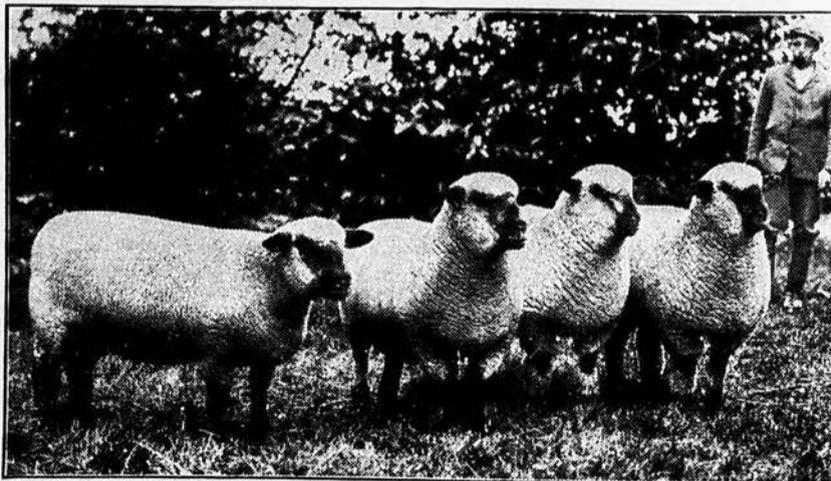
The success which has come to Mr. Stockwell shows how important livestock farming is to western Kansas. It will pay better than any form of grain farming which can be established. Mr. Stockwell has been a pathfinder for the more profitable agriculture which is to come. More than this, his example shows that sheep have a place in Kansas.

#### Lambs and a Real Profit.

A very considerable profit could be made on this place if the silage and alfalfa were sold at ordinary market prices, for the yields are much above the average. By using these feeds for the lambs, however, it is possible to increase the returns greatly. Of course it is true that this is a form of specialized farming which quite naturally has the element of risk which other feeding operations have. A great deal of experience is needed for success, too, which Mr. Stockwell has been obtaining for years, and which has enabled him to produce high profits.

But the average man can get this training by starting with a small flock and increasing its size with the increase in experience. There is an excellent opportunity in producing sheep in Kansas, especially with the small farm flock, for as a rule the animals may be fed on crops and feeds that otherwise would be mostly waste. The small amount of labor and attention they require is the main expense. It is true that most farmers in Kansas have not had experience with sheep, but if they have a small flock the risk is not great while they are getting the needed training.

The high yields which have been obtained from this place are just as interesting as the methods used with the lambs. They show the care with the soil fertility and moisture supply which is used by Mr. Stockwell, which has made the big crops possible. This care with the crops and the methods used with the lambs make up a system of farming which has a great future in western Kansas. It is permanent, for the fields are increasing in fertility, and it is much more profitable than the returns from grain farming. It allows a proper distribution of the work through the year. Maximum yields of feed crops in connection with rapid gains with the lambs form the basis of the farming plan. An excellent return, as might be expected, is the result of this system.



A Special Effort is Made by Mr. Stockwell to Buy Lambs Which Have Good Quality, for They Make the Best Gains.

**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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# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.  
 Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.  
 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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## Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

### The Coming Age

I am getting a good many rather pessimistic letters these days. The outlook does seem pretty rocky, I must admit. When I read the mental output of men who ought to be leaders of public thought, I am almost tempted to believe that the whole world is being afflicted with an epidemic of insanity. One is almost persuaded that morality, honor, human kindness and faith in mankind have been lost entirely and the only thing worth considering is organized physical force.

It seems to be assumed that among those who have the controlling voice in the affairs of nations, agreements count for nothing, honor counts for nothing, human life counts for nothing. The only thing that does count, if we are to judge by many present day utterances is that the leading nations of the world all are waiting for an opportunity to jump onto some weaker nation and rob it and are to be deterred from robbery and pillage only by armed force.

The logic of this position is that the weaker nations have no chance for continued existence. They are likely at any time to be overwhelmed by a stronger nation and of course cannot help themselves.

Now if I believed that doctrine I should have no hope for the future. If it is true that there is no such thing as honor among nations, then I fear that there is very little if any honor among individuals. If the law of might is to rule the world, liberty is dead and human progress is at an end. If that doctrine really is correct then the churches would better close their doors and give up the pretense that there is such a thing as love and brotherhood in the world.

However, I do not believe this doctrine. I believe that within a few years the civilized world will get over this homicidal insanity and begin to reason calmly and that then will really begin the golden age dreamed of by poets and humanitarians.

### A Better World

This world has in it the possibilities of a paradise but the majority of men have been too ignorant and foolish to realize that fact. They have submitted to conditions which are, or ought to be, considered intolerable, partly because they have not realized how much better conditions might be and ought to be and partly because they have not understood how to go about it to remedy the evils. And it must be admitted that it is no easy problem. There are so many diverse interests, there is so much of human selfishness and so much ignorance in the world that it probably is impossible for any plan to be put into operation just now which will bring about the conditions necessary to the golden age which I hope and believe is coming.

### Universal Peace

As a prime essential to this hoped for state, world-wide peace seems to me to be essential. So long as the nations of the earth are wasting a great part of their energies and revenues in either fighting each other or preparing to fight each other, the golden age is an impossibility. War is destructive and preparation for war is only a little less destructive than war itself.

Warships that cost many millions of dollars and which are useless from the time of construction for any other than war purposes, are within a short period, not to exceed 10 years after being built, worthless for even war purposes. In other words, our own United States navy which has cost nearly a billion dollars to build, in 10 years time is little better than junk. Guns which were considered effective 10 years ago are considered obsolete at this time and presumably those made now will likewise be obsolete within another decade.

It is a somewhat startling fact that even before the present war began the leading nations of the world were spending more than half their national incomes on preparation for war and this did not include the interest on their huge war debts. At the end of this war it looks as if every nation in Europe will be financially bankrupt in addition to the enormous industrial loss resulting from the

killing and wounding of the most fit of their young men.

But the question that perplexes the philanthropists and economists is, how can this terrific waste be stopped? How is it possible to bring the rulers of the nations to see the futility of war, the wickedness of war and agree to a sensible and simple plan for a world peace? For the fault lies with the ruling powers. That the people of the various nations would get along peaceably if their rulers so willed is shown by the fact that in this the most cosmopolitan country in the world, they do get along peaceably when given the opportunity.

My hope is that as a result of the exhaustion that finally will end this war the rulers of the various nations may see that a world-wide confederation of peace must be formed and preparations for war must cease or universal ruin and revolution will result.

In the United States we have demonstrated that it is possible for a collection of independent states to form a peaceful union, a confederation with sufficient power and authority to preserve peace in all the states. True, we fought a bloody war before that fact was fully established, but it is no longer questioned. If each of these states had undertaken to carry on independent and entirely separate governments it is certain that the United States would have been afflicted with interminable strife which would have wasted the substance of the people and made general prosperity impossible.

And yet there was a time when the original colonies which made up the Union in the beginning contained a very large element of leading statesmen who did not believe such a federation possible, just as now perhaps a majority of the so-called statesmen of the world do not believe that a world-wide confederation of nations is possible.

My hope is that just as dire necessity compelled the colonies to unite and form a constitutional union, so will the appalling prospect of universal bankruptcy and ruin compel the leaders of the European nations to unite in a confederation of peace with a central court of arbitration to hear and determine questions arising between the nations. With such a confederation there would be no need of or excuse for greater military forces in any of the nations than might be necessary for police protection, and as education and prosperity spread the need of police protection would decrease just as it does in neighborhoods where a high degree of intelligence and general prosperity prevails.

### Poverty Abolished

With the abolishment of war and the enormous expenses incident to military preparedness, the money now wasted in that manner could be devoted to the development of better economic and social conditions.

It is now proposed here in the peaceful United States to spend at least 500 million dollars in military preparation. This should be sufficient to build 42,000 miles of paved roads or to build for the use of laboring people 250,000 municipal modern houses in place of the unsanitary hovels now found in all the cities. It would pay 1,666,666 old age pensions of \$25 a month.

Will the people of the world see the utter folly, the economic waste of war and preparation for war and compel their rulers to recognize that truth? In time, yes. How soon I do not know.

### As to Education

As ignorance and greed are the principal causes of the present deplorable world conditions, it follows that these causes must be to a very considerable extent removed before the golden age of universal peace, justice and prosperity can be attained. There are however, several different kinds of education. False education is productive of tremendous evil. One of the troubles now is that pernicious education has poisoned the fountains of justice and made men believe lies—economic lies, religious lies, governmental lies.

Large numbers of men have been educated to believe that it is their duty to uphold militarism, to uphold tyrannical forms of government, to die for those governments. Large numbers of men have been educated to believe that they should commit

the most cruel murders in order to suppress freedom of religious belief. There is a great deal of loose talk and there are many erroneous ideas concerning education. The only education worth having is that which makes men see and know the truth and the truth shall make men free. We spend large sums of money on education in this country and a good deal of the money spent is money wasted. The education is to a considerable extent superficial.

In the age that will come I think everybody, old and young, will be going to school. The fallacy that after a young man or young woman has spent a certain number of years in school and studied a certain number of text books, most of which they never use afterward, their education is finished, will be looked upon as one of the curious follies of a half barbarous age. I think that consolidated schools will be established all over the country. The school buildings will be models of architectural beauty and utility.

In connection with the school will be a reasonably large tract of land which will be devoted to practical experiments in agriculture, horticulture, floriculture and arboriculture. The schools will be open not nine months in the year but 12. They will not only be educational centers but social centers as well. While there will be regular instructors every man and woman in the range of the consolidated district will be both a student and an instructor. The farmers and their wives will come to the school not only to learn from the experience of the teachers and others, but they will give the others the benefit of their own experience.

Every country home in time will come to be a place of culture and beauty. Instead of being a barren, desolate place with a yard unadorned by a single shrub or flower or tree, as too many country homes are now, the walks will be bordered with flowers, shade trees will dot the well kept lawns, song birds will build their nests in the branches and fill the summer air with the melody of their music.

With the proper education will come co-operation and the waste of competition will be eliminated. Co-operatively owned machines will be used to till the ground and gather the harvest. Robbing the soil by unscientific cultivation will cease and a rejuvenated land will fill the granaries with abundant harvests. With proper education men will learn the folly of the fierce competitive struggle and recognize the truth that to injure your neighbor means finally an injury to yourself. As the principle of true co-operation widens the fallacy of overproduction taught under a mistaken competitive system will become apparent and with a perfected system of distribution there will be no such thing as starvation or want among the multiplied millions of the children of men.

That will be the golden age—a world redeemed; the forces of nature brought under subjection of man; the earth teeming with abundant harvests; poverty abolished; armies and navies abolished; the nations of the world united in a grand confederation of peace; thrones and crowns cast into the limbo of the wicked and ignorant past; organized democracy installed in the place of tyranny.

### The Function of Money

In my comments last week on the letter of J. D. Shepherd I am not certain that I made myself clear as to what I believe to be the functions of money. I have a friend, a well educated man and a student, who seems to have persuaded himself that the only function of money is to pay debts. He argues that the government by the exercise of its sovereign power can compel the citizens of the country to accept in the payment of debts anything that is stamped as money by the government and made a legal tender. He seems to have persuaded himself further that the government by the exercise of this sovereign power could abolish all taxes and simply issue all the money necessary to pay governmental expenses. I cannot agree with this idea. Debt paying is only one of the functions of money.

In my opinion the most important function of money is that of a convenient medium of exchange of what I call real wealth—that is, of those things which men really need and desire. If A owes B for a horse or a cow already purchased the government might compel B to accept legal tender money in satisfaction of that debt, but it could not compel

B to sell the horse or cow to A and take in exchange government legal tender money.

In the history of the world there have been many instances where governments have undertaken to compel their citizens to accept money in exchange for desired commodities. The attempt always has failed and always will fail in my opinion and for this very good reason. Whatever is used as the medium of exchange should have either an intrinsic value equal to the value of the thing for which it is exchanged or it must represent a credit equal in value to the thing exchanged.

I might illustrate what I mean, that the medium of exchange should represent a credit equal in value to the thing for which it is exchanged, in this way: Mr. Shepherd desires to purchase \$500 worth of goods, or livestock or farm implements, let us say. Not having at the time the \$500 in cash, but having good credit, he gives his note due in six months in payment for the things purchased. The person selling him the goods, livestock or farm implements, is entirely willing to do this because he knows that Mr. Shepherd's credit is equal in value to the things sold. The note then becomes a medium of exchange. The person to whom it is given may transfer it to some other person or to a bank and it is taken without question for the same reason that it was accepted in the first place.

Mr. Shepherd however, would not labor under the delusion that because he could issue this note for \$500 and exchange it at its face value for such property as he desired, he could therefore continue to issue notes promiscuously and without limit and exchange them for goods, because in that case he would have exhausted his credit and the notes would be of value only so long as there was credit behind them equal to their face.

After the making of this note by Mr. Shepherd Congress might direct the issuing of 50 billion dollars in legal tender currency and compel Mr. Shepherd's creditor to accept some of this currency in payment of his note, but if such a thing were done the government would be guilty of the same dishonesty a private individual would be guilty of if he undertook to exchange credit which he did not possess for articles of real value which he desired.

Neither wealth nor credit can be created by a printing press either in the hands of a private individual, a corporation or the government. If the government were to issue large amounts of currency without making any provision for its redemption the result would be disastrous, just as it would be disastrous for a corporation or an individual to issue notes which such corporation or individual had not the property or credit to make good.

What the government could do however, would be to lift the burden of interest off the backs of the producers of the country. It could, for example, permit a city like Topeka to utilize the combined credit of its citizens in the form of a non-interest-bearing bond and with that bond as security in the United States treasury there could be issued to the city so much currency as might be required to pay for the material and labor necessary in making municipal improvements. The state of Kansas in the same way should be permitted to deposit its non-interest-bearing bond backed by the combined credit of its 1 3/4 million citizens with their 3 billion dollars worth of property and with this bond as security the state should secure so much currency as might be needed in road building or other public improvements. But the state and city should be required to redeem that currency.

Neither do I think it would be either wise or desirable to have any considerable inflation of the volume of currency. Most of the business of the country is done now by the transference of credits through the banks. It is a convenient system and the good features of it should be preserved. The government postal savings banks should be enlarged in scope so that they would be able to perform the functions now performed by the banks, national, state and private. They should be empowered to issue drafts, carry checking accounts and make loans amply secured. The benefit of the system would be that interest profit would be eliminated.

## A Unique Publication

I have here the Thanksgiving number of the "Bulletin" issued by the San Quentin Agricultural club. The whole number, cover page and eight pages of reading matter, is written with a pen or pencil and mimeographed by the inmates of the California state penitentiary. Whoever did the pen work is an artist. The front page shows a farm house and barn or shed in the background and a huge turkey gobbler in the front.

The first page of reading matter contains the following announcement: "Edited and published monthly by the members of the San Quentin Agricultural club with the sanction and approval of Warden James A. Johnson and under the supervision of Rev. A. C. Shepherd, educational director." Among the editorial club notes is an account of the lecture by Prof. Hermes of the University of California on the subject of animal bacteria and disease germs.

Another announcement is that one of the club members has completed the course in dairy husbandry given by the University of California and been transferred to the prison dairy farm. An able editorial appears under the heading "Ireland's Lesson to the Agriculturist." This is followed by another well written editorial on "The Dairy Cow." In another editorial wheat raising in California is

discussed, including the difficulties the wheat raiser has to meet in the way of exorbitant freight rates, etc.

On the last cover page is this announcement of the mission of this unique publication: "Born in prison, the offspring of convict minds, the prison is by choice my perpetual abode; convicts my hope and joy. My environment is dark and gloomy, yet I reflect perpetual light. Surrounded by misery and sorrow, I am all joy. Though my home is a living tomb, I make the inhabitants thereof happy by teaching them the glories of life's productions. Born of convicts, yet am I a respected and honored guest at many firesides. I am the leading member of the Honor System, being permitted to pass to and fro, bearing bright and cheery messages to a grateful public and receiving rich praises therefor.

"I grow and expand in proportion to the needs of the hour. As the seed in the darkness of the soil bursts its cerements and struggles upward to the light, so have I burst the fetters of prejudice and pessimism that surrounded me at birth and I now bask in the golden sunlight of optimism.

"I have expunged from my vocabulary the coward words 'failure' and 'can't' and substituted therefor the all-conquering words, 'I will' and 'I can.'

"I am a herald of better things; the builder of new lives; the frontiersman, hewing the way through a wilderness of prejudice to the promised land of opportunity and a square deal. I am but an infant, but my voice has been heard from the Pacific to the Atlantic; from the frozen Northland to the balmy South.

"I am the sculptor moulding the broken fragments of human life into whole and noble manhood. I am the harbinger of light, the index to the better way; the magic wand that gives to worthless lives a priceless value. I am teacher, messenger, counselor, light, hope, joy, seeker and friend to the imprisoned and the free. I am the San Quentin Agricultural Club Bulletin."

After perusing the Bulletin one naturally wonders why one with so much ability as the editor should have gotten into the penitentiary.

## One Kind of Militarist

D. M. Adams of Oxford is decidedly opposed to militarism; to the building of battleships and the making of big guns; to the organization of a great standing army, but if we must have an army he makes the following suggestions as to its makeup: First, in case of draft no one holding a federal or state office is to be exempt. All men of wealth must get to the front, especially all who have property worth \$50,000 or more. He would exempt all who make a living by manual labor and make all loafers, rich and poor, shoulder guns.

Mr. Adams asks why all difficulties between nations cannot be arbitrated. Well, the principal reason is, Mr. Adams, that there are too many fools among those who have the running of things in the various nations.

War is the most foolish and wicked thing that can well be imagined. No matter how the present war in Europe ends there is not a nation engaged which will not be a tremendous loser. It is idle for either side to suppose that indemnities will be collected from the other side. They may just agree to stop or they may keep fighting until both sides are exhausted, or one may become a trifle more exhausted than the other and sue for peace. Then they will go back to about the same relative conditions they were in before the war began, but all of them will be on the verge of bankruptcy. One would naturally think that all of them would have sense enough to agree to disarm and stop preparations for war after this is over but I am very much afraid they will not.

In several respects the so-called statesmen of the earth do not show as much sense as so many geese.

## Taxation

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Your discourses on the subject of taxation are very interesting and the fairness with which you endeavor to present both sides of the case makes me hold out the hope that there may be after all a remote possibility of your ultimate redemption. In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of November 20 you plainly state: "I am in favor of an income tax because I believe it to be the most equitable form of taxation." In other words, you are opposed to our present method of taxation inasmuch as it is a tax wholly upon consumption and consequently bears with far greater weight upon the poor, as compared with the rich, and you would remedy this injustice by having each person contribute to the support of government "according to his ability to pay." That is, if an individual receives an income of \$500 a year, you would have him pay a tax on \$500; if he receives an income of \$5,000 a year, you would have him pay a tax on \$5,000; if he receives an income of \$500,000 a year, you would have him pay a tax on \$500,000, and so on.

Well, I can't think of any high-minded men who disagree with you—except in one particular. There are those who believe that some discrimination should be made between the two kinds of incomes—those that are earned and those that are unearned. In fact, not a few persons with a keen sense of justice believe that so long as the unearned incomes are sufficient or more than sufficient to meet all governmental expenses the earned incomes should not be touched. The persons who adhere to this belief style themselves as "single taxers." But you are opposed to single tax. So it is incumbent upon you to inform us in plain terms whether or not you would treat the two kinds of incomes exactly alike. If you would, then I am sure that in the future you will be spared a great deal of pestiferous correspondence from many people who are interested in tax reform. If you would not treat the two kinds of incomes exactly alike, then

tell us to what extent you would relieve the unearned incomes, and also how great an exaction you would make upon those that are earned.

Manhattan, Kan.

EMIL O. JORGENSEN.

I do not pretend to be able to outline offhand a perfectly just system of taxation. That is a subject which has perplexed the most profound students of government and economics for ages and it would be the height of presumption for me to say that I have a solution. However, I have no objection to discussing the question to the best of my ability and offering suggestions which have occurred to me, for what they are worth.

Prof. Jorgenson and myself do not appear to be so far apart. He does not say that he is a single taxer, but I infer from his letter that he is classed that way. He does not seem to be opposed to an income tax but wants to see a discrimination between earned and unearned incomes. As a matter of exact equity no persons are entitled to an unearned income except such as are physically or mentally unfitted to earn one. In other words, the individual who can work and won't work ought not to be permitted to sponge his living off the producers of the world. It is easier however, to talk about earned and unearned incomes than to define the distinction between them. What income can a man earn? Is it what he may be able to get or is it what he really is entitled to?

A man may be able to persuade the directors of an insurance company to allow him a salary of \$100,000 a year. Does he really earn that amount? If not, then whatever part he does not earn is unearned income. But who is to determine what an individual earns? Personally, I think no man is entitled to an income of \$100,000 a year for his services but a great many very intelligent people will differ from me on that point and insist that an individual is entitled to whatever he can get without stealing it.

I should be glad to see a system established which would get all it could from an individual who has an income which he does not earn and let the individual off easy who enjoys only such income as he really does earn, but I cannot see how the single tax would do this.

Now as to my suggestions: First, I should favor a graduated income tax. The man with a small income does not always earn it, but as a general thing he does. He has to or some other fellow will get his job. I would therefore let him off very lightly. As the income increased I would increase the tax and at the present time I think if his income exceeded \$50,000 a year I should make him contribute all the excess to the public good. If my own income by any chance ever should exceed that figure I probably should revise my opinion but as that chance is so remote as to be almost among the impossibilities, I shall for the present stand by that figure.

Second: I would favor a graduated land tax. While the private ownership of land may be said to be theoretically indefensible, if land ownership were limited to small areas it would work no injustice and might even be a public benefit. I am however, favorably impressed with the plan advocated by Mr. Ferris of Osage county which is a corporate co-operative land-owning scheme by which the corporation would own the land and those who performed the labor would be the stockholders in the corporation.

If some such plan as that is not adopted then I should exempt say 40 acres from taxation, levy a very small tax on the next 40, a heavier tax on the next 40 and so increase the rate of taxation until it would not be profitable to own large tracts of land. Of course the rate of taxation and the amount of exemption would have to vary in different localities. In some localities the individual should be permitted to hold a great deal more land than in other localities.

I should also favor a well graded inheritance tax so as to prevent as far as possible the accumulation and transmission of large estates. One of the evils of our times is the building up of a debauched and utterly worthless aristocracy by the transmission of large inheritances to degenerate heirs who never earned a dollar in all their worthless lives. Only a small part of these fortunes is invested in lands and would therefore escape taxation entirely under the single tax plan.

## Cost of Bread in France

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—The edition of the Pathfinder under date of October 30 says: "Bread of finest quality costs less in Paris than in this country, though we raise the wheat and export it." Is this true and if so why is it true?

H. D. COLLINS.

Erie, Kan.

I have no information as to the price of bread in Paris. The statement in the Pathfinder may be true, but I do not believe it is.

## On Homestead Lands

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—Is a person taking up a homestead entitled to cut and sell the timber on it before he proves up? H. C. C.

Kansas.

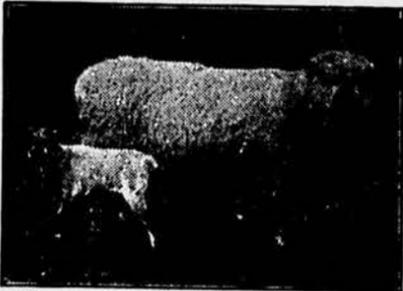
The homesteader has a right to use as much of the timber from his claim as is necessary for his own use, for fuel, fencing, etc., but he is not permitted to cut and sell the timber before patent is issued.

## A Ration for the Ewes

BY D. A. SPENCER

The rather mild winters in this part of the country enable farmers to winter sheep at an advantage. In many parts of the state wheat pastures may be used considerably during all but a few weeks of the coldest part of the winter. The flock can be out for exercise and browsing almost every day. This means health to the sheep as well as economy to the owner. Much has been said during the past few months concerning the use of sheep as scavengers. It is true that they will eat many weeds and a great deal of vegetation that is not relished by other livestock, but their full value is not realized when they are handled merely as scavengers.

Well bred, healthy sheep fed the right kind of feed in the right way will make a profit that farmers should not hesitate to take. The best alfalfa hay and corn, kafir or cane silage is not too good for good sheep. They will pay you well for it, if you give them a chance. A flock of breeding ewes should be given some of this kind of feed during the time the pasture is scarce. Do not allow



Two Purebred Shropshires.

them almost to starve to death before you supplement their pasture with some of the stored feed. If you fail to do this, don't be surprised if they produce you some weak, unthrifty lambs. If they get decidedly poor and in a run-down condition, it will cost more to get them back into the proper flesh and thrift than if they were fed carefully from the time the pasture began to fail.

Investigations conducted at the Oklahoma Experiment station show that breeding ewes weighing 150 to 160 pounds may be kept in good condition and produce vigorous lambs if fed only 5 pounds of cane silage and 1 1-2 pounds of alfalfa hay a head a day until they give birth to their lambs. These ewes were given no other feed. Had they been on wheat pasture, this ration could have been reduced. After the lambs came the ewes were given a grain mixture of bran, oats and kafir chop to encourage their milk flow. The grain allowance was gradually increased until when the ewes were on full feed they were taking from 1 1-2 to 2 pounds a head a day.

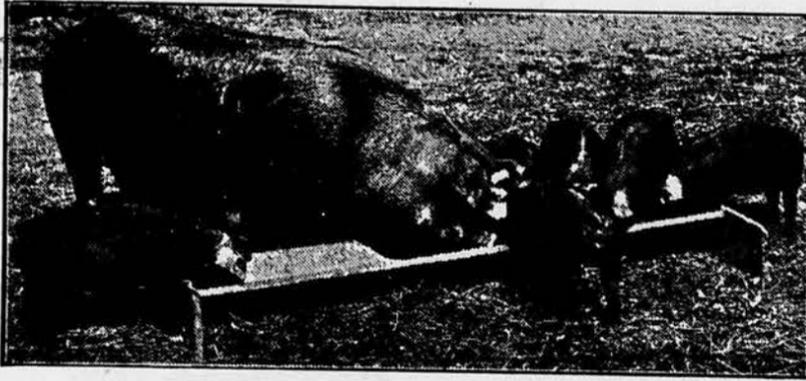
A ration of 6 pounds of silage and 1-2 pound of cottonseed meal was fed to another lot of breeding ewes at the same time and with practically the same results. Cottonseed meal is rather expensive this year, and at the present price of alfalfa hay the ration of silage and alfalfa would be the best. The alfalfa hay and silage would cost about 1 1-2 cents a ewe a day, and the cottonseed meal and silage 1 3-4 cents a head. This is figuring silage worth \$3 a ton, alfalfa hay \$10 a ton and cottonseed meal \$35 a ton. If cottonseed meal can be purchased for \$24 a ton, it would be just about as cheap as alfalfa hay at \$10 a ton for use in this sort of feeding. If one has no silage, corn, kafir or cane stover may be fed in its place with alfalfa hay or cottonseed meal.

Above all things be sure to give the breeding flock plenty of range for exercise every day.

## Slower Horse Pulls More

Is it the fast horse or the slow horse in a team that pulls the greater part of the load? The department of agricultural engineering of the Nebraska College of Agriculture says it is the slower horse. It says, that supposing one horse of a team is 8 inches ahead of the other, the load divides in a ratio of 100 to 106 pounds, in case the center hole in the equalizer is 4 inches out of line with the holes at the ends of the equalizer.

Doubt is an expert at weaving barbed-wire obstructions.



## Western Kansas Needs Hogs

The Station Herd at Dodge City Has Paid Well

BY G. E. THOMPSON

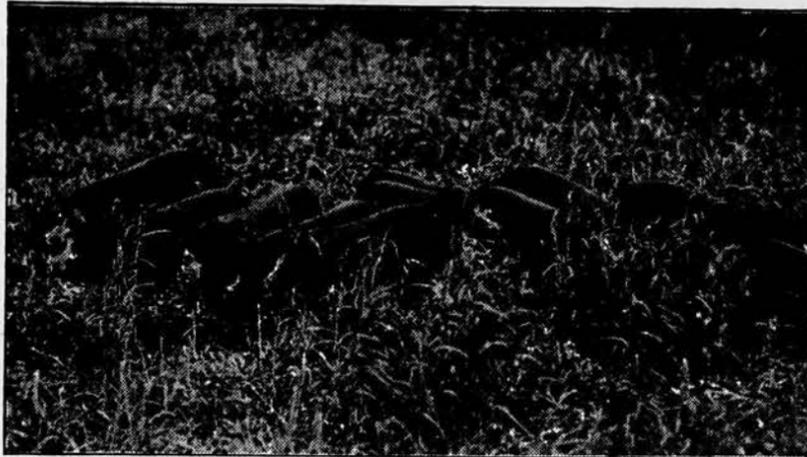
HOGS ARE paying well on the Dodge City Experiment station. The start in this business was made in August, 1914, with four registered gilts, and since then the station has sold \$65 worth of hogs and has on hand nine shotes averaging about 100 pounds each, seven shotes averaging 80 pounds each, 16 small pigs, and still retains the four sows with which the work originally started. In this time seven litters have been farrowed. They averaged eight pigs in each litter, and an average of six pigs out of each litter has been raised. The sows with which this work was started are due to farrow again this fall, and as they are older and have been fairly well fed this summer they should raise as large or larger litters than they have raised heretofore. Of the pigs sold, seven have gone for breeding purposes—six as gilts and one as a young boar. The rest have been marketed locally for meat.

These hogs have been handled and raised as they could be handled on any ordinary farm. With a lot of about 3 acres an attempt is made to keep green pasture of some kind. Usually rye is sown in the fall. In the spring a portion at a time is plowed up and seeded to sorghum, usually Red Amber, and by

making seeding on different dates a fresh and palatable feed is kept for the hogs at all times. The grain fed is principally ground kafir and milo. The station has a small mill which is used in the grinding. In addition, the hogs get skim milk from a half-dozen cows, and with the young and growing hogs a little tankage is fed regularly. Tankage also is used when the hogs are being fattened for market.

The income from these hogs has not been phenomenal, but it has been steady and sure and it has been secured at a small expense of time and money. They have been handled in a practical manner, and every farm in central and western Kansas can well afford this number of hogs as a side issue.

When the cholera developed in the neighborhood of the Dodge City Station, two months ago, the superintendent did not wait until his hogs became sick before taking preventive measures, but he at once secured vaccine and a reliable veterinarian and treated all of the hogs with the simultaneous treatment. As a consequence, not a hog was lost and not one was seriously sick although they failed to eat a few feeds when they were first vaccinated.



Pasture Is Provided for the Hogs on the Dodge City Station, to Reduce the Cost of the Gains During the Summer.

## Pig Has a Sore Mouth

Kindly advise what to do for my brood sow. She has a swelled, spongy, raw and bleeding condition of the upper lip, confined to that part of the end of the nose from the nostrils down to the mouth, that interferes with her eating.—P. P. G., Verdun, Okla.

The condition is known as infectious sore mouth. The cause probably is from filthy lots and troughs and mudholes. The symptoms are like those you mentioned with reference to the sow having a sore mouth and refusing to eat. There is a high temperature and a general listlessness. The lips become swollen and necrotic spots collect on the membrane. A little later these spots become a seat for ulcers and begin sloughing, the pig refuses to eat, and is in a general emaciated condition. In severe cases the nostrils may be infected until breathing is interfered with. The disease spreads rapidly and usually terminates when the filth is removed.

The treatment consists of isolation and a general medical treatment. I would suggest that you give potassium permanganate in the following solution, this to be used to irrigate the mouth: One ounce of potassium permanganate in a gallon of water. A great many

times where one has just a few hogs, he may use caustic, and this will check the spread of the ulcers. You can use caustic potash, which can be secured from your druggist. This treatment should be repeated once or twice a day for several days.—C. H. McElroy, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

## We Pause for a Reply

Why is it that the newspapers and farm papers, the interstate commerce commission and politicians and the people in general are always after the railroads for monopoly, overcharges in freight, 3-cent fares and so on? Why don't they investigate and control the prices of hogs and cattle a little? Why does the farmer have to sell his hogs for 6 cents when he is entitled to 8 or 9 cents and why does the consumer have to pay 16, 18 and up to 25 cents a pound for the same meat? Why can't we give the railroads a breathing spell and see about something that interests everyone of us some way or other every time we sit down to a meal? I am no friend of the railroads, nor am I a foe of the packers; but I should like to know "why."  
F. A. Dickenson,  
Tonganoxie, Kan.

## Livestock Men to Manhattan

The first meeting of the American Society of Animal Production ever held at an agricultural college will take place at the Kansas State Agricultural college Wednesday and Thursday, December 22 and 23. Prominent teachers and investigators from agricultural colleges and experiment stations all over the country will attend the meeting.

The sessions will be held at Manhattan because of the work being done by President H. J. Waters along the line of animal nutrition and the other investigations being made under the direction of the department of animal husbandry. "An excellent opportunity will be offered," writes F. B. Morrison, secretary, in a letter to the members of the organization, "to view the extensive research work in animal nutrition and production which is in progress.

The complete program for the meeting has not yet been made up. Papers will be read, however, by leading experts in various phases of animal production. President H. J. Waters; W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry; and Edward N. Wentworth, professor of animal breeding in the college, will all make addresses.

## Angus Breeders to Chicago

The annual meeting of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' association will be held Wednesday, December 1, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago.

The 1914-1915 fiscal year has just closed and the business of the association is in a flourishing condition. The number of registrations received surpasses all previous records, and 287 new members have been enrolled. We have now issued 3,315 membership certificates, and it seems reasonable to predict we will soon pass the 4,000 mark.

Notwithstanding conditions that have militated against the trade in various parts of the country the breeders as a whole have experienced greater activity and realized higher prices than have been in evidence during the past decade. The Herd book, Vol. 24, is now ready for distribution. The price to members \$1.00, express or postage prepaid. Members who intend to get a copy should send for it at once.  
Charles Gray,  
Secretary American Angus Breeders' Association.

## Lightning Rods Are Effective

The reports received from over the state by the state fire marshal show conclusively that lightning rods are a very effective protection against lightning. During July there were 50 lightning fires reported. Virtually all of these were in farm buildings. Only one was rodded. The other 49 were without rods. According to reliable estimates about one-fourth of the farm buildings in Kansas are rodded. If rods afforded no protection one-fourth of the lightning fires would be in rodded buildings. Moreover, this month's statistics are verified by those of other months and years and by the reports of the fire marshals of other states. Take the country over, on an average only about 2 per cent of lightning fires are in rodded buildings.

## Tractors Will be Featured

The traction engine training to be given in the engineering course during Farm and Home week at the Kansas State Agricultural college, December 27 to 31, is attracting much interest from farmers who own traction engines or are contemplating their purchase.

Lectures and discussions of traction engines will be led by professors of the engineering division, as well as by representatives of manufacturers. Demonstrations with stationary and traction engines will be a feature of the course. Dean A. A. Potter, who planned the program, has spared no pains to make these demonstrations practical and attractive.

In addition to traction engine work there will be lectures and demonstrations in the selection of material and machinery for concrete construction, and in the general uses of concrete on the farm. There also will be lectures and demonstrations on planning country homes and in the uses of electricity on the farm.

Protect Young Apple Trees

BY C. C. WIGGANS.

It is time to protect newly planted apple trees against winter girdling by mice and rabbits. Perhaps the best protection is obtained by using a thin wooden veneer wrapper which has been soaked to keep it from breaking, then bent around the tree, and held in place by a single wire about the middle.

Bunches of long grass, or split corn stalks may give good protection against rabbits but fail to keep mice from doing harm. Newspapers or tar paper wrapped around the tree trunk have been successfully used by many orchardists.

Paint and washes do not give good results as the rabbits sometimes seem to attack the washed trees more than the untreated ones.

Damage from mice should be avoided by the removal of all loose, trashy material from the neighborhood of the base of the tree trunk. If the ground has been fall plowed, the under furrow slice has good nesting places for mice and the nearby trees are likely to suffer, but if the ground near the tree is clean and well compacted, little damage will be done by these rodents.

Winter Care of Lawns

BY E. F. MCKUNE Colorado

In order to keep our lawns beautiful, they must have constant care. Too often the lawn is cared for only during the growing season, when in reality it should be cared for during the whole year.

The following are a few things that we should practice during the fall and winter:

In every case, do not cut the grass late in the fall. Leave it long for winter protection.

Whenever the lawn needs fertilizing, put on very fine, well-rotted manure soon after the ground becomes frozen in the fall. Let it lie on the lawn all winter, and rake it off in the spring as soon as active growth takes place. Be sure to use well rotted manure because fresh manure is apt to heat and kill the grass roots.

During an open winter, the grass is subject to a drying-out process which tends to kill the roots. This can be helped by sprinkling the lawn several times during the winter.

Weeds, dandelions, etc., infest the lawn wherever the grass has become thin. These thin places can be remedied a great deal by sowing grass seed very early in the spring and raking it in well. Young grass will start growing very early, and in this way, it will get ahead of the weeds.

Meat at a Lower Cost

BY A. M. PATERSON.

In some Kansas communities meat clubs are being operated successfully. These usually are composed of eight members, and one animal is killed each week, each member receiving an equal share. An animal is divided into the same eight parts each week but no one member gets the same part twice. The clubs are usually operated during the fall and winter months. The big advantage of these clubs comes from having choice fresh meat every week.

In some of the smaller towns the people find it cheaper and more satisfactory to buy their meat on foot from the farmer and pay him for killing and curing it. There are many farmers who find this a profitable way of marketing their stock.

Again, some farmers make a practice of killing more hogs than they can use but sell their surplus at the local groceries. This surplus generally consists of bacon and lard, for many farmers feel that they don't have to eat "fat meat."

How Much Should a Pig Eat?

Minnesota's Champion Swine Grower Made \$8 Profit over Feed Cost

BY JOHN F. CASE Manager Capper Pig Club

WITH the Capper Pig Club less than a month old more than half of the 105 Kansas counties have approved representatives in the big contest. That's going some isn't it, fellows? And unless something prevents sending in recommendation blanks before the time limit expires a great many more counties will have official representatives within the next 10 days.

Harold Bemis a 16 year old Todd county boy is Minnesota's champion pig raiser. Harold entered the Minnesota pig club contest last May with a grade Duroc pig that weighed 35 pounds when 59 days old. At 5 months and 3 days old the pig weighed 225 1/2 pounds having gained almost 2 pounds a day during the feeding period. The cost of feed was \$7.50 and at \$7 a hundred pounds Harold showed a profit of more than \$8.25. Now, fellows, let's stop and figure a little. If this Minnesota boy could produce a profit of \$8 a pig under the comparatively unfavorable conditions for swine raising in that state what's to hinder your duplicating at least on every pig in your contest litter? I shall be mightily disappointed if every boy in the contest is not able to show a \$50 profit at least from his pigs when the totals are balanced next fall.

Plain as we have tried to make the entry coupons and the rules for the contest, a few boys find it difficult to understand just what is expected. In the first place when you sign the entry coupon be sure every blank space is filled. More than one boy has lost his opportunity to become a county representative because he neglected to tell which county he wished to represent. Every name sent in is being placed upon an eligible list. The first boy making application is sent a blank calling for recommendations from his postmaster, bank cashier and one farmer. The rules specify that this blank shall be filled and returned within 10 days but if for any unavoidable reason the contestant is unable to qualify in that time he will be given a few days additional. If the contestant chosen fails to qualify, recommendation blanks are sent to the next in line.

As soon as the recommendation blank properly filled is returned to the contest manager it is approved and the contestant notified. If he wishes to buy a bred sow according to the terms of Arthur Capper's offer a blank note and contract is sent to him. The sow may be purchased from any reliable breeder within 30 days. After purchase is made the contestant has the breeder send him a bill of sale for the animal. Then he takes the bill of sale and the note properly signed and made payable to Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan., bearing 6 per cent interest and due January 1, 1917, to his

banker who will attach a sight draft on Mr. Capper for the sum called for in the bill of sale. Note, bill and draft are mailed to the contest manager and the very next mail out of Topeka carries the cash to the breeder. As soon as the sow is received by the contestant she is weighed, the date recorded, the contest manager notified of the weight and date, and the contest begins. Now if that isn't plain "pig language" I'd like to be corrected.

Boys who purchase their own sow or have her provided by some member of the family of course sign no note, but they must secure approved recommendations just the same as those who borrow the money. Also the sow must be appraised at her full value by two of the three men who sign the recommendation blank. It isn't going to be any difficult matter to secure recommendations stating that the contestant chosen is honest and trustworthy. Possibly if you were asking these men to sign the note as security there might be some reason for timidity in approaching them, but you are not. Arthur Capper is asking for no signature on these pig contest notes except the name of the boy who asks for the loan. That's what he thinks about the honesty of Kansas boys. And none of them is going to disappoint him.

I hope that Kansas boys will line up and complete the list of contestants. I'm getting tired of talking rules and regulations, and I want to "talk hog." Some of the best swine experts in the country have agreed to tell Capper Pig Club contestants about the best methods of care and feeding, and I shouldn't be surprised if dad didn't find them worth reading about also. If your county did not appear in the list published in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last week or in the one given here send in your name. And don't delay, do it now.

These boys have been approved as county representatives during the week ending November 27:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Postoffice, County. Lists names of county representatives such as Lawrence Langvardt, Theodore Mayer, Mitchell Caldwell, etc.

Destroy the Volunteer Wheat

BY GEORGE A. DEAN.

Over almost the entire eastern half of Kansas and including several of the counties in the western half of the state, almost all of the volunteer wheat in the old stubble fields is badly infested with Hessian fly. If this volunteer wheat is not plowed under before April 1, it will be a source of great danger to the many fields of wheat which are now practically free from the fly.

A great many wheat growers seem to believe that the most important method for the control of the Hessian fly is late sowing. This is simply one of the

important steps in the control of the fly, but it should not be over emphasized. The most important thing, and the one that the experiment station has always emphasized is the destruction of all volunteer wheat. The entomologists of the Kansas Experiment station have always emphasized four things: (1) the thorough preparation of the seedbed, (2) destruction of all volunteer wheat, (3) late sowing, and (4) co-operation.

Late Sowing is a Help.

Late sowing alone will protect most of the wheat in the fall from becoming infested by the fall brood of the fly, but it should be remembered that there also is a main spring brood of the fly, and if any volunteer wheat is growing in the main field of wheat and in the old stubble fields left to plant to some other crop the next spring, the spring brood of flies emerging from this volunteer wheat about April 1 is very likely to infest the main crop; and thus wheat absolutely free from fly may become dangerously infested next spring by this spring brood. We know of hundreds of cases where this was true last spring, and it probably will always be true of any year when there is a general infestation over the whole country. We know that flies will migrate in dangerous numbers for a distance of 1 mile and in a few cases even 2 miles. This is the reason for emphasizing the importance of co-operation, because one man with a field of volunteer wheat, or with a field of early sown wheat may endanger a number of wheat fields which were free from infestation in the fall.

Volunteer Wheat Harbors Fly.

There is considerable volunteer wheat growing in the main crop of wheat. This volunteer is badly infested but nothing can be done to destroy it without also destroying the main crop. However, the hotbed of the fly this year is the volunteer wheat in the stubble fields. There is a smaller acreage of wheat this year over the greater part of the wheat belt, and this means that many stubble fields are left standing full of volunteer wheat. There will be no serious danger from this volunteer wheat this fall; thus the farmer may get his fall and winter pasture, but, by all means, he should plow this wheat under before April. To wait until March to do this plowing may mean that much of it will not be plowed under, because the weather conditions may make it impossible to plow. The fieldmen of the experiment station and the extension division find in going over the state that a great many farmers are planning to leave the fields of volunteer wheat and list them to corn next spring. In this case the ground in a large number of fields will not be touched until the flies have emerged, and thus these fields will menace the main crop of wheat.

Fly in Flaxseed Stage.

The Hessian fly is now in the flaxseed stage. The little, brown, flaxseed-like objects may easily be found just above the crown of the plant between the leaf sheath and the stalk. The winter is passed in this stage and the main spring brood emerges from these flaxseeds from the last few days in March to the last of April. The flies live only a few days, but during that time deposit from 100 to 300 of their eggs in the grooves along the upper surface of the wheat leaves.

The eggs hatch in from four to eight days, and the young maggots work their way down the leaf to a place between the leaf sheath and the stalk where the leaf has its origin. Here the maggots feed, grow, reach maturity, and transform to flaxseeds. By the last of May, if the weather conditions are favorable, the second or supplementary spring brood is out and the life cycle is repeated. After harvest the flaxseeds of this brood may be found just above the crown or just above one of the joints, and here they remain in the stubble until towards the last of August, at which time the flies of the fall brood begin to emerge to infest the volunteer and early sown wheat.

Conrad Krueger Is Dead

Conrad Krueger of Ellis county died recently at Excelsior Springs, Mo. He was one of the best wheat farmers in Ellis county. His yields were far above the average.

Consider records more than appearance in buying a cow.

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.....

## Corn Not Likely to Be Cheaper

A Mighty Interesting Letter from Jayhawker Farm

BY HARLEY HATCH

SOME persons expect to see cheap corn this winter. I cannot see why they expect it with Iowa, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin even new buying corn from southern points. In bushels those states have raised a large crop of corn but in actual feeding value their crop is shorter than it has been in years. I have lived in the North during seasons of soft corn and know just what its real value is when it comes to putting fat on stock.

A neighbor living near us was working on a large stock farm in northern Iowa in 1902, a year in which much of the corn in that section was damaged by frost. He said that on the farm on which he was working the corn would make 50 bushels to the acre, but that as soon as cold weather set in corn had to be shipped to the farm from Kansas to feed the hogs as they could not eat the soft corn after it was frozen.

In northern Nebraska when we used to get our corn nipped by frost it used to get dry enough by winter so that it would not freeze. It would be light and chaffy but not sappy enough to get hard in freezing weather. Cattle and hogs would eat such corn but I never could see that it did them much good. It did not seem to possess real feeding value although stock, especially cattle, seemed to relish it. It is possible that such corn may be cheap this winter, but good, solid, matured corn will not sell long under 60 cents in Kansas I believe.

We put in one day this week hauling stone for a feeding floor for the hogs. It is something we had promised to do

work is almost sure to crack. We are now at work pouring these crushed stones full of thin cement made of 5 parts sand and 1 part cement. After this sets and hardens we shall put on a finish layer of richer cement.

Probably in most of Kansas a feeding floor like this is not needed so much as in this part of the state. Here we are apt to have rain instead of snow in winter and that makes our soil a deep mud which dries scarcely at all in winter. It is likely that during every winter we have fed hogs we have lost enough by reason of feeding in the mud to pay the full cost of a feeding floor like the one we are building. Such a floor requires more work than money cost which probably is the reason we have never built one. Could we have bought it ready made it is probable that we should have had a feeding floor long ago.

The money cost of the floor we are building 12 by 40 feet will be about \$12. The 15 sacks of cement cost 40 cents a sack and the sand at 7 cents a hundred will cost about as much as the cement. All the sand used has to be hauled 8 miles which makes the hauling amount to more than the first cost of the sand. Altogether the labor cost is much more than the material cost but just now we have the time to do the work so can forget about the labor cost of the floor. We hope not to need this floor so much this winter as we did last winter but if we do it will be there to use. When packers promise us 6 cent hogs we can-

alfalfa, a week ago, and feared that perhaps alfalfa might be dangerous. There is no danger whatever from this cause in horses or hogs, but both sheep and cattle will bloat on alfalfa when conditions are right.

A number of horses were lost in northern Oklahoma last week while being pastured in alfalfa meadows. Examination disclosed the fact that they had eaten enough of the stubs from earlier cuttings to cause death. It is seldom that stock will eat these stubs, and many farmers depend on them to prevent the alfalfa from being eaten down too closely. Horses in their grazing might be more likely to eat these stubs than would the cattle but I have not heretofore heard of this cause of death. One thing which usually is considered as almost certain poison is second growth cane, but this fall I have seen many cattle, horses and calves eat the growth that sprang up at the base of the cane which had been cut and I have not heard of any deaths therefrom. I think that the poison in both corn stalks and second growth cane is much more likely to be found in a dry season than in a wet one.

We made a trip to the county seat this week to pay our taxes. In this school district the taxes are not so high as during the last three years because we have now finished paying for our new school house. We did not issue bonds for this purpose but raised the amount in three levies. In most localities there is a steady raise in the tax rate with no indication of its ever growing less. I would just as soon spend money for taxes as in any other way if I can see that I am getting value received. I have a collection of tax receipts covering every year since 1881, 14 of them being issued in Nebraska and the remainder in Kansas. I find, in looking over the Kansas receipts that, counting out our special school house levy, there has been a steady gradual increase in the taxes on this 240-acre farm in every year of the 20 in which we have paid.

The man from whom we bought our farm paid the taxes on it for 1895 and turned the receipts over to us. The amount levied then on the 240 acres was, in round numbers, \$33. From then on there was a gradual increase of from \$1 to \$2 a year up to the time the amount reached \$45. Then came the change to the full valuation of land which took place seven or eight years ago. In that year the taxes jumped at once from \$45 to \$60. This year the 240 acres paid \$80. I am not making any complaint about this raise because, while our taxes have mounted by over 100 per cent our farm products have increased in the same ratio. Should the price of farm products ever fall back to where they were in 1896 we might then feel like having the levy cut in half.

Figures are tiresome, I know, but while on this subject I should like to note that in 1896, the year in which our taxes were only \$34, there was not in the state banks of Kansas much more than enough money to make it worth while to report the amount to the bank commissioner. There were 378 state banks then and they had deposits amounting to 14½ million dollars. Nebraska was in no better condition, one of the now wealthy counties of the state having in 1894 a trifle more than \$3,000 in all the banks of the county. Of this it is safe to say that about \$3.50 belonged to farmers. Now in Kansas there are 961 state banks holding deposits of more than 120 million dollars. National banks in the state probably have almost as much more. Would you go back to 1896 conditions if by so doing you could have your taxes cut in half?

Our crop of English bluesgrass seed was a disappointment this year. We have threshed and find that 5 bushels to the acre covers the amount. We knew it could not possibly be half what it was in 1914 when we had 21 bushels to the acre, but we did think that we should get 8 bushels. English bluesgrass seed is like wheat in doing best in weather that is just a little dry during the time the seed is forming. There was straw enough this year to have made 12 bushels to the acre but, like the wheat in this county, it did not fulfill promises. We have orders which will take most of our seed, and as soon as we can reclean it we shall make shipments.



After We had Finished the Feeding Floor We Decided to Lay Another to Do Away with Mud.

for several years but which we had never got around to do until this fall. It is to be 12 feet by 40 and is made along the south side of the hog house. In the spring we shall put up outside pens for the farrowing sows on part of this floor which will prevent the digging of holes by the sows. These pens are already made in panels to be put up and taken down as need arises. We shall not put cement floors inside the house as we do not believe it so good as dirt in cold weather. The house has been filled with slack soapstone which is something the hogs do not root in much.

To make the feeding floor we threw in stone to the depth of nearly a foot. These stones were picked up on a neighbor's farm and were shelly enough to break up easily. After the stones were hauled and distributed we went after them with sledges and broke the whole lot up into small pieces. We then took boards and made the floor into lots 6 by 12 feet, taking up the stone and putting the boards down edgewise, having the top edge just flush with what is to be the top of the floor. The floor is thus divided to allow for expansion and contraction. If a little space is not allowed about every 6 feet the cement

not afford to waste much feed if we are to come out even on the feeding deal.

After we had put the finishing coat on the feeding floor at the hog house we decided to make some more cement floor for the hogs to walk over. By putting in another section in front of the door of the house we can connect with the feeding floor already made and in muddy weather the hogs need not even step into the mud to go from the house to both feed and slop. The material cost is not much. It takes some labor to get the rock where it is wanted and still more work to break it up fine enough to pour concrete on. To make a section of finished floor 6 by 12 feet requires about 3 sacks of cement which cost 40 cents a sack, net at Gridley.

A reader at De Soto, Kan., asks if it will be safe to let horses run in a field where they have access to both corn stalks and alfalfa meadow. So far as the stalks are concerned there probably is not much danger this year. Wet-year corn stalks seldom cause disease. It is the stalks that grow in the dry seasons that seem most dangerous. In localities where drouth is not common there seldom is any loss among stock running in stalk fields. This inquirer lost a fine cow from bloat on the

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# Selection of the Show Ear

Size Isn't the Only Important Essential in Choosing Exhibition Corn

BY C. B. HUTCHISON

**A**T CORN shows and fairs where samples of corn are shown for premiums it has become customary to select as the best ears those which conform to a fairly well established standard. While this standard varies somewhat with ears of the different varieties and in different parts of the country as a whole, yet there is a general standard of perfection that is looked for in all shows and by which all samples usually are judged. After all the different varieties are being grown for the same purpose—with the idea of producing the greatest quantity of sound, marketable corn. In selecting corn for seed we usually have certain definite standards in mind by which we make our selection with the idea of increasing the yield and improving the quality. Since those visible characters which may or may not be associated with yield and quality are doubtless the same in all corn, it is no wonder that we have come to look for about the same kind of an ear regardless of variety.

In selecting corn for show the first essential is to have definitely in mind what it takes to make a good ear of corn. The characters of a good ear may be briefly described as follows:

**Shape**—The best shape for an ear of corn is as nearly cylindrical as possible. That is, it should not be decidedly tapering, but should carry about the same thickness from butt to tip. Of course, it is impossible to have them perfectly cylindrical, but they should taper only slightly. A tapering ear will have less weight of corn on it than a cylindrical one, because the taper is partly due to shallow kernels toward the tip and the fact that the kernels will therefore not all be of the same size and shape makes it impossible for a planter to drop them evenly.

The proper length of an ear of corn will depend upon its diameter. In general the length should be to the circumference as 4 is to 3, or a 10-inch ear should be 7½ inches around, measured at ⅓ the distance from butt to tip. It is rarely desirable to select the longest or the shortest ears, but something above the medium in length. An ear should not be long and slim, nor should it be short and thick. The proportion of length to circumference should hold about as given above.

**Size of Ear**—The size of an ear of corn is very important, but not all important. It rarely happens that the very largest ears that one can find are the best. They are likely to be coarse and often irregular, showing poor quality. It is of course desirable to select ears of good size, but the experience of corn breeders shows that extremely large ears for the variety in question should not be selected. Small ears, on the other hand, are not desirable, so the general rule is to select ears slightly above the medium in size, as they will come more nearly producing a high yield than either the very largest or the smallest. The size of the ear is also influenced by the latitude of the region in which it is grown. The larger eared varieties are grown in the South where the season is of sufficient length to permit them to mature, while a smaller eared corn will yield better in the north where the growing season is relatively short. In general, in the central part

of the corn belt a 10-inch ear is considered to be of about the right size.

**Butts and Tips**—The butt of an ear of corn should be well rounded out with deep, regular kernels, compactly and evenly arranged about a cup shaped cavity, the diameter of which should be about an inch. The diameter of the scar where the ear was attached to the stalk should be about ¾ of an inch in medium varieties. If the butt is large and wide the ear will be hard to break off in husking; if it is too narrow the ear may blow off. The quality of the corn is strongly indicated by the character of the butts—clean, compact butts meaning careful selection, and coarse, wide butts poor selection.

The tip of an ear should be well filled out to the end, and if possible completely covered with kernels. Too much attention should not be given to covered tips, however, as there are very few ears that have them and they usually are the shorter ears. It is better to have an ear of good size and length, properly proportioned and bearing deep kernels well out to the end than a short ear with a completely covered tip. Of course an ideal ear has completely covered tip combined with the proper size, shape and quality, but such ears are very rarely found.

**Space Between Rows**—An ear of corn should be solid and compact with little space between the rows of kernels. Wide furrows mean rounded and usually shallow instead of deep kernels, and usually this is not the type of the highest yielding corn.

**Size of Cob and Depth of Kernels**—The size of the cob should neither be very large nor very small. Cob may be said to bear a somewhat similar relation to an ear of corn as does bone to an animal. It may be either too fine or too coarse. A large, coarse cob indicates poor quality and poor selection. Such an ear usually dries out slowly and hence the vitality of the corn is often injured by freezing during the winter. An undersized cob either bears grains that stand out like the fans on a wheel of a windmill and hence are easily shattered, or it has pointed grains with narrow contracted germs, the vitality of which is usually low. In general the deeper the kernels and smaller the cob, the better the ear, but it is possible to have kernels so long and cobs so slim as to be faulty. This rarely happens, however, the most common fault being in getting cobs too large. A medium sized cob with kernels that are wedge shaped and that fit compactly from top to bottom is to be preferred.

**Character of Kernel**—A good kernel of corn is one that is wedge shaped but not pointed. Its length should be about 1½ times its width at its widest part and it should be of uniform thickness from one end to the other.

The germ should be large, smooth and bright—not discolored, blistered, wrinkled nor roughened. When broken open it should show a fresh, oily appearance.

At corn shows it is customary to exhibit samples of 100 ears, 1 bushel, 10 ears and single ears. In most shows the samples usually consist of 10 ears. In judging such samples the 10 ears must be considered as a whole instead of each individual ear. Consequently

the ears must not only be good ones but they must be as near alike as possible, giving the sample what is known as uniformity.

In order to obtain a good uniform sample of corn it is well to first select from a large lot of corn all ears that meet one's ideal. Then go over these ears with the characteristics of a good ear in mind and study them carefully. Some time spent in picking out the good and bad points of the various ears, one after another, will help very much in deciding which ears will make the best exhibit. Finally pick out the most ideal ear in the lot and use it as a standard in selecting the other nine. Bear in mind that one of the most important points about a good sample of corn is what is known as uniformity of type. By this is meant that every ear should look as near like every other ear as possible. They should all have the same shade of color, the same size, the same shape, the same color of cobs, the same character of kernels, whether rough or smooth, wide or narrow and be true to the type of the variety. Each ear should measure up to the scorecard standard for the variety in both length and circumference, and should be solid, well matured, free from damaged grains and all indications of mixture. Keep in mind the idea of "mates" as if selecting a show team of driving horses or a herd of cattle or other stock. Show corn is seed corn and all of the ears should be alike so that the product may be as uniform as possible.

For the purpose of determining the depth and shape of kernels, the character of the germ and the size of the cob, two kernels may be removed from the same side of the ear, but no other kernels should be missing.

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The Seed Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture tests agricultural seeds and supplies information essential to the farmer which he cannot reasonably be expected to obtain for himself. Anyone may submit samples with a request for information upon the following points:

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- (b) Presence of adulterants—whether the seed contains seed of inferior kinds of similar appearance.
- (c) Proportion of pure seed present.
- (d) Proportion and kinds of weed seeds present.
- (e) Proportion of chaff and dirt present.
- (f) Proportion of pure seed that will grow.
- (g) Region of origin.

This work makes it possible for farmers to avoid the use of seed which is misbranded or adulterated, which is low in purity through the presence of noxious weeds or worthless material, or which will not grow, and removes the chief controllable difficulty in the way of securing a good stand in the field.

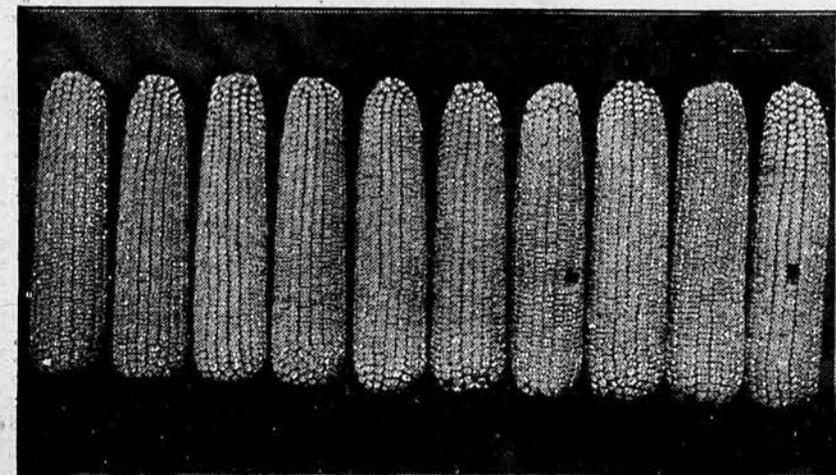
The effect of the work, however, extends much further than to the actual lots of seed analyzed. Seedsmen are becoming acquainted with the growing custom of farmers sending their seeds to be tested, and a seedsman does not offer poor seed to the man who he expects will have it tested before buying.

Seeds may be submitted for test to the Seed Laboratory at Washington, D. C., or to any of the branch laboratories maintained in co-operation with the agricultural experiment stations in Louisiana, Missouri, Indiana, California and Oregon.

## The World's Wheat in 1915

BY CHARLES M. DAUGHERTY.

Preliminary official estimates from 20 countries respecting yields of wheat in 1915 make their aggregate output 3,793 million bushels, an increase of 550 million bushels over the crop of 1914 and larger than that of 1913, the previous high record, by 233 million bushels. These nations ordinarily produce more than 80 per cent of the so-called world crop, and comprise, among others, the six great surplus-producing states. For complementary countries official statistics are not yet extant, but it is a matter of more or less definite knowledge that their yields, as a whole, are not likely to vary widely from the normal. It is therefore apparent that the world crop in 1915 largely exceeds that of any previous year and surpasses that of 1914 by several hundred million bushels.

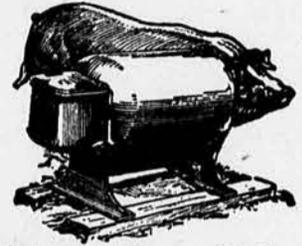


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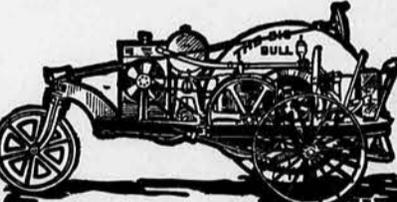
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# Laws You Ought to Know

Something About Banks, Bad Checks and Other Frauds

BY C. D. YETTER

OFFICERS of counties, townships, cities or school districts having charge of funds where bonds are required for the security of such funds are not to require such bonds from banks or trust companies where the entire deposits are guaranteed by an indemnity bond issued by a surety company approved by the superintendent of insurance, or where such banks or trust companies participate in the bank depositors' state guaranty fund.

It is unlawful for a person to circulate any false rumor against any bank or financial institution, or the financial standing of any individual, maliciously and without probable cause, or to conspire with or assist any person in circulating any such rumor to cause a run on a bank or injure the financial standing of any person or institution. A penalty up to \$500 with imprisonment in the county jail from three months to a year can be assessed for every such offense.

### As to Bogus Checks.

The making or issuing of a check or draft on any bank or depository by any person or firm, they knowing at the time that no funds or credits exist with which to meet such check or draft, is unlawful. If the check or draft be for \$20 or less, its issuance is punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment in the county jail from 10 days to six months; if for more than \$20, the issuing is a felony, and is punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$5,000, and imprisonment in the state penitentiary from one to five years.

An arrangement or understanding with a bank or depository for the payment of such check or draft is considered as coming within the meaning of "credits" as used in the act. If a check or draft be actually honored by the bank on which it is drawn prosecution cannot be had under these provisions. If a prosecution is begun the defendant can

have the action abated by showing that he had an account with the bank on which such check or draft was drawn 30 days prior to the issuing of such check, and that it was not drawn with intent to defraud.

Every person who uses a trick or deception, a false or fraudulent representation, statement or pretense, or who uses any written instrument to obtain money, property or any valuable thing with intent to defraud shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as for stealing the money, property or thing so obtained.

### Discrimination and Unfair Trade.

Discrimination and unfair trade by corporations or individuals between the different sections, communities or cities of this state is unlawful. The buying of any commodity in general use throughout the state at a higher rate in one community than another after equalizing distance from the point of production to factory and freight rates; or the selling at a lower rate after making the same allowances is declared to be discrimination. Officers and agents of corporations are made personally liable for violations of these provisions, and the attorney general is required to bring prosecutions or direct them or the governor may direct that proceedings be brought to enforce the act. The attorney general may give a hearing to the persons complained of, and if he is satisfied that the practices complained of have not been wilful, and that the practices complained of will be abandoned, he may allow the person to go without instituting proceedings, but keeping a full record of the investigation. This does not apply to any business under the supervision of the public utilities commission. The purpose of the act is declared to be the regulating of trade and promoting of confidence in persons engaged therein.

## Notes From Harvey County

Excellent work is being done by the Harvey county farm bureau, and there are many interesting items in the agricultural progress there. The news letters which are issued by F. P. Lane of Newton, the county agent, are always full of live news. Here are a few extracts from a recent issue:

It is not likely that the supplementary brood of Hessian fly that is to be seen in the wheat fields at this time will do much damage either in the fall or spring. The eggs which they deposit probably will not reach the flaxseed stage before freezing weather comes, and consequently will not winter over.

Old wheat fields that have been left for a spring crop should by all means be fall or winter plowed to turn the volunteer wheat under deep. Such fields will be a bad source of infestation for the fly if left untreated.

One of our bureau members lost five calves from black leg last week. Vaccination will, in most cases, prevent black leg if the calves are treated before the disease makes its appearance. To be on the safe side all young stuff should be vaccinated at this time. If black leg has already broken out, prompt action in vaccinating should save the uninfected animals.

The Central Kansas Poultry association will hold its annual show in Newton December 13 to 18. Arrangements have been made to hold a farm products exhibit in connection with this show. Cash prizes will be given on exhibits of corn, wheat, and other field crops, fruits and vegetables. It is desired to make corn a strong feature of this show. Every member is urged to bring in a 10-ear sample of one or more varieties.

Not for a number of years has hog cholera been so prevalent and so widespread in Harvey county as at this time. Watch for hogs that are dumpish or off feed. Isolate sick animals at once. Notify the county agent. If cholera is the trouble it is advisable to ship out all healthy hogs that are marketable. These must be sold, however, subject to inspection. Treat all sows, pigs and other stuff that is not marketable with

serum. In many cases a dose of serum will save a sick hog if taken in time. Burn all dead hogs. Advise your neighbors that you have cholera on your place. When the trouble is over, clean up.

The county agent has made arrangements to get a barrel pump to aid the farmers in cleaning up their premises after cholera. He will be glad to lend this outfit to bureau members and to spend a half day if necessary in helping to spray all hog pens, fences and lots, and to make a thorough cleaning up. It would be well if several farmers who have cholera on their farms would go in together, set a clean up day, and co-operate in ridding their neighborhood of cholera.

Dr. Axtell has just completed a new dairy barn on his farm south of Newton that is modern in every respect. The building is modeled largely after the James Plan, and is fitted with Loudon equipment. A mechanical milker and power churn are being installed.

Steps are being taken to plan a motor car excursion for those who are interested particularly in visiting dairy herds in Harvey county. If you wish to join in this excursion let us know.

An ear to the row test was conducted on the Academy farm at Hesston the past season. Although the ground was uniform and all rows were planted and cultivated alike, yet the yield showed a wide difference. While the average yield of the rows, which were 13 rods long was 62 pounds of corn, the poorest row yielded but 48 pounds, and the best row 76 pounds. The second poorest row yielded 54 pounds, the second best, 70 pounds. Seed was saved from the better yielding rows for next year's planting.

### Watch for Jay Gould

Please help me to find our boy, Jay, who left his home at Jewell City, Kan., August 6. He is 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches in height; light hair; brown eyes; freckled; 15 years old.  
Jewell City, Kan. W. D. Gould.

Fire drives 1600 families into the street every week in this country alone.

# Kansas Is Slow About Roads

Californians Believe Themselves Fortunate in Their Present System

BY FRANCIS M. ELLIOTT

THE roads constructed by the state are known as trunk lines and when the work of the state is completed, these main trunk lines of permanent concrete public highways, will connect every county seat and the principal cities from the Oregon state line on the north to the Mexican border on the south with a 26-foot concrete boulevard.

Monumental as is the task and colossal as is the cost of building the main trunk lines of the California state highways, it is exceeded in cost and in mileage in the system of feeders already constructed or under construction by the various counties of the state.

Every county meets the cost of bridge construction within the county on the trunk lines of the state highways. These bridges and culverts are either wholly of concrete or of concrete and steel. They present great problems in engineering. They are constructed under the supervision of the state engineer and the state highway commission.

### Making Permanent Roads.

In addition to the bridge building on the state highways, the various counties of California are vigorously prosecuting the construction of a magnificent system of permanent concrete county highways, comparable in every way with the main trunk lines of the state. The counties pave no roads or streets within the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town. This work is left to the cities and towns and it is not neglected. For instance, the little city of Monrovia, 18 miles east of Los Angeles with a population of less than 5,000 has 29 miles of paved and oiled streets and boulevards. This means that every street, roadway and alley in that town, is paved. It is merely a fair example of conditions to be found in every city and town in the state.

Los Angeles county was the pioneer in permanent county road building. Very soon after the beginning of the state highway construction Los Angeles county voted 3 million dollars as a starter on county highway construction. Two hundred and eighty seven miles of concrete roadway was constructed. Most of this mileage was 26 feet wide, conforming in that respect as in all others with state highway specifications. Some miles of 16 foot roadway were constructed but that has practically all been brought to the state standard of 26 feet.

To date Los Angeles county has expended 5 million dollars on its system of permanent concrete feeders to the state highway, which traverses the county, and has nearly 500 miles of permanent highway and bridges completed. October 26, this year, the people of the county will vote on an appropriation of an additional sum for more good roads amounting to \$2,800,000.

San Diego county voted 2 million dollars two years ago and has since expended it in the construction of 198 miles of permanent highway. Riverside county voted and expended a million dollars and Imperial county, which, 10 years ago, was a barren desert, expended a similar sum.

### What One County is Doing.

San Bernardino county this year, 1915, voted 2½ million dollars for good roads; of that sum she spent 1 million dollars in the construction of 100 miles of permanent highway that leads straight into the mountains. This 100 miles of mountain roadway, built at a cost of a

million dollars, was constructed for no other purpose on earth than to give the people of San Bernardino county and southern California access to the magnificent chain of mountain lakes, streams and pine woods of the upper reaches of San Bernardino mountains. Think of spending a million dollars on a highway built solely for the pleasure of the people! It serves no utilitarian purpose, yet the people of San Bernardino county consider their money well invested. The other million and a half dollars is being expended on permanent concrete roads in the valleys of the county. This county had previously expended 3 million dollars on permanent concrete roads.

By way of comparison of public opinion on good road building let us take a county in Kansas and one in California and see what we shall see: For the sake of illustration we will use Doniphan county, Kansas, and Ventura county, California. I lived for a good many years in Doniphan county. There is a 6-mile strip of road in that county between Wathena and the west end of the bridge across the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Mo., across the black gumbo bottoms of the river, and six months of the year that stretch of road is absolutely impassable. For several years the editor of the Wathena Times has carried on an able campaign for the permanent paving of that sink hole of iniquity. The state engineer's office estimates the cost at around \$60,000. Since this stretch of roadway is the main artery that must be traveled by all northeast Kansas to reach St. Joseph, the merchants of that city have offered to meet a considerable percentage of the cost of constructing a permanent highway over it.

I read a statement recently in a local Kansas paper by one of the prominent business men of Troy, Kan., that in a motor trip this summer from his summer home at Gray Eagle, 180 miles north of St. Paul, Minn., to his home in Troy, Kan., the 6 miles from St. Joseph to Wathena was by all odds the fiercest road proposition that he encountered. You would think the people of Doniphan would pave that 6 miles of road in a hurry, wouldn't you? Well, they don't. Far from it. The editor who has advocated it has been mercilessly lampooned by other editors in the county for his temerity in wanting to plunge the county into debt. The county commissioners have refused to submit the matter to a vote of the people of the county and rich, prosperous, conservative old Doniphan county settles back in the mud with a satisfied grunt. Taxes have not been raised and all is serene.

### For Instance: Ventura County.

Let us have a brief look at Ventura county, California, which adjoins Los Angeles county on the northwest. Ventura county is not an agricultural county but is a stock range, principally. There is not so much tillable farm land in the whole of Ventura county as there is in three townships in Doniphan county. The assessed valuation of all property both real and personal in Ventura county, is 28½ million dollars in round numbers. There is a population of 27,000. Until this year her total bonded indebtedness was \$378,000.

In September, this year, a proposition to vote 1 million dollars for good roads was submitted to the voters of Ventura

(Continued on Page 13.)



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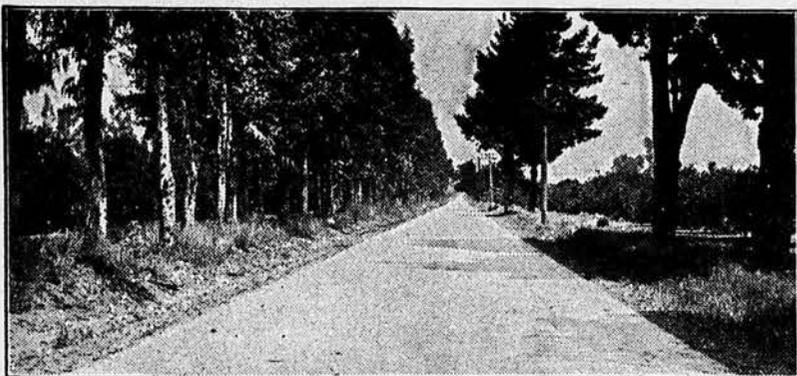
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# More Stock For Oklahoma

## Rapid Progress is Being Made by the Leading Breeders

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

A REMARKABLE interest in livestock farming has been aroused in Oklahoma. This was the most obvious thing to me on a recent trip through that state, from which I have just returned. The average man is appreciating more forcefully than ever that grain or cotton farming is not winning, for the best returns are being obtained by the livestock men.

"Livestock is to be the basis of the farming system in this state," said H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, a leading Shorthorn breeder and the president of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' association. "The conditions here are adapted especially to producing livestock, for the winters are open and the yields from the forage crops are very good. Especially is there an excellent demand for purebred stock, which indicates that there is a greater appreciation than ever that good breeding is needed. I think that the future of livestock farming in Oklahoma, for both the purebred and the grade stock breeders, is decidedly encouraging."

It is evident at any rate that there is a remarkable demand for Shorthorn cattle; this is shown by sales from the farm of Mr. Lookabaugh and from the farms of the other leading Shorthorn breeders. Some of this, of course, is due to the excellent work of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' association in boosting the interests of the breed. There is

than 12 cents a pound, and a great deal of the crop has been moved at 11 cents or more. It is probable that the cotton acreage will be increased somewhat next year, but the diversified farming idea has taken hold firmly, and other crops will receive more attention than ever.

Many of the cotton farmers have become interested in dairying. This interest in dairy farming is quite general, even in the wheat growing sections, and it has resulted in a remarkable demand for dairy animals. The Jersey breed is very popular in Oklahoma, and there are many excellent herds, such for examples as the ones owned by R. L. Peebly at Oklahoma City and the Oklahoma Hospital Dairy Farm at Norman.

### More Alfalfa.

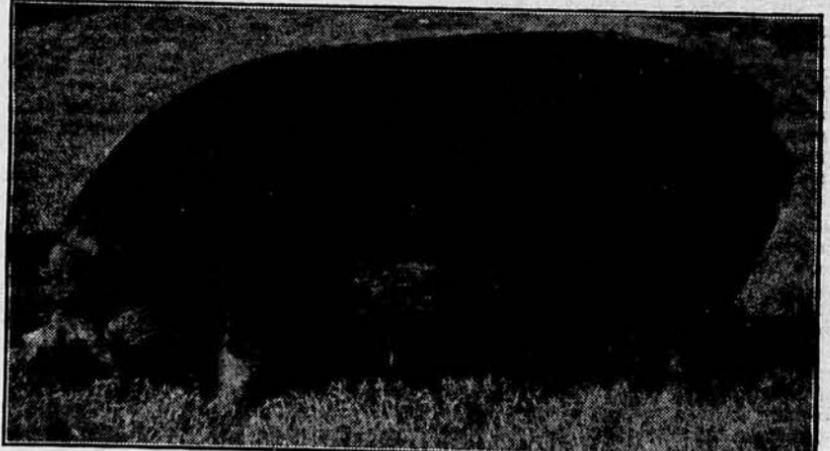
As might be expected, the great interest in livestock has produced a considerable increase in the acreage of alfalfa, and in the growing of legumes in general. Especially is alfalfa being featured; Mr. Lookabaugh, for example, has 360 acres planted to this crop, which is cut five times, and which produces a large amount of both hay and pasture. The experience with Spanish peanuts has not been so pleasing as with some of the other legumes. This crop grows well in many parts of Oklahoma and the yields are excellent, but in the last year or two there has been considerable trouble in getting a commercial market, at prices

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quite a common belief among the average farmers that the Shorthorn cow, which at least makes an attempt to combine milk and beef production, is well adapted to the conditions there.

**The Herefords.**

Not that the Hereford breeders are so much behind, however. I called on T. E. Smith of Norman, the president of the Oklahoma Hereford Breeders' association, to find out more about his system of doing things. He has a herd of about 75 purebred animals, which is generally recognized as one of the leading herds in Oklahoma. While there are not so many breeders of the white-faces as with some of the other breeds, the farmers who are handling Herefords are making a considerable effort, and they are selling a great many animals this winter.

While at Norman I called on J. E. Lawrence, the county agent of Cleveland county, who is doing excellent work among the cotton farmers of that section. He said that there is a great interest in diversified farming among the cotton growers; the farmers are going into livestock, and they also are making encouraging progress in adopting a diversified cropping system. This is hopeful at least, for in many communities cotton has been almost the only crop—in many cases the farmers did not keep cows, chickens or hogs, and did not grow a garden. Such seasons as that of last year, when the price of cotton was very low, are very hard of course on the man who depends on getting a living from it exclusively. As a result of the low price, and the interest which was aroused in diversified farming, the acreage of cotton in Oklahoma was reduced almost one-third this year. This reduction was the rule in many southern states, and as a result the price went up, some sales in Oklahoma having been made for more

### Shucks—Here's the First

We have a man in McPherson county who has shucked over 1600 bushels this year and expects to reach 2000 then he'll go to shelling corn, as he's purchased a new corn sheller and will run it with an oil engine. J. W. Hill has shucked 112 bushels several days in succession. It is an easy matter for him to shuck more than 100 bushels. Monday, November 15, Mr. Hill shucked 9410 pounds or 134 bushels and 30 pounds. A record never heard of in this community. This record was made on the Maple Grove Farm, 7 miles east of Moundridge. Four big loads in about 11 hours, from 6:30 a. m. to 6:10 p. m., and lost one hour at noon.

We should like to hear of a record that will beat this one.

A. H. Leatherman.  
R. 3, Moundridge, Kan.

The "good boy" may excite your contempt, but he also may some day be superintending the stone-pile you are breaking.

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

# Marshall County Has "Pep"

A New and Efficient Rural Life is Being Organized

BY HERVEY F. SMITH  
Marysville, Kansas

TO INSPIRE the boys of Marshall county with a real love for the country, and to induce them to stay on the farms, a demonstration run of 90 miles with stops at eight successful farms was conducted November 2, by the Young Men's Christian association of Marshall county.

One hundred and eighty men and boys, crowded into 30 automobiles, made the trip, the party consisting largely of country boys and men with some editors, business men and teachers. Several high schools sent their entire agricultural classes, and the county superintendent of schools was an interested passenger. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas State Agricultural college and Dr. B. W. Murphy, inspector in charge of the government hog cholera work in Marshall county, made the trip and at the last stop of the day spoke on the results of the tour.

Every boy making the trip carried a notebook, and when the cars would pull up to a farm the boys would scramble out before they had fairly stopped and begin a thorough inspection of livestock and buildings, pausing frequently to make notes or ask questions of the owner. To induce the boys to make careful observations and notes it was announced at the beginning of the trip that the 10 boys writing the best stories of the tour would be given a free trip to the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan during the State Farmers Institute, several banks and individuals joining in offering the awards. In addition, an enterprising editor offered \$5 in cash to be divided between first and second winners for the privilege of printing the stories in his county paper, and the official photographer offered a book of views of the trip to the winner of first place.

### The Route.

Some of the things seen on the tour were: The largest barn in Kansas, three kinds of silos, a modern farm house, the oldest building in the county, a 30-acre orchard that this year produced 8,000 bushels of apples, a beautiful country cemetery, a modern rural school, the oldest school house in the county, purebred Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Poland China and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and a real country church and community hall.

Credit for the success of this farm trip is due largely to Oscar Levine, a young farmer of the county, who was graduated a year ago from the Kansas State Agricultural college, and is making his life count for better farm life in his community. When in college Mr. Levine was president of the Young Men's Christian association, and after his return to the farm he was elected to the committee which has supervision of the Y. M. C. A. work in the county.

It was five years ago that a group of men familiar with the work of the Y. M. C. A. decided that they would have the influence of that association in Marshall county. They knew that they could not erect a big building in every town, but they also knew that it is not buildings that make men—but leadership of the right sort. A committee of 15 prominent men of the county was elected, and a county secretary was employed to direct the work, boys' clubs were organized with a competent leader over each group, and for five years the principles of association work—the development of mind, body, spirit—have been applied to the boy life of the county.

### Y. M. C. A. Events.

There are county conferences, when social and religious problems are discussed and decisions are made for Christian living, one or more college gospel teams are brought into the county for a week's stay every winter, and there are "father and son" banquets. Among the prominent men who have been brought into the county to address these meetings are, Governor Arthur Capper; Ex-Governor George H. Hodges; President Henry J. Waters, A. E. Roberts and Dr. John Brown of New York. There are athletic contests, hikes and camps, and last summer one young man gave up a job in the wheat fields of western Kansas and came more than 200 miles to be with his group of boys

at the summer camp. Clubs have been organized in the high schools with the motto, "Clean Speech, Clean Sport, Clean Habits." All these and many other things find their way, naturally, into the program of the association.

But Marshall county is a rural county; of the 23 towns of the county none has a population over 2,500, and any program which did not place emphasis upon a better rural life and better agriculture would be incomplete. Farm institutes for boys, stock judging contests, corn growing contests and lastly, the farm trip of 90 miles have centered the attention of the boys upon the farm, and because of this work through the past five years Marshall county has 30 young persons attending the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It takes a budget of \$2,000 a year to maintain the Y. M. C. A. in the county. This is raised by subscription in a short term canvass once a year, and this year 700 men and women are contributing toward this fund in amounts varying from 50 cents to \$100. The boys of one high school club pledged \$42 and of another club \$28.

### A Real Opportunity.

No minister in the county has such a fruitful parish as does the county secretary; no superintendent of schools is responsible for so many boys; no business man needs to be a better student of human nature than this secretary, who meets daily from 5 to 50 men and boys. His task is to find, enlist and train leaders, who will assume responsibility for boys' clubs. He has no wages, to offer them except hard work, no influence to hold them to the task except the power of his personality, and the satisfaction which comes from seeing the boys grow into strong, stalwart men.

The plan is to have in each community a supervisory board of interested men, a high school Y. M. C. A., and one or more groups of younger boys. Eventually the association will reach out into the open county, and every boy in the county will have an opportunity to join a group of his own age.

The secretary recently has purchased an automobile, the upkeep of which will be taken care of by the county committee, and with this he will be able to cover the entire county quickly and economically, and can keep in close touch with every group, and with every phase of the work.

## Kansas is Slow About Roads

(Continued from Page 11.)

county. Four thousand three hundred and seventy-two votes were cast in favor of that million dollars for good roads and 478 votes against it! In other words the proposition to expend a million dollars on approximately 100 miles of permanent concrete highway as feeders to the main state trunk line, which crosses the county, carried by a vote of ten to one!

### And then Doniphan.

Doniphan county can't or won't build 6 miles of permanent highway without a family ruction; and not even then!

The examples here recorded fairly represent what the 58 counties of California are doing in permanent highway construction, independent and apart from the monumental work of the state. When the counties of California have completed the work now well in hand the state will be absolutely grid-ironed with permanent concrete highways. The people of California will have forever solved the transportation question in their own favor.

The people consider permanent good roads as an investment that will pay enormous dividends to the taxpayers and they are right. Ultimately all the roads of America will lead to California as in the olden times, "All roads led to Rome."

The man who burns his house to collect the insurance is not in reality injuring the insurance company. Rates are based on fire losses and the companies get their money back from the rest of the policyholders. It's the public that foots the bill.

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Prince Albert is sold everywhere in tippy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that fine, dandy crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.



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# School Luncheons Fit to Eat

Food Not Easily Digested often Means Poor Lessons

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

IT WAS not a water pail that Jack and Jill carried up the hill where the little white schoolhouse stood. It was a dinner-pail, and Jill had packed it herself because it was washday morning and the baby was sick and mamma didn't have time. So when Jack fell down and hit his crown so hard that a big bump rose up under his cap brim and Jill went tumbling after, the dinner pail rolled out of their chubby little hands and the cup of apple sauce upset all over their bread and butter. Jack and Jill went hungry that noon, for the soggy bread in the overturned pail was not at all tempting, even to childish appetites, and Jack made a poor grade in grammar class and poor little Jill went home with a headache.

Headaches and poor grammar marks were nothing new for Jack and Jill, however, so nobody thought of blaming the dinner pail for them that day, though if the truth had been known the fault lay with the dinner pail every time. Jill's mother was known through the neighborhood as a good provider, and was proud of the luncheons her children took to school. She would have been proud of good report cards, too, and often wondered why Jack went so low in grammar and physiology when he did so well in his arithmetic and history. She failed to see any significance in the fact that the grammar and physiology classes came after the noon recess when Jack's poor, abused little stomach was trying so hard to digest homemade sausage, pickles, sirup-spread bread, doughnuts, mince pie or chocolate cake that every available drop of blood in his body was busy right there, and none could be spared to help out his brain.

On days when Jack and Jill didn't feel hungry at the noon hour and left most of their luncheon untasted, the afternoon lessons fared just as badly, for brains cannot work without food any more than horses can. Poor ventilation and eye strain caused by badly placed windows combined with the poor luncheons to make the headaches poor little Jill and her mother thought were a girl's natural inheritance.

Jill herself was the first to discover the evil influence that had been exerted upon her school days by her shining tin dinner pail; but she was a grown young woman and a student in the home economics department of her state agricultural college before she found it out. She learned there that the efficiency of her body depended as much upon the kind of food she ate as the efficiency of an engine depends upon the grade of the gasoline burned in it. She learned also to classify foods into tissue builders such as meat, eggs, milk and cheese; energy producers, such as potatoes, rice and other starchy foods, sugar and fats; and fresh fruits and green vegetables that supply the needed mineral salts and give bulk to the diet. Planning meals that should have the right amounts of all three kinds of food became an absorbing game for Jill, and the more she tried it the more interested she became.

When Jill left college and found a little home of her own to care for she tried to practice all the theories she had learned in her beloved cooking classes; and when her own wee Jill began to climb the hill to the little white schoolhouse she decided that headaches and low grades should not be her small daughter's portion. First of all she gave careful thought to the selec-



tion of a lunch box. Baskets looked pretty but they permitted the entrance of dust and insects; paper boxes could not be washed and kept sanitary, while a round tin pail was difficult to pack to good advantage. A tin box that could be scalded every day and had a compartment for holding a vacuum bottle for keeping liquids hot or cold proved most satisfactory. Jill laid in a good supply of paper napkins and the paraffin-paper used for wrapping butter. This is in a convenient size for sandwiches, and keeps the bread moist.

Perhaps this sounds like unnecessary bother to some folk, but Jill could not see it as such. She remembered too well the crumbly, messy appearance of some of her own school luncheons and the peculiar flavor shared by bread, cake, hardboiled eggs and bananas all packed in together with no sign of separate wrappings. Paper napkins which can be burned after one use are much more satisfactory than a linen napkin which grows spotted and full of odors. Jill says cold luncheons are none too appetizing at best, and anything that can be done to increase the attractiveness of the food is well worth while.

Growing children need a large proportion of tissue-building foods, but Jill has learned these must be the kind that are easily digested. The sandwiches she prepares contain little beef, and pork. For her sandwich filling she uses chicken ground through a food chopper, cottage cheese, hard-cooked eggs mashed fine and moistened with cream, or beans thoroughly cooked and forced through a sieve to remove the tough skins. Cheese, which is difficult to digest unless it is in fine particles, is sometimes grated and spread over bread and butter. Simple baked custard or junket can be carried in covered cups.

For other sweets Jill uses sandwiches with a filling of ground nuts, raisins, dates or figs, and plain cookies. Tapioca, rice or bread puddings are used instead of pies, and do not spill when they are put in a small screw-top glass jar. Baked apples are another favorite delicacy, for Jill puts small red candy cinnamon drops in the centers, and the pretty color of the cooked fruit delights the children. There is always fresh fruit when it is possible to obtain it, and tomatoes or other fresh vegetables in season. Sometimes Jill puts in a little jar of apple, celery and nut salad. Bananas are not used often, for unless they are perfectly ripe they are not wholesome. A few pieces of pure, homemade candy are sometimes added as a special treat. Milk may be carried in the vacuum bottle; or in very cold weather a hot soup may be placed in the bottle in the morning to give the children a warm dish at noon. Packing the lunch box in this careful way takes time, of course, but Jill feels well repaid, for headaches are unknown with her children and the afternoon grades are as high as all the others.



## Hot Meals Served at School

Those who are interested in the teaching of domestic science in the rural schools will perhaps care to know what we accomplished in that direction last year. Seeing the need of warm lunches for the children, some of whom faced the weather for 2 1/2 miles, the teacher decided to try serving hot chocolate.

The effects of the hot drink were so marked we decided to serve regular dinners. This plan met with the hearty approval of all the patrons, and the enthusiastic support of the pupils.

The pupils brought daily what was most convenient for their mothers to send—milk, eggs, butter, potatoes or other vegetables, meat, bread, or canned goods. Each child brought a nickel at stated times for the purchase of cocoa; this amounted to \$1.25, exclusive of a little brought by the pupils. Vegetables were prepared at recess, and dinner was ready to serve about 12:30 o'clock, using only the noon hour in the preparation. The serving was done in cafeteria style, that is, everything was put on a table and each child took what he wanted. Some discarded desks were used for a table. Girls had charge one day and boys the next; and the children did justice to the dinner.

Many hands and willing spirits made light work of washing the dishes, after which the children with the aid of soap and water, combs, and paper towels furnished by the district made themselves presentable. Then they resumed their work for the afternoon with that contented spirit which springs only from a comfortably filled stomach and cheerful surroundings.

Our equipment consisted of a three-burner oil stove furnished by one of the mothers, and all other utensils necessary for the preparation of an ordinary dinner, lent by several others. Each pupil brought a plate, knife, fork, spoon, and cup. The oil was furnished by the district, about 12 gallons being used in the three months.

This school is located 4 1/4 miles southeast of Beloit, and is known as the "Hyde" school. It was taught by Miss Jessie Williams, to whose untiring efforts we give credit for the success of our cooking venture, as well as very material progress in the regular school work.

Beloit, Kan.

## Are You in the Soap Contest?

It is time to think about sending in the soap for the big soap contest. The contest closes December 15. But there still is plenty of time for others to enter, because it doesn't take long to make soap.

Let us remember again the prizes that are to be given—\$20 in cash for the best soap entered, \$15 for the second best, \$10 for the third best. The fourth prize is \$5 in cash, fifth and sixth \$2.50 each, there are five prizes of \$2 each, and 35 prizes of \$1 each. This means 46 cash prizes. Whether she wins a cash prize or not, every woman who submits a cake of soap will receive a present that will amply repay her for her trouble.

With these prizes in mind it will be well worth while, if there is no soap material on hand at this time of year, to buy some lard and enroll in the contest. For the woman who never has made soap, and for the woman who has but is always looking for the best recipe she can find, there are recipes and full instructions at the office of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write immediately for an entry blank and full details, and you will have plenty of time to get your soap into the contest.

## Better Living in Neighborhood

In the community of which Idana is the center there is a woman's club, organized several years ago by the mothers and housewives. The object is social recreation and interchange of ideas and opinions, with a view to better and happier living. The motto of this club is, "Speak evil of no one," and this motto never has been violated at a club meeting. When the right of suffrage was given to women the members of the club made a study of the subject of voting, using a handbook published for the purpose.

The programs cover important current events, national anniversaries, domestic science, household economy, health and hygiene, and other things that pertain to social betterment and practical home making. Roll call is varied with quotations appropriate to the season or day, and sometimes are humorous.

The club meets every other week, members taking their turns alphabetically. During the social hour fancy work is in evidence, and many ideas and patterns are exchanged. Light refreshments are served by the hostess. The

membership of the club is about equally divided between town and country, and at present both president and secretary are farmers' wives.

Mrs. J. B. Ferree.

R. 6, Clay Center, Kan.

## Cradle Song

Drowsily come the sheep  
From the place where the pastures be,  
By a dusty lane  
To the fold again,  
First one, and then two, and three:  
First one, then two, by the paths of sleep  
Drowsily come the sheep.

Drowsily come the sheep  
And the shepherd is singing low:  
After eight comes nine  
In the endless line,  
They come, and then in they go,  
First eight, then nine, by the paths of sleep  
Drowsily come the sheep.

Drowsily come the sheep  
And they pass through the sheepfold door:  
After one comes two,  
After one comes two,  
Comes two, and then three and four,  
First one, then two, by the paths of sleep,  
Drowsily come the sheep.  
—By Louis V. Ledoux in Harper's Magazine.

They say soap is bad for the hair.  
But the bald-headed man may go right  
on using silver-polish.



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

The pattern for ladies' waist 7510 is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

Skirt 7521 is cut in three gores, with an applied yoke. Six sizes, 22 to 32 inches waist measure.



Dress 7033 has a piecing under a tuck, giving the appearance of a tunic. Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.

Dress 7524 has a three-gore skirt attached to an underwaist. Five sizes, 6 to 14 years.

Dress 7496, made with four-gore skirt, is in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

## USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

Name .....

Postoffice .....

State .....

R. F. D. or St. No.....

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.



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Soak 1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine in 1/2 cup milk 5 minutes. Scald 3 cups of milk with 1/2 cup sugar and add soaked gelatine. Strain, cool slightly, add 1 teaspoonful vanilla and turn into mold first dipped in cold water and set in cold place to harden. Serve with currant, strawberry, or any preferred jelly. Accompany with sugar and thin cream, or boiled custard. Substitute cream for milk and the dish becomes "Ivory Jelly."

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**Good Pastry For Less Money**

BY LUCILE BERRY WOLFE.

A very satisfactory pastry flour may be made by modifying ordinary flour with corn starch. Pastry flour, which sells for about 8 cents a pound, gives no better results than modified flour which easily may be made at a cost of 3 cents a pound.

From each cup of flour used, remove 2 level tablespoons of flour and substitute for them 2 level tablespoons of corn starch. The advantage to be gained from the use of any pastry flour results from the fact that pastry flour contains less gluten forming material and more starch than ordinary flour. Gluten is the gummy, elastic substance found in flour dough. Because of this fact food prepared with pastry flour, or flour to which corn starch has been added, is more tender than that made entirely from wheat flour.

Modified flour may be used with success wherever pastry flour is used, in cakes, tarts, pie crusts, or puddings. To make plain pastry use these proportions: Two cups modified flour, 1/2 cup shortening, 1 1/2 teaspoons salt, ice water to moisten. Measure the shortening and flour, and chill. Add salt to flour and cut the shortening into the flour with knives. Use just enough cold water to make the particles of the mixture stick together. Turn onto a slightly floured board and push together with knives. Roll very thin, handling as little as possible. This amount will make one two-crust pie.

Excellent Banbury tarts may be made, using modified bread flour. Make the plain pastry, using 2 cups of modified flour. You will need for the filling: 1/4-cup raisins, 1/4-cup sugar; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; 1/4 egg; 1/4 cracker; grated rind of 1/4 lemon. Seed the raisins and chop. Add sugar, egg slightly beaten, crackers finely rolled, and lemon juice and rind. Roll pastry 1/8-inch thick and cut in pieces 3 inches square. Put 2 tablespoons of the mixture on each piece. Moisten the edge with cold water one-half the way around, fold over, and press the edges together with a fork that has been dipped in flour. Bake 20 minutes in a slow oven.

Nut roll pastry is very good. Roll plain pastry 1/8-inch thick and cut into strips 5 by 3 inches. Spread with beaten jelly. Sprinkle with fine granulated sugar and chopped pecan nut meats. Roll the strips, and sprinkle the rolls with sugar. Place on a tin, and bake in a hot oven.

Cheese straws are easy to make. They are good to serve with a salad at a party or luncheon. Make plain pastry, using 1 1/2 cups of modified flour. One cup of grated cheese will be needed. Sprinkle half of the rolled pastry with cheese. Fold over and roll. Repeat 3 times. Cut in strips 1/2-inch wide and 4 inches long. Bake 8 minutes in a hot oven. Tender, flaky cakes may be made with modified flour. This is a one-egg cake: 1/4 cup butter; 1 cup sugar; 1 egg; 1/2 cup milk; 1 1/2 cups modified flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; 1/2 teaspoon flavoring.

Cream the butter in a bowl, using a wooden spoon, add the sugar and mix thoroughly, partly dissolving the sugar. Add the beaten yolk of the egg to the butter and sugar mixture. Add the liquid and the flour alternately, add the portion of flour that contains the baking powder, fold in the beaten white of the egg and add the flavoring.

**Where Great Damage May Be Done**

I have eight children, the oldest 19, the youngest born last September, one girl and seven boys. The girl is 7 years old. I do all my own work in the house, and neither health officer nor truant officer has ever visited us.

I took care of all the stock all through the heat last summer while my husband and the two eldest boys worked out in the hay. In addition I raised enough chickens and Narragansett turkeys to sell \$95 worth of chickens and \$300 worth of turkeys. The chickens were sold on the open market, the turkeys were sold at an advance over regular price. In addition I raised a few of the best hogs in the state. I know what I'm talking about when I talk production on the farm.

Yes, I am sure a woman can make a home and at the same time be a producer, provided she likes her work. Either a man or woman will soon tire if the heart is not in the work.

READER.  
This writer's name is purposely omitted. One of the inalienable rights of every member of the human race is to be well born. A woman's first duty, and her first privilege, is to her children. She does for them something no other being on earth can do; she gives them

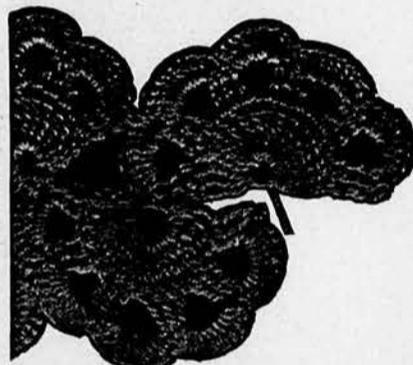
the constitution with which they must go through life. No woman who performs heavy manual labor, or who overworks herself with a multitude of small tasks, during the months before her child is born can give to him the birthright of good health and high vitality to which he is entitled. That is one of the laws of life. Neither can a woman, who, by overwork at other times, reduces her vitality, give her children their rightful heritage. Abounding health is worth more than any money the mother can turn over to her child. The woman who in her love for money, or in her unselfish desire to help her husband, lowers her vitality and brings into the world sons and daughters who must go through life with less than their rightful share of health is, if she only knew it, blamed by them to their dying day.

**Wheel Crochet Insertion**

[Prize Letter.]

Chain 6, join, chain 7. Then make 17 double trebles (thread over hook three times) in ring; the chain of 7 will form the first double treble, making 18 in all. Turn.

2nd row—Chain 3, 2 trebles (thread over hook twice) set into 2nd and 3rd double trebles of previous row; 3 chain,



Good on a Dresser Scarf.

3 trebles set into next 3 stitches, 3 chain, 3 trebles, 3 chain, 3 trebles, 3 chain, 3 trebles, 3 chain, 3 trebles, 1 chain, turn.

3rd row—Single crochet in 2 trebles of previous row. Make 9 doubles (thread over hook once) in 3 chain, 1 single in 2nd treble of previous row, 9 doubles in next 3 chain. Repeat until all the 3 chains of previous row are filled. This will make a half wheel.

Don't break thread, but begin at the beginning for another wheel. Chain 6 and fasten with a single crochet into the last stitch in the row of doubles just made. Using this as a ring pro-

Following a landslide of \$1.25 in the price of hogs within a brief 48 hours, farmers have seen a total decline of \$2.10 within 30 days. In only four Novembers in a generation have prices been lower and then only in times of panic or financial stress. In the early spring, the farmers lost heavily on the cattle they had been preparing for market. Yet prices for grain and for meat by comparison have remained uniformly high. If the Federal Trade Commission is able to show up the true inwardness of the control of the livestock market, it will perform a great service to the nation.

ceed as before. When making the third half wheel join to first wheel with a single crochet between the last two groups of nine doubles. The looser the work the prettier it is.

Mrs. Harve Henry.

Baileyville, Kan.

**Rule for Stuffed Peppers**

Take enough cold meat, left-over potatoes, bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of butter, and a dash of salt and pepper, and chop all together. Take out the seeds of the large green peppers, stuff with the mixture, and put on the ends of peppers that were cut off. Fasten ends in place with a couple of tooth picks. Place in a pan and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

Visalia, Calif.

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# When Spice Wouldn't Come

Jack and His Pony Both Learned a Good Lesson

BY CECIL BLUE

"COME, Spice! Come, little pony!" called Jack Harrison from the pasture gate. Spice raised her head when she heard the familiar call of her young master, but she did not obey the summons. It was too provoking! Here she had been turned out to grass not a half hour ago, and now he wanted to take her away from this pleasant green pasture and put her to work again. How cool and fresh and sweet the tender young grass was! No; Spice could not obey the call. She went on eating. Jack whistled in vain and called entreatingly, but Spice ignored him. Finally Jack gave it up and started over into the field with a bridle.



positively will not come." Jack soon realized that he was wasting time and breath and diplomacy in trying to wheedle Spice, and started out to catch the horse, wondering why they had not had foresight enough to keep Spice up that night. Anyone who has ever tried to catch a horse that has made its mind not to be caught will know the exasperating, leg-wearying time poor Jack had for the next half hour. Finally his father came out to help him.

"That little old pony is getting spoiled, I'll just teach her to come when I call her," he muttered. And Jack, who was nearly 12 years old, felt quite manly as he made the threat which was so familiar to his own ears from his father's lips. He had been taught to come when called himself, and he knew the process. Spice had decided to stand for Jack to put the bridle on when she saw him coming, but as he drew near and she noted the angry gleam in his eye, she raised her tail and galloped away to the farthest corner of the pasture. There she stopped and awaited his next approach, and again gave him the slip very neatly.

"You see you have made a fool of the pony," his father said disgustedly, "it would serve you right if you missed the circus."

"If I ever do catch you," panted Jack, as he made the round of the six-acre pasture for the third time, "I'll about beat the life out of you," and the anger in his voice was not pleasant to hear.

Jack did not answer. Just then his thoughts were too bitter for utterance, for Spice, grown desperate by the prospect of being cornered, had made a mighty effort and cleared the fence, and was speeding away like the wind.

"Now you've done it," growled Mr. Harrison. "We won't see her again until supper time, and we will not see any circus." Mr. Harrison was more disappointed himself than he cared to own. He walked silently home, followed by the most unhappy boy on earth, or so Jack certainly would have described himself.

### Mother Knew a Way.

Then Spice Gave In.

Spice was a wise little animal and she stopped to reason with herself at last. "This isn't eating grass, and I may as well give up. I am sorry Jack is so mad, but I guess he won't hurt me if I stand for him, and behave myself. He may stop to think how he would feel himself if he was told to go out and chop wood just when he was sitting down to his own dinner." So Spice allowed herself to be bridled and led to the stable, but she had given Jack credit for a more sympathetic heart than he had, for when he got her to the stable he tied her securely to a post, and gave her the "whaling of her life."

When Mrs. Harrison learned the state of affairs, she said gently: "Well, dear it is a disappointment for us all, especially for poor Jack. You will be gentle with Spice, hereafter, won't you Jack? I don't believe any good ever came of whipping either boy or beast."

"Maybe you are right," admitted her husband, as he thought of Jack's burst of vehemence after his last whipping, when he declared that but for his mother he would run away from home. It would be better to be loved than feared.

Oh, it was a cruel disappointment! Jack stood with quivering lips trying in vain to master his feelings. Even his father, unaccustomed as he was to show sympathy, could not forbear putting a friendly hand on the boy's shoulder, and telling him it was "too bad."

When Jack had quite vented his anger, or as he said, had "taught her a thing or two," he harnessed Spice to the road cart for his father to drive into town. His father came out and at once noticed the nervousness of the pony. "What have you been doing to this horse?" he asked sternly. "Chasing her all over the field about 40 times," answered the boy, sullenly.

Suddenly Mrs. Harrison burst into a happy laugh. "What a lot of ninnies we are," she exclaimed. "A circus only 10 miles off and two big able bodied menfolks letting a little pony's flight keep them away from it. You forgot you could walk, didn't you?"

"And when you caught her you whipped her?" with increasing sternness. "Yes, I did," said Jack defiantly. "I knew it was the right thing to do for the day when you called me to come and help gather fodder and I stayed up in the apple tree and didn't answer, you know what I got."

Jack looked at his father with a brightening eye. Mother always was good to find a way out of troubles. Mr. Harrison patted his wife's cheek. "And what about you?"

Mr. Harrison came home in a good humor that night having disposed of his hogs at a good price, and he brought the news that there was to be a circus in the adjoining town 10 miles away on the following day. Mr. Harrison said that they could all afford to take a holiday, and see the circus. There is no need to describe the state of Jack's feelings over this prospect, nor how glad he was to awake on a sunshiny morning with the happy thought that "this is circus day." He went briskly about his morning work and soon had it all done and went out to hitch up the wagon.

"Down in the bottom of my heart, I don't like circuses, and would much rather have the quiet day at home. I will get your lunch ready for you to take with you, and you can start right away. You will have lots of time to walk it, and not hurry either. Yes, Jack, you are going, dear, run and get ready while I put up the lunch. I'm glad I made pies and fried chickens yesterday, for you will be hungry after your walk."

"Come Spice, come Spicey. Whee-oo! Whee-oo! Come on little pony, we are going to the circus!" he called.

"I guess Jack has already run about 10 miles," laughed his father. "Do you think you can stand the walk, son?" "I don't feel a bit feeble, father," said the smiling boy.

Spice was at the gate thinking fondly of her good little nubbins of corn and her oats when father and son returned laughing and "carrying on like two schoolboys," as Mrs. Harrison said. Jack ran up to Spice and whispered something in her ear.

"All right," answered Spice, nuzzling the boy forgivingly.

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# PRICES STILL LOWER

**Can You Read This?**

A pair of little bogs ran along the load.  
 One caught a ply and one caught a goad.  
 Said the first little cup, "My girl is too small."  
 Said the next little cup, "This has no hair at all."  
 Then two bats ran along, and the cur did fly,  
 Till the two little furs made themselves very shy.  
 And each mat caught a pat and ate it up.  
 Then they went gally home their silk to sup.  
 For bats may hunt and cogs may bark;  
 But a cat-and-dog wife is surely no mark.  
 Isn't that a queer story? It wouldn't be at all surprising if you couldn't get any sense out of it the first time you read it for the person who wrote it put the wrong head on every noun in it. Go to the alphabet bone yard and see if you can find the right heads. When you have the heads changed to suit you, copy the lines neatly and send them in to the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the best five letters received before December 12.

**Buttons Worth Money**

Mother's button box is always interesting to most boys and girls, especially on a rainy day, and many of you have had lots of good times playing with its contents, but the box and buttons wouldn't bring very much money if you tried to sell them. There is a man in Europe, however, who has a collection of buttons worth \$40,000. Wouldn't you like to see it? The collection contains buttons from the uniforms of all the regiments that have existed in the French army from the time of Charles VII. to the Alpine chasseurs. It began with a button from the robe of Charlemagne and ended with one taken from the uniform of Napoleon. In the collection are buttons of wood, glass, bone, ivory, lead, brass, zinc, silver, gold, emeralds, rubies, and diamonds.

**Sands That Sing**

Did you ever hear of singing sand—sand that looks much like that in your sandpile out in the back yard and yet makes a strange, sweet music when it is disturbed? There really is such sand and many persons have heard it sing. One of the best known places where it is found is a sand bank on the southwest coast of the island of Hawaii, which is one of the Hawaiian group in the Pacific ocean. If you were to sit on this bank some day and should move your hand in a circle in the loose sand you would hear a tone like that of a melodeon, which is a sort of old-fashioned organ. Then if you would kneel with both hands in the sand and slide down the bank, the singing would become louder and louder until it resembled distant thunder.

The singing sands of Mount Sinai are well known to men who have studied the earth's surface. High up on the mountain where the sand is first set in motion the sound is like the faint, sweet music of an aeolian harp stirred by a light breeze. As the sand slides farther down and the motion becomes more rapid the sound resembles the music you make by rubbing a wet finger around the rim of a thin glass tumbler, and when it reaches the foot of the mountain it makes a noise like thunder. Very wise men have discovered by examining the Hawaiian sand under a strong microscope that every little grain has a tiny canal in it, closed at one end, and when the sand is rubbed by the hands the air in these minute canals is set in motion and gives off the sound. When the sand is wet it will not sing because then the friction is less and many of the tiny canals are filled with water. As the singing sands of Mount Sinai make sounds so much like those produced by the Hawaiian sands, scientific men think it likely these grains are hollow also.

**A Reason.**

"Teacher, teacher! Willie and Benny are fighting!"  
 "Stop that, you boys. You're a good little girl, Lena, to tell me."  
 "Yes, teacher. But I wouldn't tell you only Benny was gettin' licked."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A surplus of food-stuff fed to a fowl, or an animal of any kind, above that digestible and convertible to its needs, is a waste of food and an injury.

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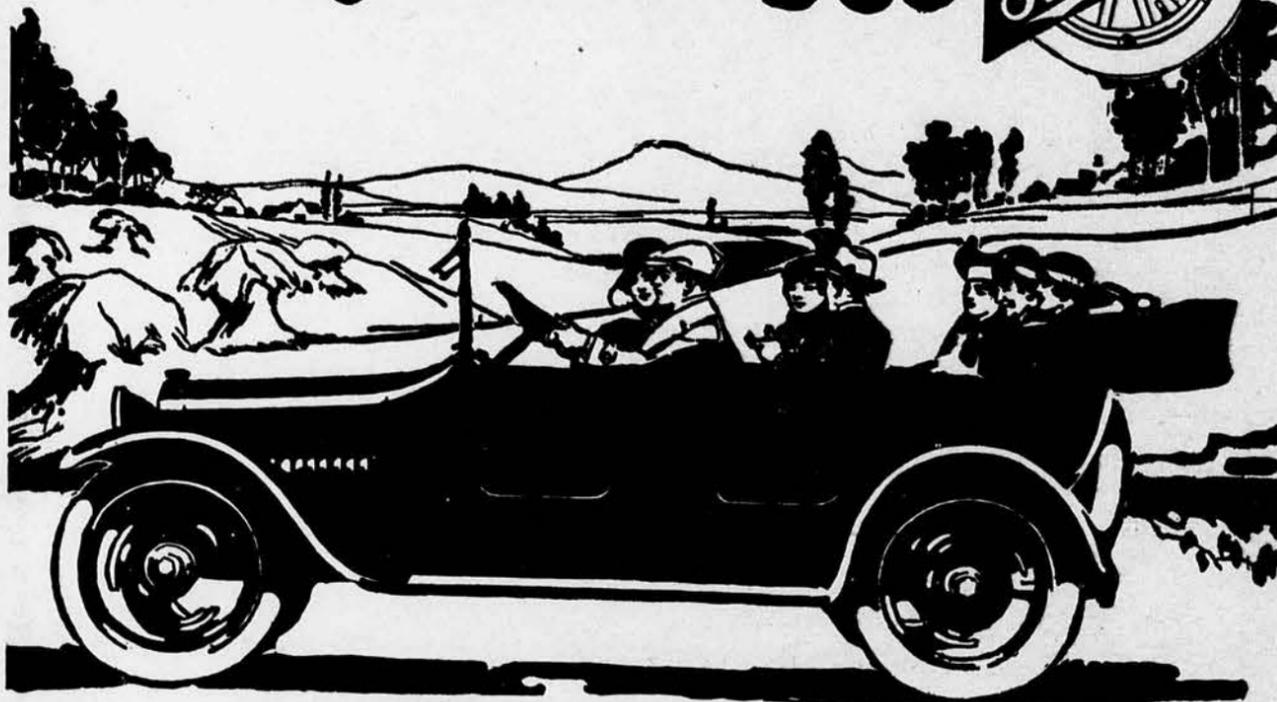
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Here is a thrilling story of love, mystery and adventure that will grip your attention from the first word to the last! It is one of the greatest novels this famous writer has ever produced. Ruby Gordon, a poor orphan girl, becomes engaged to one of the young men in the town, who is the adopted son of a wealthy recluse. The old gentleman took a great dislike to Ruby Gordon because she reminded him of his wife who had left him years before and had been lost at sea in crossing the ocean; he felt that she was his wife's spirit reincarnated, and forbade Lawrence, his adopted son, to marry her, and made so much trouble that the young man finally broke his engagement and married another, but it is not their fate to so easily evade Ruby Gordon, as you will discover when you get your free copy of this great book and read the story yourself. Ruby Gordon will surely find a warm place in your heart—she is one of those sweet pure characters every reader admires. We purchased a large edition and will send the book free and postpaid to all who send 25c to pay for one new one-year subscription to our big home, farm and news weekly—or send 50c to pay for your own new, renewal or extension 1-year subscription and 25c additional. See in all. Send today. Address: **CAPPER'S WEEKLY, BOOK DEPT. EG-101, TOPEKA, KAN.**

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The wheelbase has been INCREASED from 108 to 112 inches. The tires have been INCREASED from 33 x 4 to 34 x 4 Goodrich. The spring suspension has been greatly improved. The depth of upholstery has been INCREASED. And the auxiliary seats fold down into recesses in the floor of the tonneau completely out of sight. Not a detail has been overlooked that adds to riding-comfort.

With such COMFORT, this Studebaker combines POWER that no car at its price can equal—FULL 40 horse power—and a motor that equals most of the Sixes now on the market in Power and flexibility. And in quality, it stands supreme in the 4-cylinder field. For while its price has been reduced \$100—from \$985 to \$885—it has been greatly increased in power, size and quality. And wherever materials were changed, BETTER materials were used. As for example, the upholstery which is the finest, hand-buffed, semi-glassed leather.

For more than half a century that name of Studebaker has stood for sterling quality—for mastery of the world's most difficult transportation problems. You know, as your fathers before you knew, how Studebaker products STAND UP thro' any tests—and now can you wisely buy any car until you have seen this latest and best Studebaker and KNOW the GREAT value that it offers? See the car at once—and write for 1916 Catalog.

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Coupe, 4-passenger - - 1550  
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F. O. B. Detroit

#### A Road Building Drag

BY W. S. GREGORY, M. D.

Up in Holt county, Missouri, I saw a combined road builder and a road drag. A road overseer was grading a road with it, and was doing a good job of raising the center, and leveling the low places. The drag was made like an "A" harrow such as is used for harrowing stumpy ground, except that it had one of its pieces about 3 feet longer than the other. On the face of the shorter piece the overseer had fastened the blade of an old road grader. This blade ran the full length of the shorter piece of the harrow-like drag. The hitch was made to the shorter arm, much like the hitch to an ordinary road drag. One plank was placed on the drag about a foot from the ends of the timbers and another across the drag near its center. By shifting the hitch and changing the position of the driver, when on the drag, the front or cutting edge was made to cut deeply at the point or rear and at any angle that the operator wished. I saw a ditch nearly 2 feet deep that the overseer dug with this drag. He did it by first plowing a furrow and then, putting the long arm in the furrow, he crowded the ground farther than the plow had moved it. By shifting the hitch the driver was able to use the drag as a leveler also. Such a drag should not be expensive and a little practice should enable its user to be able to do almost anything that is needed on an ordinary road.

#### Watch the Tires Carefully

A little cut in a tire, like a little habit, if allowed to grow, soon gets beyond control and eventually destroys the tire. A close watch should be kept of these little cuts. They should be cleaned from sand and dirt with gasoline and then filled with cement and quick repair gum. This gum will set in a few hours and become an integral part of the tire, and prevent future trouble. A very large cut after thus being treated should be vulcanized at the earliest possible moment. To ignore these casing cuts altogether is to invite sand blisters and mud-boils which are caused by sand and dust entering the cut and working in between the tread and the fabric of the casing.

These are diseases to which tires of any type or make are subject if they are not checked soon when the symptoms which are small cuts in the tread, appear. Sand blisters and mud-boils are more complicated and disastrous the longer they are allowed to go. They mean simply the stripping apart of the rubber from the fabric used to reinforce it. Sand and dust enter and gradually work their way between the rubber and fabric, and the result is a sand blister or mud-boil.

Tires that have already developed these diseases should be sent to the repair man at once. When these blisters are cleaned out and vulcanized down, your tire is practically as good as new.

#### A Concrete Bridge For Lakin

More than \$20,000 has been spent in the last 15 years on the wooden bridge at Lakin. This is enough to build a concrete bridge which would be permanent and safe. This has been realized there, and 200 taxpayers recently petitioned for a concrete bridge. The bids will be opened in January.

For many years the wooden bridge which is 700 feet long, has extended across the river. W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer, looked up the records and found that the repairs in the 15 years have cost \$18,000, while the county lost \$2,000 in a damage suit due to the condition of the structure. Even after all the repairs, it was not safe.

Cloud county has reported to Mr. Gearhart that it will construct eight new concrete bridges at a total cost of \$9,000. Jewell county will build 15 steel and concrete bridges.

As a result of a good roads meeting at Anthony at which Mr. Gearhart spoke, Harper county has decided to have two good roads days on which special work will be done on its roads. The county board has decided to erect only concrete bridges. Much interest also is being taken in drainage in that county.

If you don't believe in man's inherent love of Nature, go out on the skirmish-line, and see him hug a tree.

## 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 1/4 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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We will send one of these beautiful Sugar and Creamer sets by parcel post

free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 to pay for a 3-year new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze. The set is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. S.C.10, Topeka, Kan.

# Who Gets the Produce Money?

It is a Long and Devious Road from Farmer to Consumer

BY ASHER HOBSON

THE question as to who gets the money for farm produce is of great interest at least to the farmers. Viewed from another angle, the consuming public may well have just as great an interest in the matter of the additions made to the primary price at the farm. In the case of cheese prices the farmer gets just about half of what the consumer pays. For American cheese he gets a trifle over half, but for Swiss, brick and Limburger it falls appreciably below that proportion.

No doubt the first impression will be that the additions made by the middlemen are out of reason, for why, it will be asked should it cost as much to get cheese to the consumer after it is produced as it costs to produce it? To begin with the farmer does not alone produce the cheese, the cheesemaker performing an important function in the process. From the factory to the consumer about four middlemen, or more accurately, four agencies handle the cheese. These are the dealer, the railway company, the wholesaler, and possibly a broker, the warehouse company, and finally the retailer.

### The Price of Cheese.

For American cheese the price paid is generally about a quarter of a dollar. Out of this the farmer gets perhaps 13 cents; the cheesemaker 1 1/4 cents; the dealer 3/4 of a cent; the railway company 1 1/4 cents, depending of course on the distance hauled, but averaging about that amount; the wholesaler and broker 2 cents; the storage and shrinkage charges are about 3/4 of a cent; and, last but far from least, the retailer charges 5 1/2 cents for his services.

It cannot be maintained that the cheesemaker is getting too much. He claims to be getting too little, and with at least sufficient show of reason as to make a reduction in his charges quite improbable. The dealer gets but about three-fourths of a cent, and for

this he performs some real services. For instance, he assembles and paraffines the cheese, and frequently has his money tied up in it at a risk for a longer or shorter time, possibly a quarter or half a year. In the latter case he is, of course, a speculator instead of merely a dealer. It is of no avail to insist that the railroad receives too much. They are more likely to get an increased than a decreased rate.

### How the Money is Divided.

Wholesalers seem to get a pretty good thing out of the game, but they have expenses and they perform services. To begin with the 2 cents attributed to them includes a possible brokerage charge of perhaps a quarter cent. Again there may be two wholesalers between whom the remainder of the 2 cents is shared. Storage and shrinkage charges are necessary and unavoidable. The retailer remains to be considered. Should he receive two-fifths as much for cutting the cheese and wrapping it up as the farmer gets for producing the milk out of which it is made? It must be remembered that the retailer has many things to contend with in the handling of cheese. To begin with he does not handle a great quantity. The trade is exacting, for example, his delivery charges are high. The cheese crumbles and wastes; it dries up, and so occasions loss; the merchant often gives a little over weight in trying to cut a pound, or a dime's worth. To these things must be added the expense and loss of selling on time. Hence the case against the retailer is not a clear and unmistakable one.

Is it then the conclusion that all the charges are legitimate and necessary? The charges are no doubt legitimate in normal times, and as the trade is now organized they are apparently necessary. However, the road is a long and rather devious one from farmer to consumer. It is possible that it may be shortened and straightened a little.

## Starter for Ripening Cream

BY J. M. FULLER.

There is a preparation to ripen cream for churning. Please tell me what it is, where to get it, and how to use it.—F. V., Alfalfa County, Oklahoma.

The preparation referred to is known as starter. Starter is nothing more or less than milk which has been soured and curdled by bacteria that produce desirable flavors and aroma. Bacteriologists can, by certain processes, separate the desirable bacteria from the undesirable. The desirable bacteria are then placed in a suitable liquid or powder. In this way buttermakers are able to obtain the bacteria that aid in the production of high grade butter. The buttermaker heats a small quantity of milk, usually a quart, to such a temperature and for such a time as will kill practically all the bacteria therein. He then cools the milk to room temperature, adds the liquid or powder containing the desirable bacteria, and allows the bacteria to sour and curdle the milk. This soured milk is known as a starter. By adding the quart of starter to several gallons of sweet milk that has been heated, a large quantity of starter can be obtained. The starter is added to cream that is to be churned.

Why use starter? This question naturally comes to many persons when they see a buttermaker asking his patrons to deliver their cream as nearly sweet as possible, then see him add the sour starter to this cream. The trouble with cream soured in the usual way is that the souring may have been done by bacteria that produce undesirable flavors in the butter. Some creamery patrons may produce cream that has the desirable bacteria. One or more patrons may produce cream that has many undesirable bacteria. If such cream is churned with the good cream it is very liable to lower the quality of butter. The buttermaker by pasteurizing (heating the cream to such a temperature as will kill practically all bacteria) and by using a starter, can control the flavors that will be developed.

Liquid or powdered starter can be obtained from creamery supply houses.

The farm buttermaker does not need to buy these prepared starters. If he is making a large amount of butter he would be justified in buying the prepared starter. He can, however, develop a homemade starter that will enable him to make high grade butter. A glass jar or quart milk bottle is the best vessel in which to make a starter. Such a vessel is easily cleaned. It enables the buttermaker to see what is taking place while the milk is souring. The bottle or jar should be washed and scalded before being used. Fill the starter vessel with clean skimmilk as it comes from the separator. Keep at room temperature, or about 70 degrees. If the milk sours and forms a smooth solid curd; if there are no gas bubbles at bottom of side of vessel; and if the curd has a mild, pleasant taste, then a desirable starter has been obtained. The curd should become creamy when poured from one vessel to another. The starter is best used just after the curd becomes firm. This quart of starter can be added to a larger amount of sweet skimmilk to obtain more starter.

The amount of starter to be used will vary with the condition of the cream, with the frequency of churning, and with the temperature at which the cream is soured or ripened. If churning is done every day, from one to two gallons of starter to 10 gallons of cream usually will be enough. If cream is ripened at 70 degrees, less starter will be required than if ripened at a lower temperature. When churning is done once in three or four days, a small amount of starter may be added to the first skimming of cream, or the cream may be kept sweet for a day or two, then a fairly large amount of starter used. It is well to state that no absolute rule can be given, as to the amount of starter that should be used. The buttermaker must use his judgment as to what is best under his conditions.

The poultry breeder who studies the condition of his fowls and gives them comfortable surroundings, is the man who succeeds and has very few sick fowls.



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GETS rid of those straw piles—whirls the wet, dry, chunky or frozen straw back onto your land in an even swath 16 to 20 feet wide—returns the nitrogen to your soil—makes a humus mulch that increases your yield—keeps the soil from blowing—spreads manure better and farther than any manure spreader made. Working parts are enclosed and run in oil bath. No forks or hooks to catch clothing. Costs less than a manure spreader and attaches to any rack or barge in two hours time. Light weight and light draft. If we have no dealer in your section

Send Us Your Dealer's Name and address—we will see that you get a chance to see the "Perfection" and will also send you a pleasing souvenir.

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Box A. Ottawa, Kans.

Get Them NOW



Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!

GILBERT HESS, M. D., D. V. S.

Eggs are high now. Are your hens laying well to make up for the scarce egg crop during moulting? With no green stuff, no worms or insects and no exercise, hens must have a tonic during the winter or they won't lay. I have succeeded in compounding a tonic that will make your poultry healthy, help hens lay and keep the egg organs active.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

A Tonic—Not a Stimulant Formula printed on every package

I have had Pan-a-ce-a on the market now for 22 years; for nearly a quarter of a century it has stood the test and it has made good in every nook and corner of this country. My Pan-a-ce-a has in it blood builders, tonics, and internal antiseptics, carefully compounded, which, from my lifetime experience as a veterinary surgeon, doctor of medicine and successful poultry raiser, I know will do their work.

During all these years I have never asked a single poultry raiser or farmer to buy my Pan-a-ce-a on claims or say-so, but on a genuine money-back guarantee. Here it is:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help to keep your poultry healthy and help to make your hens lay, that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock and if it doesn't do as I claim, return the empty package and get your money back.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). Pan-a-ce-a costs only 1c per day for 30 fowl.

My new poultry book tells all about Pan-a-ce-a. It's free. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Your cows, horses and hogs are pretty apt to get out of fix during winter. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains tonics that improve the appetite and tone up the digestion, laxatives for regulating the bowels, and vermifuges that will positively expel worms. I guarantee it. 25-lb. pail \$1.00; 100-lb. sack \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South).

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc. Slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy, sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c (except in Canada and the far West). I guarantee it.

Buy from your dealer whom you know.

500—Barred Plymouth Rock Ckls—500

Send me \$5 and I will send you a bird worth \$10. Send me \$3 and I will send you a bird worth \$5. Send me \$2, and I will send you a bird worth \$3. Other varieties of standard poultry in the same proportions. We guarantee satisfaction. Plans for poultry house free.

W. F. Holcomb, Mgr. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebraska.

25 TIMES World's Champion Belle City Incubator

402,000 in use. Get the whole story told by the Champion Belle City Incubator. With book comes full description of incubator and brooder—full particulars and my \$1,000,000 Gold Offer. I paid one \$150, another \$50, money from 500 down. Write me today for Free Book. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Why Hens Stop Laying

E. J. REEFER, the poultry expert, is giving away, FREE a valuable book explaining how every farm and backyard hen can be made to produce 200 eggs per year. The book contains scientific facts of vital interest to every poultry raiser. Write today for one of the valuable books—FREE. E. J. Reifer, Box 4920 Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY BOOK FREE

Contains condensed experience of twenty-five years with poultry. Houses, Yards, Incubator Operation, Care of Chicks and Poultry, Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease, Poultry Secrets, Pointers for the Amateur, Mandy's Poultry School, The \$1,000 Egg, Hatch Record, Egg Record, etc. All free. GEO. H. LEE CO., 215 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb. Mfrs. Lee's Lice Killer, Germoxone, Lee's Egg Maker, etc.

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Lowest Price Yet for Big 155 Egg Incubator. Prize winning hatches—Sure results—Healthy chicks—Best Construction—California Redwood—Copper Hot Water Heating—Safety Lamp—Tester—Thermometer—Self-Regulating, etc. Frt. paid E. of Rockies. With Encoder \$3.25. Hundreds of Dead Air Cells. Big new offer this year—write. PROGRESSIVE INCUBATOR CO., BOX 236 RACINE, WIS.

140 Egg Incubator Chick Brooder

Both are made of Calif. Redwood. Incubator is covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, one heater, thermometer, ready to use. \$10. Write for FREE Catalog Now. GEORGE W. WILSON CO., Dept. 10, Racine, Wis.

Kansas Chickens that Won

Forty Birds from this State Took First Prizes at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

KANSAS chickens and other poultry made a wonderful showing in the Panama-Pacific National Poultry show, which is being given in San Francisco. It is the greatest exhibition ever given in the United States, with nearly 8,000 birds being shown.

The exhibits cover 3 1-2 acres of floor space and nearly 5 miles of cooping are necessary to accommodate the poultry. Thousands of visitors visited the poultry sheds and displayed much interest in the awards.

The Kansas chickens and other fowls won their share of awards and made a wonderful showing, taking 40 first prizes. The Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks exhibited from the Sunflower state were especially attractive.

The following awards were won by Kansas birds. This list is as nearly complete as we have been able to get.

The Kansas Winners.

- H. M. Palmer, Florence, Black Langshans—second on pen. W. F. Alden, Ellsworth, Buff Plymouth Rocks—third on pullet, fourth on cockerel, second and fourth on cock, first on hen. C. R. Baker, Abilene, Buff Plymouth Rocks—first, third, sixth, seventh on cock; second, third, seventh on hen; third, fifth, sixth, eighth on cockerel; first, second, fourth, fifth, sixth on pullet. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Single Comb Reds—first and fourth on cockerel. A. P. Moore, Stafford, Silver Pencilled Plymouth Rocks and capons—first on cock, first on hen, first on capon. George Beuoy, Cedarvale, capons—nine firsts, eight seconds, one third, one fourth; special on best exhibit of capons. J. M. Taylor, McCune, Barred Plymouth Rocks—second on hen and fourth on pen. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Buff Cochins—first and second on cock; first and third on hen; first on cockerel, first on pullet, first on pen. L. A. Harper, Topeka, White and Buff Orpingtons—fourth on pullet. J. A. Bush, Leavenworth, Buff Wyandottes—third on cock. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, Silver Wyandottes—fourth and seventh on cocks; fourth and fifth on hen; first and seventh on cockerel; first and second on pullet; first on pen. H. Kerl, Lenexa, Silver Wyandottes—second and fifth on cock, first on hen, fifth and sixth on cockerel, fourth and fifth on pullet. Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Rose Combed Rhode Island Whites—second and fourth on cockerel. Clyde C. Whiteley, Wichita, Single Combed Rhode Island Reds—second on hen. Moore and Moore, Wichita, Single Combed Rhode Island Reds—seventh on cock, fifth on pen. Bert White, Burlingame, Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, buff ducks—first on old ducks, third on buff young ducks, fifth on old ducks, sixth on young Fawn Runner ducks. A. J. Meyer, Leavenworth—sixth on old Fawn Runner duck. E. E. Heidt, Topeka, Rose Combed Rhode Island White, English Pencilled Runner

ducks—first on old drake, fourth on young drake, second on young ducks, fourth on hen and eighth on cockerel.

R. W. Wiscombe, Manhattan, White Wyandottes—third on cock.

Mrs. A. P. Higgins, Effingham, White Wyandottes—fourth on hen.

E. W. Armstrong, Wichita, White Orpingtons—fourth on pen.

E. W. Rankin, Topeka, Light Brahmas—first and fourth on hen; first and fourth on pullet.

J. R. Graham, Topeka, Light Brahmas—third on cock, fifth on pen.

George Unruh, Chanute, White Leghorns and White Sherwoods—first on hen, first on cockerel, first on Sherwood pullets.

Cleveland Carson, Mound Valley, White Orpington—third on pullet.

E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Houdans—third on cock and eighth on hen.

Mrs. Clyde H. Meyers, Fredonia, Bourbon Red turkeys—first on cockerel and second on pullets.

W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Narragansett—third on cock and third on pen.

Mrs. H. Bacheider, Fredonia, Bronze turkeys—fourth on cockerel.

W. C. West, Topeka, Sicilian Buttercups—seventh and eighth on pullets, fourth and fifth on cockerel.

Caskey and Fowler, Topeka, Black Cochin Bantams and Rose Combed Black Bantams—sixth on cock and sixth on hen.

R. P. Krum, Stafford, Cochin Bantams—third on white pen, third on buff cock, second on pullet, first on black cock, third on hen.

George Burghart, Topeka, pouter pigeons—seven firsts, five seconds, one third and one fourth on English pouter.

Carl Weick, Salina, three firsts, three seconds, one third.

Call Your Flock Closely

Farm poultry profits can be made larger by promptly getting rid of all stock as soon as it ceases to be productive. All mature males ought to be out of the way by this time, and steps should be taken now to cull out and sell unproductive hens.

As a rule, it does not pay to keep hens longer than two years for egg production. Unfortunately, no certain means is known for determining whether a hen is a low producer until it has had a chance to make a record. However, most of the low producers can be identified by following these suggestions of the poultry department at Iowa state college:

- 1. All fowls that do not have bright red combs should be culled out. Dark colored, shrunken combs indicate both a lack of vigor and low egg production. 2. Rapid, early molting, together with a general well-finished appearance during late summer and fall, are signs of a poor layer. The best layers generally molt late and much more slowly than poor layers and their old feathers are worn and ragged. 3. In breeds which, like the Leghorns, have white ear lobes, the presence of creamy coloring matter in the ear lobes is the mark of a poor layer. The yellow matter in the ear lobes, as well as that which gives the yellow color to beak, legs and toes, is the same kind of coloring matter as that which goes into the yolk of an egg. The best layers give up this matter to the eggs they lay. 4. Unproductive hens belonging to the yellow legged varieties can be detected also by watching the coloring matter of the beak, legs and toes. Those which go through the season with the loss of the least yellow color in these parts are almost always the poorest layers.

Clean Houses Please Hens

Droppings should be removed daily, for cleanliness in the poultry house promotes comfort and lessens the chance of disease. Poultry houses, however simple, should be both warm in winter and well lighted. The windows should also be provided with iron netting, so the sash may be raised to admit air in summer, and also mild weather in winter. One portion should be half dark, for the laying and sitting hens, and a proper dust bath should be provided. If lice make their appearance, fumigate thoroughly and after cleansing whitewash with lime to which a little carbolic acid is added.

"Talking"

"I believe," said the impatient man, as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

"Didn't know you cared for fishing," "I don't ordinarily. But it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."

—Washington Star.

The Cause of Roup

Roup is a germ disease thought by some to be caused by the Bacillus Avi-septicus; very infectious and usually transmitted by exposure to infected birds or to coops, roosts and yards where roup birds have been. Birds suffering from colds and exposure are more susceptible and to guard against roup, you should use tonics and preventives, which not only tend to prevent this dread disease but help to keep the birds in the pink of condition and working overtime on the egg basket.

How to Prevent Roup

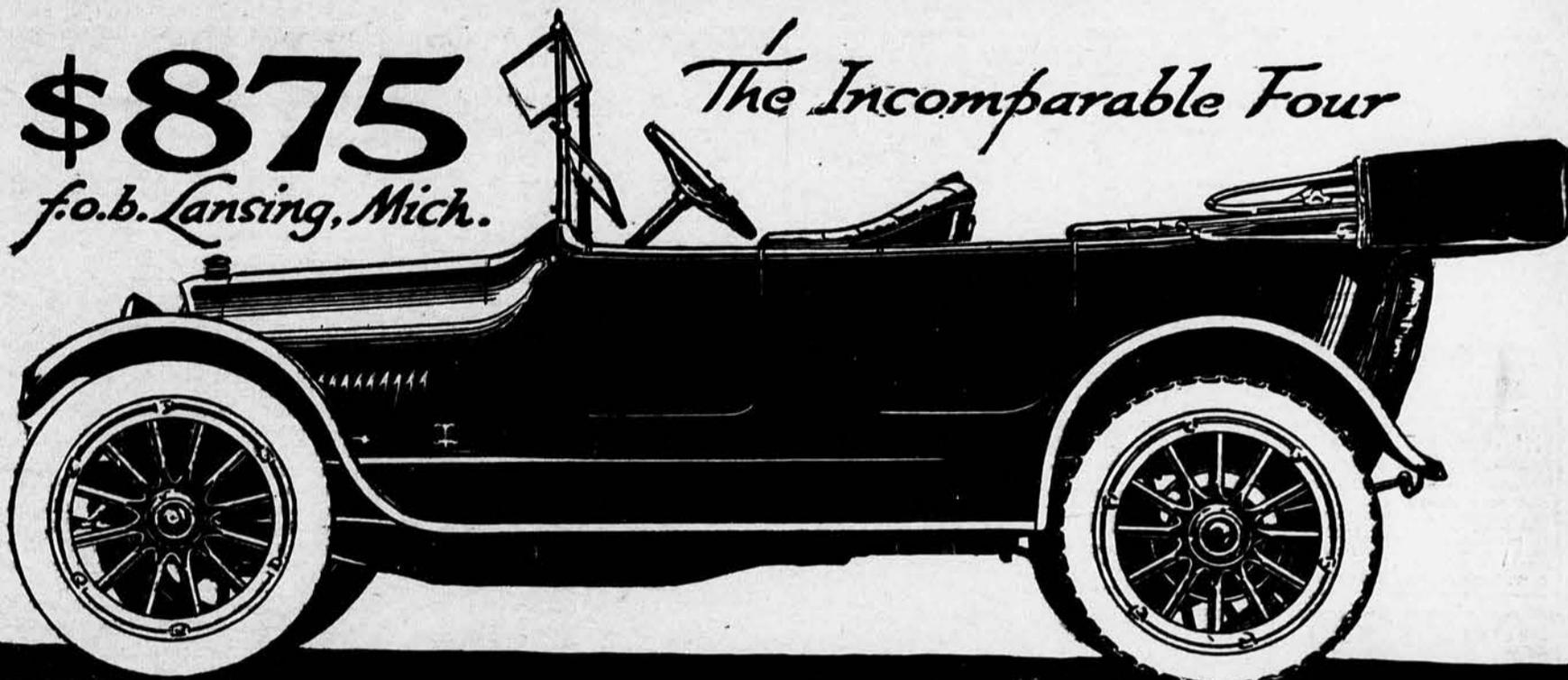
Dear Sir: Last winter I had 150 hens with the Roup and had lost 27 when I saw Walker's Walko Remedy recommended for this disease. I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 22 Waterloo, Iowa, (formerly located at Lamoni, Iowa) for a box, postpaid, and will say that it cured all that had the Roup and has kept the disease away ever since. I never had hens do better than last winter and everyone knows what an awful hard winter it was on chickens. They have been healthier and have laid better ever since using this medicine. Mrs. Henry Farmer, Jerseyville, Ill.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent Roup. Send for a 50c box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 22, Waterloo, Iowa.—Advertisement.

**\$875**  
f.o.b. Lansing, Mich.

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**Wonderful Car  
Matchless Value**

**—this New Reo the Fifth  
at Its New Price**

**THE FIFTH**

*Salient Features*

Wheel Base—115 inches.  
Springs—Front—Semi-elliptic—38" x 2" with 7 leaves. Rear—three-quarter elliptic. Lower section—44 1/2" x 2" with 7 leaves; upper section 22 13-16" x 2" with 7 leaves.  
Front Axle—I-beam, drop forged, with Timken roller bearing spindles.  
Rear Axle—Tubular—semi-floating. Timken roller bearings at differential—Hyatt High Duty roller bearings at wheels, pinion integral with stub shaft—two universal joints in propeller shaft—torque taken by separate torque arms—gear ratio 4 to 1.  
Tires—34" x 4" front and rear. Non-skid on rear.  
Motor—Vertical, four-cylinder, cast in pairs, modified L type with integral head, with inlet valve in head. Valves mechanically operated and protected. Exhaust valve seated directly in the cylinder. Barrel type crank case with three crank shaft bearings. Helical timing gears running in oil.  
Cylinder dimensions—4 1/2" x 4 1/2".  
Horsepower—35.  
Cooling System—Water jackets and tubular radiator, cellular pattern. Water circulation by centrifugal pump direct to exhaust valves.  
Carburetor—Automatic, heated by hot air and hot water.  
Ignition—Combined generator and magneto driven through timing gears; 100 ampere hour storage battery.  
Starter—Electric, separate unit, six volts, connected to transmission.  
Transmission—Selective swinging type with single rod, center control.  
Clutch—Multiple dry disc, faced with asbestos, with positive and instant release.  
Brakes—Two on each rear wheel, one internal, one external, 14" diameter drums.  
Steering—Gear and sector with 16" steering wheel.  
Control—Left-hand drive, center control—spark and throttle on steering wheel with foot accelerator. Positive—thief proof locking device.  
Fenders—Drawn sheet steel of latest oval type.  
Gasoline Capacity—16 gallons.  
Body—Five-passenger streamline touring car type with extra wide full "U" doors, front and rear. Genuine leather upholstery. Deep cushions and backs.  
Finish—Body, Golden Olive; running gear, black; equipment, nickel trimmed.  
Equipment—Fully electric lighted throughout, improved 5-bow, one-man mohair top with full side curtains, mohair slip cover; clear-vision, rain-vision, ventilating windshield; speedometer, electric horn; extra rim with improved tire brackets; pump; jack; complete tool and tire outfit; foot and robe rails.  
Price—\$875, f. o. b. Lansing, Mich.

WE REO FOLK FEEL that if we had accomplished only this, the perfection of this great Reo The Fifth model to the high degree it has attained, our contribution to the progress or the world would have been well worth while.

TO HAVE ACHIEVED through years of endeavor a motor car of such mechanical excellence—such absolute reliability—dependability, and of such low maintenance cost—is a record of which any corps of engineers might well be proud.

WHEN YOU CONSIDER that the average cost of maintenance for cars of this model has proven to be less than six dollars per car per year (and thousands of owners tell us they have never spent a dollar for replacements or repairs), you will appreciate that the quality of materials in this product must be wonderfully uniform throughout.

AND THAT IS THE FACT. A marvelous degree of precision—and uniformity—has been reached and is applied to the composition and treatment of metals that go into Reo cars.

THAT IS WHERE REO QUALITY is obtained—that and the equally accurate workmanship for which the Reo factories and organization is famous among automobile manufacturers.

THIS REO THE FIFTH represents more years of concentrated effort on the part of Reo engineers—has been more consistently refined and improved—and for a longer period—than any other automobile in America so far as we can recall.

IT IS THE RIPEST PRODUCT of Reo experience and engineering acumen. And all there was of Reo good intent—Reo integrity—Reo aspiration—went into the original designing and, year after year since then, into the refining of this model until the result is this newest Reo the Fifth, a motor car that very nearly approximates perfection—as nearly as is humanly possible.

BUT IF THAT IS an engineering achievement of the first magnitude—and we submit that the extremely low up-keep cost combined with the consistency of performance of Reo the Fifth proves it to be all that—still we believe our greatest achievement has been the placing of this great car—this big, roomy, powerful car—within your reach at its present price.

FIVE YEARS AGO it was not possible to procure a car of this quality—performance, beauty, finish, reliability and low operation cost—anywhere in the world at \$5,000.

IN FACT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE to obtain a car of such mechanical excellence at any price—because science had not up to that time, developed an automobile to that point of perfection.

WE SOMETIMES WONDER if the average buyer appreciates what a marvelous piece of mechanism he is now able to own for so small an amount.

WHY, IT WAS UNDREAMED OF a few years ago—most buyers cannot grasp it even yet.

STUDY THE SPECIFICATIONS—Consider the power; the wheel base; the bigness of the car in every way. Then look at the finish; inspect the workmanship—the fineness, the accuracy;—

RIDE IN IT—DRIVE IT YOURSELF—for you can easily drive Reo the Fifth if you have ever handled any automobile—and learn at first hand how silent and sweet running it is,—

THEN REMEMBER that back of all we say—and your local Reo dealer says about this car is the Reo guarantee backed in turn by Reo financial stability and Reo integrity. And say then if anywhere else in all the world you can find such value as is represented in this latest edition of Reo the Fifth at its price—\$875.

105-C

**REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.**

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WHEN CYLINDERS leak and you are losing power, there's just one right thing to do. Install Ever-Tight Piston Rings.

Ever-Tight Piston Rings will absolutely hold compression in out-of-round cylinders. They are the only perfect 3-piece piston ring on the market for all gas engines, steam engines, pumps and compressors.

Write us if your Dealer cannot supply you.

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Highest Prices — Honest Grading

Ship your hides and furs to me. I charge no commissions, and remit promptly same day shipment is received. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Let me tan your cow or horse hide for a robe or coat. Write today for free catalog, price lists and shipping tags.

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**SAVE \$500 ON THIS FINE FUR ROBE**

Before you sell a single hide this winter, write for our money-saving catalog on custom tanned fur garments made from horse and cow hides, and other fur skins. We are originators and sole users of the Mummum Oil "Best Tan" Process which we guarantee does not rot or injure hides. We will send you FREE a 48-page memorandum with our fine catalog on custom tanning if you write today.

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Why ship to the middleman, who must eventually sell your furs in New York and make his profit out of you? We pay the highest New York market prices. Our methods of grading are unusually liberal. We never charge commissions, giving you full value for your furs and paying express charges on all shipments east of the Rocky Mountains. Write for our price list and special offer.

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Send us your hides and furs and have them made into coats and robes and garments for the whole family. Send for shipping tags and catalog.

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And pay highest prices for Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat, and all other Furs, Hides and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

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It Will Attract All Animals to Your Traps

Send 25c in stamps for a large trial bottle. Guaranteed to increase your catch or money refunded.

We will also send you FREE a large Skunk hunting picture in 6 colors, "The Unwelcome Surprise" and our latest price lists. You get full value for Furs when you ship us. No charges for Selling as We are Direct Buyers.

**UNITED STATES FUR COMPANY, Dept. M 211 N. First St., St. Louis, Mo.**

**What Not to Buy For Men**

For Goodness' Sake Don't Give a Man Neckties

BY CHARLES DILLON

THIS is a dissenting opinion. I know it is considered "Smart Alec" for men to object to the things their wives buy for them at Christmas; but the women should remember that "many a true word is spoken in jest," as someone has said. This is no joking matter. I am impelled to refer to it now because of the article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, November 27, by Miss Graves, describing what she conceives to be—or some queer men have told her are—the proper sort of presents for men.

Miss Graves named several articles one of which I should be glad to have—some I now have, thanks to an especially sensible life-partner—slippers for traveling kit, toilet set, gold collar buttons; but I should like to know what man encouraged her to buy neckties and gloves. In the first place men with any pretensions to keeping within a half-year of the right thing never wear "neckties"; they have cravats or scarfs. It's terribly out of date to ask for a necktie, and the haberdasher who knows his business will frown at anything so outlandish.

But, setting aside the question of mere phraseology or nomenclature, it is distinctly bad form to buy for a man an

collar button will cost a dollar or \$1.50 and it will last longer than the man. There are many cheap scarf pins, some of them worth having, but they are not gold. You can get a pretty pin resembling platinum for \$1 or \$1.50, and it will not soil your linen. If you are wholly in doubt about the man's tastes send him an order, or certificate for the amount you wish to spend, with a frank note telling of your perplexity. He will esteem it immensely.

Don't buy socks for a man unless he's in the trenches. A man who is at all particular prefers to buy these things for himself. I don't know why it is, but when a woman goes to buy a "necktie" for her husband the clerks always display all the off-colors, the freaks, the wholly impossible creations which have been stacked away since the previous Christmas. And the women buy them—bless their hearts—and the men smile sickly smiles and wear them once and then leave them in the first hotel they visit.

Don't misunderstand me, please. The women have no monopoly in this business of buying the wrong thing for men. A brother of mine sent me a pair of sky-blue suspenders last Christmas! Think of a man wearing such things and being crushed in a wreck some day! What would his friends say? I should as soon think of wearing bright red flannel underwear and going traveling. With the shops full of pretty and useful things for the land's sake—or, rather for the man's sake—let us buy our own garments and our own decorations.

**Don'ts for Lumber Dealers**

In a pamphlet issued by Ernest A. Sterling, manager of the new trade extension department of the National Lumber Manufacturers' association, is a list of "service don'ts." The list follows:

Don't let a customer buy cheap lumber just because it is cheap.

Don't sell high-priced lumber where lower grades would do just as well.

Don't fail to find what a bill of lumber is for and advise accordingly.

Don't leave a customer in ignorance of the "stunts" green lumber will do under certain conditions.

Don't forget to point out the relative durability of different woods and grades.

Don't overlook the fact the present day tendencies are for permanence.

Don't be afraid to "boost" lumber, but be sure of your facts.

Don't neglect to read up on the question yourself.

Don't turn your back on a cartload or carload of lumber as soon as it leaves your yard or shed. See that it gives service and satisfaction.

In the same bulletin Mr. Sterling explains that modern selling methods embody service in helping the user to buy what he needs, service in helping him to use it to the best advantage, and service in getting long life and satisfaction out of what he purchased.

To the foregoing, having had some experience, may we add: Don't make the customer feel like a sneak thief because he doesn't know the difference between quarter-sawed oak and birdseye maple. Don't loll back in your chair, smoke and answer the customer's questions in monosyllables. Tell him things about lumber. Talk to him. Ask him to go to the yard and see your stock. Question him about his job or his plans.

Some dealers will say that these last suggestions are superfluous. They are extremely important.

**A New Overland Factory Branch**

The Overland Motor Car company will invest \$500,000 in a factory branch at Kansas City. There has been a big demand for cars of this make in Kansas and the surrounding states in the last two years, which has made this factory necessary. A six story building will be erected.

**Tongue Tied**

Magistrate—Why didn't you speak to your wife for a whole year?

Prisoner—I didn't want to interrupt her.

We are learning all the time what an important, complicated business motherhood and homemaking is, that in very truth it is the cornerstone of the nation's well being. Homes in which there is good food, simplicity, cleanliness, purity and thrift, are the successful homes. They turn out the boys and girls who "get on" in the world, who make good citizens. It has just been discovered that the fatal, mysterious disease pellagra, is caused by a one-sided diet. We have long known that intemperance is promoted by an ill-balanced food ration. We must eat to live and eat proper food. In the devoted management of her home and family, the homemaker has one of the greatest responsibilities. Home-making is nation-building. We rise or fall by our home standards of morality and living.

article of wearing apparel so prominently displayed as a cravat without giving him a chance in its choosing; unless you know him very well indeed. My wife wouldn't think of doing it—although once she did. If relatives will insist on giving me cravats—and coming from relatives they're nearly always neckties, indeed—I should prefer to have them come early in the week, say about the twenty-second or twenty-third so that I may send them on to the janitor or the lumber jack who cares for our summer home in the North woods.

As to gloves: Why should a woman dare such a thing, any more than a sensible man would buy a hat for a woman, or a gown? I've been told it is no longer proper to say "dress." What man of common sense would risk extinction by doing such a fool thing?

**The Rights of Men.**

I submit, women of the jury, that in every life there are certain inalienable rights which must not be recklessly abrogated, and among these is the sacred right of choosing your own cravats, your own gloves, your own hats. If you would give some loved one the long-desired gift I suggest that you get that one to write down a list of a dozen things he would like, some day, to own. Don't, for the sake of peace here and abroad, buy a man a scarf pin and expect him to wear it in public. In the first place too many women believe that the limit in price for a scarf pin is \$1 or \$1.50. Now, it might as well be admitted that really gold pins or platinum, which is to be preferred, cannot be had for any such money. It is scarcely possible to get a gold pin for less than \$4 or \$5, and the price goes up to the roof, according to the gem. Ordinarily \$5 is the price to pay. No gentleman, and certainly no woman of refinement will wear brass. You can get a pair of gold cuff buttons for \$5—not less. A gold

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# The Sunday School Lesson

An Outline for December 12, International Study

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

We have long believed that the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze might like to have an outline of the Sunday school lesson which most children have to study. To avoid controversy we have decided to use the International lesson. The outline will be printed one week in advance of the Sunday upon which the lesson is to be used. If the experiment prove satisfactory we shall continue it indefinitely.

**I**N LESSON XI, for December 12, the material for study is to be found in Hosea, 11, 1 to 11, in which Jehovah is depicted yearning over the backsliding of Israel. The Golden Text for the day is in the 4th verse of Hosea 11: "I drew them with cords of a man, with bands of love."

The lesson deals with the tribe of Ephraim. Israel had gone after the false gods of the idolatrous people among whom they located. Hosea sees utter destruction for the nation. A knowledge of the life of Hosea helps in understanding his prophecy. Hosea, the son of Beeri, was a citizen of the Northern kingdom and one of the first in order of the minor prophets. He was contemporary with Amos and prophesied during the time of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah, kings of Judah, and in the days of Jereboam the son of Joash, the king of Israel. He was more zealous than Amos, and condemned priest and prophet alike, which attracted much opposition. Hosea and Amos were separated by an essential distinction from the class which had preceded them and which still continued to be the type of the common prophet. They did not seek to kindle the enthusiasm of the multitude. It is recorded that "they swam not with but against the stream." They were not patriotic, at least in the ordinary acceptance of that word. They prophesied not good but evil for their people. They saved faith by destroying illusion. Hosea married Gomer, a daughter of Diblaim, by whom he had three children. The names given them are symbolical of the Divine purpose toward Israel, the faithfulness of Israel to Jehovah, and the long suffering of God. Hosea's faithless wife had left him and fallen into a state of misery, from which Hosea, still following her with tender affection and encouragement, by Divine command, brought her back and restored her to his house. There he kept her in seclusion and patiently watched over her for many days, yet not readmitting her to the privileges of a wife.

The marriage was marred by Gomer's infidelity and the struggle of Hosea's affection for his wife with this great unhappiness gave him a new insight into Jehovah's dealings with Israel. He recognized that the calamity of his life was God's own ordinance and appointed means to communicate to him a deep prophetic lesson. It was through his married life and its spiritual lessons, opened to him through these experiences that he heard the revealing voice of Jehovah. His home was full of sorrow and shame, and so was Ephraim. He could discern no faithful remnant in Ephraim, yet Ephraim was Jehovah's son, corrupt it is true, but a child nurtured with tender love.

In Hosea's prophecy, Israel is conceived as actually on the point of being dissolved, but it has struck its roots so deep that it must inevitably at last establish itself again.

### The Tradition.

Tradition says that Hosea was of the tribe of Issachar and from an unknown town, that his father was also a prophet, but that Hosea had no connection with any prophetic societies.

The territory of the tribe of Issachar included the whole of the great plain of Esdrælon and the hills to the east of it, the boundary in that direction extending from Tabor to the Jordan.

### The Meaning of Baal.

The Baals of the different tribes or sanctuaries were not necessarily conceived as identical, so we find frequent mention of Baalim or the Baalim, in the plural. There is even reason to believe that at an early date the Israelites ap-

plied the title of Baal to Jehovah himself. One of Saul's sons is named Esh-baal, while everything we know about Saul makes it most unlikely that he ever was an idolater. Baal is not always one and the same god.

The title is appropriated by different nations to quite distinct deities. As the sun-god he is conceived as the male principle of life and reproduction in nature and thus in some forms of his worship is the patron of the grossest sensuality.

Ephraim was the younger son of Joseph. At the exodus from Egypt, the tribe of Ephraim of which he was the founder, numbered 40,500, that of Manasseh 32,200, but in their wandering the number of the former was diminished by 8,000. Their possessions in the very center of Palestine included most of what was afterward called Samaria. The proud and ambitious character of the tribe is indicated by their demands as narrated in Joshua and Judges, and they were long jealous of the regal honors of Judah but after the dismemberment of the tribes, their rivalry was merged in that subsisting between the two kingdoms.

### Diversified Farming in Ford

The movement for more diversified farming is growing rapidly in western Kansas. This is quite largely because there is a growing appreciation that the livestock farmers who have a good cropping system are making more money than the wheat farmers. In telling of this in a recent issue of The Earth, Lee H. Gould of Dodge City, the district agricultural agent, said:

"While wheat is the money crop of the county, and corn is grown quite extensively, the farmers of Ford county are beginning to realize that it is not good business to put all their money in one thing. The man who grows one crop alone, and grows that crop continuously, year after year, on the same ground, no matter what the crop may be, soon realizes that it is uncertain. His labor is not distributed throughout the year, consequently he has trouble in getting the labor he needs to do the work on his farm; he must invest in expensive teams and machinery that are used only a short time in the year; he takes that element of plant food from the soil that is most required by that crop and the yields gradually decrease; and his fields are infested by insects and plant diseases that flourish when one crop is grown. Realizing all this, and having prospered to such an extent that it is possible to buy and grow more livestock, and to provide better improvements than were needed when only a wheat crop was grown, the farmers of Ford county are relying more and more on livestock farming along with wheat-growing.

"The acreage of alfalfa is increasing. More of the sorghum crops are being grown, for it has been demonstrated that the sorghums are more drought resistant than other crops; that they will stand dormant during long periods of drought and then revive and make an excellent growth when the rain comes; that for silage they are equal and in some instances better than corn; and that more tons of feed can be grown on an acre than of any other forage crop. More than 33,000 acres will be grown in Ford county this year. These include kafir, feterita and milo of the grain sorghums and various varieties of the forage sorghums, including Sudan grass. This immense tonnage will be fed to livestock on the farms of the county. Much of it will be fed as hay, but some of it will go into the silos, where if it is not needed this season it will be in excellent condition for feeding later.

"The silo, as a part of the farmers' equipment in Ford county, two years ago was unknown. There are now 50 silos, and the number is increasing. Many types are represented. Concrete silos are perhaps the most substantial, and many of this type are to be seen. Stave, metal, and pit silos are in use, but the silo that is destined to become the permanent improvement on Ford county farms undoubtedly will be some form of concrete."



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# The Forester's Daughter

## A Romance of the Forest Service in the Bear Tooth Range of Colorado

By Hamlin Garland

(Copyright, 1915, by Hamlin Garland.)

Wayland Norcross, son of a wealthy lumberman in an eastern state, goes to Colorado in search of health. At Bear Tooth he meets Berrie, the pretty daughter of Joseph McFarlane, forest supervisor, who becomes his fellow passenger in the stage coach for a day. Berrie is greeted by her lover, Cliff Belden, a cowboy, supposed to be interested in a saloon at Meeker's Mill, where Norcross is bound. There is a rough element at Meeker's, and Norcross chooses Landon, the ranger, as his companion. Landon loves Berrie. Cliff notices Berrie's interest in the tenderfoot and warns him away. He also takes his betrothed to task. She resents this and breaks their engagement. Nash, the ranger at Bear Tooth, gives Wayland points on forestry. Berrie's father offers him a place in the service. He and Norcross start through the mountains, accompanied by Berrie. They make camp when Wayland is nearly exhausted. The supervisor goes after the horses which have wandered off. He is detained. Norcross arranges to sleep outside and Berrie inside a tent. The supervisor doesn't return. They break camp. Wayland is used up on the trail. They reach the empty cabin of Tony, a ranger. Next day Mr. Moore, a lumberman, his daughter Siona and a notorious gossip, Mrs. Belden, pass. Norcross admits he is the son of a wealthy lumberman.

A LIGHT broke in on the supervisor's brain. In the midst of his preoccupation as a forester he suddenly became the father. His eyes narrowed and his face darkened. That's so. The old rip could make a whole lot of capital out of your being left in camp that way. At the same time I don't believe in dodging. The worst thing we could do would be to try to blind the trail. Was Tony here last night when you came?"

"No; he was down in the valley after his mail."

His face darkened again. "That's another piece of bad luck too. How much does the old woman know at present?"

"Nothing at all."

"Didn't she cross examine you?"

"Sure she did, but Wayland side tracked her. Of course it only delays things. She'll know all about it sooner or later. She's great at putting two and two together. Two and two with her always make five."

McFarlane mused. Cliff will be plumb crazy if she gets his ear first."

"I don't care anything about Cliff, daddy. I don't care what he thinks or does if he will only let Wayland alone."

"See here, daughter, you do seem to be terribly interested in this tourist."

"He's the finest man I ever knew, father."

He looked at her with tender, trusting glance. "He isn't your kind, daughter. He's a nice clean boy, but he's different. He don't belong in our world. He's only just stopping here. Don't forget that."

"I'm not forgetting that, daddy. I know he's different. That's why I like him." After a pause she added: "Nobody could have been nicer all through these days than he has been. He was like a brother."

McFarlane fixed a keen glance upon her. "Has he said anything to you? Did you come to an understanding?"

Her eyes fell. "Not the way you mean, daddy, but I think he—likes me. But do you know who he is? He's the son of W. W. Norcross, that big Michigan lumberman."

McFarlane started. "How do you know that?"

"Mr. Moore asked him if he was any relation to W. W. Norcross, and he said, 'Yes, a son.' You should have seen how that Moore girl changed her tune the moment he admitted that. She'd been very free with him up to that time. But when she found out he was a rich man's son she became as quiet and innocent as a kitten. I hate her! She's a deceitful snip!"

"Well, now, daughter, that being the case, it's all the more certain that he don't belong to our world, and you mustn't fix your mind on keeping him here."

"A girl can't help fixing her mind, daddy."

"Or changing it." He smiled a little. "You used to like Cliff. You liked him well enough to promise to marry him."

"I know I did, but I despise him now."

"Poor Cliff! But the thing we've got to guard against is old lady Belden's tongue. She and that Belden gang have it in for me, and all that has kept them from open war has been Cliff's relationship to you. They'll take a keen delight in making the worst of all this camping business." McFarlane was now very grave. "I wish your mother was here this minute. I guess we had better cut out this timber cruise and go right back."

"No, you mustn't do that. That would only make more talk. Go on with your plans. I'll stay here with you. It won't take you but a couple



"You're a wonder!" he exclaimed.

of days to do the work, and Wayland needs the rest."

"But suppose Cliff hears of this business between you and Norcross and comes galloping over the ridge?"

"Well, let him. He has no claim on me."

He rose uneasily. "It's all mighty risky business, and it's my fault. I should never have permitted you to start on this trip."

"Don't you worry about me, daddy. I'll pull through somehow. Anybody that knows me will understand how little there is in—old lady Belden's gab. I've had a beautiful trip, and I won't let her nor anybody else spoil it for me."

Wayland was down on the bridge leaning over the rail listening to the song of the water.

McFarlane approached gravely, but when he spoke it was in his usual soft monotone. "Mr. Norcross," he began, with candid inflection, "I am very sorry to say it, but I wish you and my daughter had never started on this trip."

"I know what you mean, supervisor, and I feel as you do about it. Of course none of us foresaw any such complication as this, but now that we are snarled up in it we'll have to make the best of it. No one of us is to blame. It was all accidental."

The youth's frank words and his sympathetic voice disarmed McFarlane completely. Even the slight resentment he felt melted away. "It's no use saying 'if,'" he remarked at length. "What we've got to meet is Seth Belden's report—Berrie has cut loose from Cliff, and he's red headed already. When he drops on to this story, when he learns that I had to

chase back after the horses and that you and Berrie were alone together for three days, he'll have a fine club to swing, and he'll swing it, and Alec will help him. They're all waiting a chance to get me, and they're mean enough to get me through my girl."

"What can I do?" asked Wayland.

McFarlane pondered. "I'll try to head off Marm Belden and I'll have a talk with Moore. He's a pretty reasonable chap."

"But you forget there's another tale bearer. Moore's daughter is with them."

"That's so. I'd forgotten her. Good Lord, we are in for it! There's no use trying to cover anything up."

Here was the place for Norcross to speak up and say, "Never mind, I'm going to ask Berrie to be my wife." But he couldn't do it. Something rose in his throat which prevented speech. A strange repugnance, a kind of sullen resentment at being forced into a declaration kept him silent, and McFarlane, disappointed, wondering and hurt, kept silence also.

Norcross was the first to speak. "Of course those who know your daughter will not listen for an instant to the story of an unclean old thing like Mrs. Belden."

"I'm not so sure about that," replied the father gloomily. "People always listen to such stories, and a girl always gets the worst of a situation like this. Berrie's been brought up to take care of herself, and she's kept clear of criticism so far, but with Cliff on edge and this old rip snooping around"—His mind suddenly changed. "Your being the son of a rich man won't help any. Why didn't you tell me who you were?"

"I didn't think it necessary. What difference does it make? I have nothing to do with my father's business. His notions of forest speculation are not mine."

"It would have made a difference with me, and it might have made a difference with Berrie. She mightn't have been so free with you at the start if she'd known who you were. You looked sick and kind of lonesome, and that worked on her sympathy."

"I was sick and I was lonesome, and she has been very sweet and lovely to me, and it breaks my heart to think that her kindness and your friendship should bring all this trouble and suspicion upon her. Let's go up to the Moore camp and have it out with them. I'll make any statement you think best."

"I reckon the less said about it the better," responded the older man. "I'm going up to the camp, but not to talk about my daughter."

"How can you help it? They'll force the topic."

"If they do I'll force them to let it alone," retorted McFarlane, but he went away disappointed and sorrowful.

When the supervisor returned from the camp something in his manner revealed the fact that the situation had not improved.

"They forced me into a corner," he said peevishly. "I lied out of one night, but they know that you were here last night. Of course they were respectful enough so long as I had an eye on them, but their tongues are wagging now."

As bedtime drew near Settle took a blanket and went to the corral, and Berrie insisted that her father and Wayland occupy the bunk.

Norcross protested, but the supervisor said: "Let her alone. She's better able to sleep on the floor than either of us."

This was perfectly true; but, in spite of his bruised and aching body, the youth would gladly have taken her place beside the stove. It seemed pitifully unjust that she should have this physical hardship in addition to her uneasiness of mind.

Berie suffered a restless night, the most painful and broken she had known in all her life. She acknowledged that Siona Moore was prettier and that she stood more nearly on Wayland's plane than herself, but the realization of this fact did not bring surrender. She was not of that temper. All her life she had been called upon to combat the elements, to hold her own amid rude men and inconsid-

erate women, and she had no intention of yielding her place to a pert coquette, no matter what the gossips might say.

"She shall not have her way with Wayland," she decided. "I know what she wants—she wants him at her side tomorrow. But I will not have it so. She is trying to get him away from me."

The more she dwelt on this the hotter her jealous fever burned. The floor on which she lay was full of knots. She could not lose herself in sleep, tired as she was. The planks no longer turned their soft spots to her flesh, and she rolled from side to side in torment.

Her plan of action was simple. "I shall go home tomorrow and take Wayland with me. I will not have him going with that girl; that's settled."

The hard trip of the day before had seemingly done him no permanent injury. On the contrary, a few hours' rest had almost restored him to his normal self. "Tomorrow he will be able to ride again." And this thought reconciled her to her hard bed. She did not look beyond the long, delicious day which they must spend in returning to the Springs.

She fell asleep at last and was awakened only by her father tinkering about the stove.

### THE CAMP ON THE PASS.

AS SOON as she was alone with her father Berrie said, "I'm going home today, dad."

"Going home! What for?"

"I've had enough of it."

He glanced at her bed on the floor.

"I can't say I blame you any."

"Oh, I don't mind sleeping on the floor," she replied. "But I want to get back. I don't want to meet those women. Another thing, you'd better use Mr. Norcross at the Springs instead of leaving him here with Tony."

"Why so?"

"Well, he isn't quite well enough to run the risk. It's a long way from here to a doctor."

"He 'pears to be on deck this morning. Besides, I haven't anything in the office to offer him."

"Then send him up to Meeker. Landon needs help, and he's a better forester than Tony anyway."

"I don't know but you're right. Landon is almost as good a hustler as Tony and a much better forester. I thought of sending Norcross up there at first, but he told me that Frank and his gang had it in for him. Of course he's only nominally in the service, but I want him to begin right."

Berie went further. "I want him to ride back with me today."

He looked at her with grave inquiry. "Do you think that a wise thing to do? Won't that make more talk?"

"We'll start early and ride straight through."

"You'll have to go by Lost Lake, and that means a long, hard hike. Can he stand it?"

"If I find we can't make it I'll pull into a ranch. But I'm sure we can."

When Wayland came in the supervisor inquired, "Do you feel able to ride back over the hill today?"

"Entirely so. It isn't the riding that uses me up, it is the walking, and, besides, as a candidate for promotion I must obey orders—especially orders to march."

They breakfasted hurriedly and while McFarlane and Tony were bringing in the horses Wayland and Berrie set the cabin to rights. Working thus side by side, she recovered her dominion over him and at the same time regained her own cheerful self confidence.

"You're a wonder!" he exclaimed as he watched her deft adjustment of the dishes and furniture. "You're ambidextrous."

"I have to be to hold my job," she laughingly replied. "A feller must play all the parts when he's up here."

It was still early morning as they mounted and set off up the trail, but Moore's camp was astray, and as McFarlane turned in—much against Berrie's will—the lumberman and his daughter both came out to meet them.

"Come in and have some breakfast," said Siona, with cordial inclusiveness, while her eyes met Wayland's glance with mocking glee.

"Thank you," said McFarlane, "we can't stop. I'm going to set my daughter over the divide. She has had enough camping, and Norcross is pretty well battered up, so I'm going to help them across. I'll be back tonight and we'll take our turn up the valley tomorrow. Nash will be here then."

Berie did not mind her father's explanation. On the contrary, she took a distinct pleasure in letting the other girl know of the long and intimate day she was about to spend with her young lover.

Siona, too adroit to display her disappointment, expressed polite regret. "I hope you won't get storm bound,"

she said, showing her white teeth in a meaning smile.

"If there is any sign of a storm we won't cross," declared McFarlane. "We're going round by the lower pass, anyhow. If I'm not here by dark you may know I've stayed to set 'em down at the mill."

There was charm in Siona's alert poise and in the neatness of her camp dress. Her dainty tent, with its stools and rugs, made the wilderness seem but a park. She reminded Norcross of the troops of tourists of the Tyrol, and her tent was of a kind to harmonize with the tea houses on the path to the summit of the Matterhorn. Then, too, something triumphantly feminine shone in her bright eyes and glowed in her softly rounded cheeks. Her hand was little and pointed, not fitted like Berrie's for tightening a cinch or wielding an ax, and as he said "Goodby" he added, "I hope I shall see you again soon," and at the moment he meant it.

"We'll return to the Springs in a few days," she replied. "Come and see us. Our bungalow is on the other side of the river. And you too," she addressed Berrie, but her tone was so conventionally polite that the ranch girl, burning with jealous heat, made no reply.

McFarlane led the way to the lake rapidly and in silence. The splendors of the foliage, subdued by the rains, the grandeur of the peaks, the song of the glorious stream, all were lost on Berrie, for she now felt herself to be nothing but a big, clumsy, coarse handed tomboy. Her worn gloves, her faded skirt and her man's shoes had been made hateful to her by that smug, graceful, play acting tourist with the cool, keen eyes and smirking lips. "She pretends to be a kitten, but she isn't. She's a sly, grownup cat," she bitterly accused, but she could not deny the charm of her personality.

Wayland was forced to acknowledge that Berrie in this dark mood was not the delightful companion she had hitherto been. Something sweet and confiding had gone out of their relationship, and he was too keen witted not to know what it was. He estimated precisely the value of the malicious parting words of Siona Moore.

That Berrie was suffering and that her jealousy touchingly proved the depth of her love for him brought no elation, only perplexity. He was not seeking such devotion. As a companion on the trail she had been a joy; as a jealous sweetheart she was less admirable. He realized perfectly that this return journey was of her arrangement, not McFarlane's, and, while he was not resentful of her care, he was in doubt of the outcome. It hurried him into a further intimacy which might prove embarrassing.

At the camp by the lake the supervisor became sharply commanding. "Now, let's throw these packs on live-sly. It will be slippery on the high trail, and you'll just naturally have to hit leather hard and keep jouncing if you reach the wagon road before dark. But you'll make it."

"Make it!" said Berrie. "Of course we'll make it. Don't you worry about that for a minute. Once I get out of the green timber the dark won't worry me. We'll push right through."

In packing the camp stuff on the saddles Berrie, almost as swift and powerful as her father, acted with perfect understanding of every task, and Wayland's admiration of her skill increased mightily.

She insisted on her father's turning back. "We don't need you," she said, "I can find the pass."

McFarlane's faith in his daughter had been tested many times, and yet he was a little loath to have her start off on a trail new to her. He argued against it briefly, but she laughed at his fears. "I can go anywhere you can," she said. "Stand clear!" With final admonition he stood clear.

"Goodby!" he called. "If you meet Nash hurry him along. Moore is anxious to run those lines. Keep in touch with Landon, and if anybody turns up from the district office say I'll be back on Friday. Good luck!"

"Same to you. So long!" Berea led the way, and Norcross fell in behind the pack horses, feeling as unimportant as a small boy at the heels of a circus parade. His girl captain was so competent, so self reliant and so sure that nothing he could say or do assisted in the slightest degree. Her leadership was a curiously close reproduction of her father's unhurried and graceful action. Her seat in the saddle was as easy as Landon's, and her eyes were alert to every rock and stream in the road. She was at home here, where the other girl would have been a bewildered child, and his words of praise lifted the shadow from her face.

Wayland called out, "The air feels like Thanksgiving morning, doesn't it?" "It is Thanksgiving for me, and I'm going to get a grouse for dinner," she replied, and in less than an hour the snap of her rifle made good her promise.

After leaving the upper lake she turned to the right and followed the course of a swift and splendid stream which came churning through a cheerless, mossy swamp of spruce trees. Inexperienced as he was, Wayland knew that this was not a well marked trail, but his confidence in his guide was too great to permit of any worry over the pass, and he amused himself by watching the water robins as they flitted from stone to stone in the torrent, and in calculating just where he would drop a line for trout if he had time to do so, and in recovered serenity enjoyed his ride. Gradually he put aside his perplexities concerning the future, permitting his mind to prefigure nothing but his duties with Landon at Meeker's mill.

He was rather glad of the decision to send him there, for it promised absorbing sport. "I shall see how Landon and Belden work out their problem," he said. He had no fear of Frank Meeker now. "As a forest guard with official duties to perform I can meet that young savage on other and more nearly equal terms," he assured himself.

The trail grew slippery and in places ran full of water. "But there's a bottom somewhere," Berrie confidently declared, and pushed ahead with resolute mien. It was noon when they rose above timber and entered upon the wide, smooth slopes of the pass. Snow filled the grass here, and the wind, keen, cutting, unhindered, came out of the desolate west with savage fury, but the sun occasionally shone through the clouds with vivid splendor. "It is December now," shouted Wayland as he put on his slicker and cowered low to his saddle. "It will be January soon."

"We will make it Christmas dinner," she laughed, and her glowing good humor warmed his heart. She was entirely her cheerful self again.

As they rose the view became magnificent, wintry, sparkling. The great clouds, drifting like ancient warships heavy with armament, sent down chill showers of hail over the frosted gold of the grassy slopes, but when the shadows passed the sunlight descended in silent cataracts deliciously spring-like. The cones squeaked from the rocky ridges and a brace of eagles circling about a lone crag, as if exulting in their sovereign mastery of the air, screamed in shrill ecstatic duo. The sheer cliffs, on their shadowed sides were violently purple. Everywhere the landscape exhibited crashing contrasts of primary pigments which bit into consciousness like the flare of a martial band.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when they began to drop down behind the rocky ridges of the eastern slope, and soon, in the bottom of a warm and sheltered hollow just at timber line, Berrie drew her horse to stand and slipped from the saddle. "We'll rest here an hour," she said, "and cook our grouse, or are you too hungry to wait?"

"I can wait," he answered dramatically. "But it seems as if I had never eaten."

"Well, then, we'll save the grouse till tomorrow, but I'll make some coffee. You bring some water while I start a fire."

And so, while the tired horses cropped the russet grass, she boiled some coffee and laid out some bread and meat, while he sat by watching her and absorbing the beauty of the scene, the charm of the hour. "It is exactly like a warm afternoon in April," he said, "and here are some of the spring flowers."

"There now, sit by and eat," she said, with humor, and in perfectly restored tranquillity they ate and drank, with no thought of critics or of rivals. They were alone, and content to be so.

It was deliciously sweet and restful there in that sunny hollow on the breast of the mountain. The wind swept through the worn branches of the dwarfed spruce with immemorial wistfulness, but these young souls heard it only as a far off song. Side by side on the soft Alpine clover they rested and talked, looking away at the shining peaks, and down over the dark green billows of fir beneath them. Half the forest was under their eyes at the moment, and the man said: "Is it not magnificent! It makes me proud of my country. Just think, all this glorious spread of hill and valley is under your father's direction—I may say under your direction, for I notice he does just about what you tell him to do."

"You've noticed that?" she laughed. "If I were a man I'd rather be supervisor of this forest than congressman."

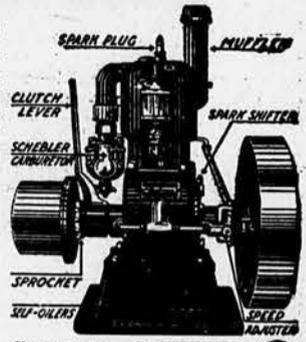
"So would I," he agreed. "Nash says you are the supervisor, I wonder if your father realizes how efficient you are? Does he ever sorrow over your not being a boy?"

Her eyes shone with mirth. "Not that I can notice. He 'pears contented."

"You're a good deal like a son to him, I imagine. You can do about all that a boy can do, anyhow—more than

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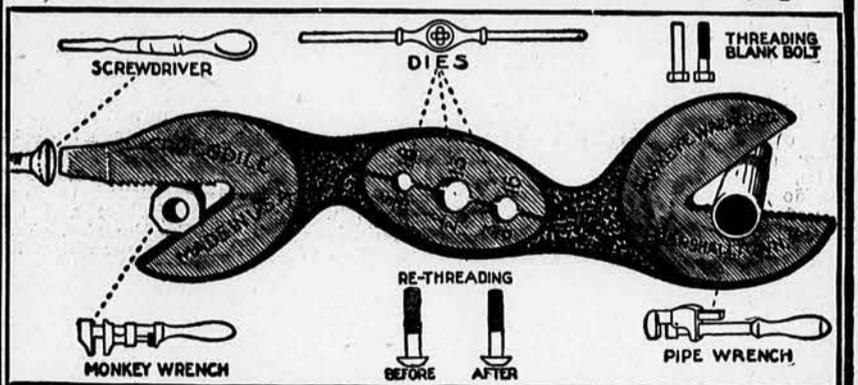
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I could ever do. Does he realize how much you have to do with the management of his forest? I've never seen your like. I really believe you could carry on the work as well as he."

She flushed with pleasure. "You seem to think I'm a district forester in disguise."

"I have eyes, Miss Supervisor, and also ears which leads me to ask, Why don't you clean out that saloon gang? Landon is sure there's crooked work going on at that mill—certainly that open bar is a disgraceful and corrupting thing."

Her face clouded. "We've tried to cut out that saloon, but it can't be done. You see, it's on a patented claim. The claim was bogus, of course, and we've made complaint, but the matter is hung up and that gives 'em a chance to go on."

"Well, let's not talk of that. It's too delicious an hour for any question of business. It is a moment for poetry. I wish I could write what I feel this moment. Why don't we camp here and watch the sun go down and the moon rise? From our lofty vantage ground the coming of dawn would be an epic."

"We mustn't think of that," she protested. "We must be going."

"Not yet. The hour is too perfect. It may never come again. The wind in the pines, the sunshine, the conies crying from their rocks, the butterflies on the clover—my heart aches with the beauty of it. It's been a wonderful trip. Even that staggering walk in the rain had its splendid quality. I couldn't see the poetry in it then, but I do now. These few days have made us comrades, haven't they—comrades of the trail?"

THE DEATH GRAPPLE.

"YOU have been very considerate of me, Miss Supervisor." Wayland took her hand. "I've never seen such hands. They are like steel and yet they are feminine."

She drew her hands away. "I'm ashamed of my hands—they are so big and rough and dingy."

"They're brown, of course, and calloused—a little—but they are not big and they are beautifully modeled." He looked at the girl of the forest speculatively. "I am wondering how you would look in conventional dress."

"Do you mean"—She hesitated. "I'd look like a gawk in one of those low necked outfits. I'd never dare—and those tight skirts would sure cripple me."

"Oh, no, they wouldn't. You'd have to modify your stride a little, but you'd negotiate it. You're equal to anything."

"You're making fun of me!"

"No, I'm not. I'm in earnest. You're the kind of American girl that can go anywhere and do anything. My sisters would mortgage their share of the golden streets for your abounding health—and so would I."

"You are all right now," she smiled. "You don't look or talk as you did."

"It's this sunlight." He lifted a spread hand as if to clutch and hold something. "I feel it soaking into me like some magical oil. No more moping and whining for me. I've proved that hardship is good for me."

"Don't crowd till you're out of the woods. It's a long ride down the hill and going down is harder on the tenderfoot than going up."

"I'm no longer a tenderfoot. All I need is another trip like this with you and I shall be a master trailer."

All this was very sweet to her, and though she knew they should be going she lingered. Childish reckless of the sinking sun, she played with the wild flowers at her side and listened to his voice in complete content. He was right. The hour was too beautiful to be shortened, although she saw no reason why others equally delightful might not come to them both. He was more of the lover than he had ever been before, that she knew, and in the light of his eyes all that was not girlish and charming melted away. She forgot her heavy shoes, her rough hands and sun tanned face and listened with wondering joy and pride to his words, which were of a fineness such as she had never heard spoken—only books contained such unusual and exquisite phrases.

A cloud passing across the sun flung down a shadow of portentous chill and darkness. She started to her feet with startled recollection of the place and the hour.

"We must be going—at once!" she commanded.

"Not yet," he pleaded. "It's only a cloud. The sun is coming out again. I have perfect confidence in your woodcraft. Why not spend another night on the trail? It may be our last trip together."

He tempted her strongly, so frank and boyish and lovable were his glances and his words. But she was vaguely afraid of herself, and though the long ride at the moment seemed hard and dull the thought of her mother waiting decided her action.

"No, no!" she responded firmly. "We have wasted too much time already. We must ride."

He looked up at her with challenging glance. "Suppose I refuse—suppose I decide to stay here?"

Upon her as he talked a sweet hesitation fell, a dream which held more of happiness than she had ever known. "It is a long, hard ride," she thought, "and another night on the trail will not matter." And so the moments passed on velvet feet, and still she lingered, reluctant to break the spell.

Suddenly into their idyllic drowse of content, so sweet, so youthful and so pure of heart, broke the sound of a horse's hurrying, clashing steel shod feet, and, looking up, Berrie saw a mounted man coming down the mountain side with furious, reckless haste.

"It is Cliff!" she cried out. "He's on our trail!" And into her face came a look of alarm. Her lips paled; her eyes widened. "He's mad—he's dangerous! Leave him to me," she added.

There was something so sinister in the rider's disregard of stone and tree and pace, something so menacing in the forward thrust of his body, that Berrie was able to divine his wrath and was smitten into irresolution, all her hardy, boyish self reliance swallowed up in the weakness of the woman. She forgot the pistol at her belt and awaited the assault with rigid pose.

As Belden neared them Norcross also perceived that the rider's face was distorted with passion and that his glance was not directed upon Berrie, but upon himself, and he braced himself for the attack.

Leaving his saddle with one flying leap, which the cowboy practices at play, Belden hurled himself upon his rival with the fury of a panther.

The slender youth went down before the big rancher as though struck by a catapult, and the force of his fall against the stony earth stunned him so that he lay beneath his enemy as helpless as a child.

Belden snarled between his teeth, "I told you I'd kill you, and I will!"

But this was not to be. Berrie suddenly recovered her native force. With a cry of pain, of anger, she flung herself on the maddened man's back. Her hands encircled his neck like a collar of bronze.

"Let go!" she commanded, with deadly intensity. "Let go or I'll choke the life out of you! Let go, I say!"

He raised a hand to beat her off, but she was too strong, too desperate to be driven away. She was as blind to pain as a mother eagle and bent above him so closely that he could not bring the full weight of his fist to bear. With one determined hand still clutching his throat, she ran the fingers of her other hand into his hair and twisted his head upward with a power which he could not resist. And so, looking into his upturned ferocious eyes, she repeated with remorseless fury, "Let go, I say!"

His swollen face grew rigid, his mouth gaped, his tongue protruded, and at last, releasing his hold on his victim, he rose, flinging Berrie off with a final desperate effort. "I'll kill you, too!" he gasped.

Up to this moment the girl had felt no fear of herself, but now she resorted to other weapons. Snatching her pistol from its holster, she leveled it at his forehead. "Stop!" she said, and something in her voice froze him into calm. He was not a fiend; he was only a deliberate assassin; he was only a jealous, despairing, insane lover, and as he looked into the face he knew so well and realized that nothing but hate and deadly resolution lit the eyes he had so often kissed his heart, gave way, and, dropping his head, he said: "Kill me if you want to. I've nothing left to live for."

There was something unreal, appalling in this sudden reversion to weakness, and Berrie could not credit his remorse. "Give me your gun," she said.

He surrendered it to her, and she threw it aside, then turned to Wayland, who was lying white and still with face upturned to the sky. With a moan of anguish she bent above him and called upon his name. He did not stir, and when she lifted his head to her lap his hair, streaming with blood, stained her dress. She kissed him and called again to him, then turned with accusing frenzy to Belden: "You've killed him! Do you hear? You've killed him!"

The agony, the fury of hate in her voice reached the heart of the conquered man. He raised his head and stared at her with mingled fear and remorse. And so across that limp body these two souls, so lately lovers, looked into each other's eyes as though nothing but words of hate and loathing had ever passed between them. The girl saw in him only a savage, vengeful, bloodthirsty beast; the man confronted in her an accusing angel.

"I didn't mean to kill him," he muttered.

"Yes, you did! You meant it. You crushed his life out with your big

hands—and now I'm going to kill you for it!"

A fierce calm had come upon her. Some faroff ancestral deep of passion called for blood revenge. She lifted the weapon with steady hand and pointed it at his heart.

His fear passed as his wrath had passed. His head drooped, his glance wavered. "Shoot!" he commanded sullenly. "I'd sooner die than live—now."

His words, his tone, brought back to her a vision of the man he had seemed when she first met and admired him. Her hand fell, the woman in her reasserted itself. A wave of weakness, of indecision, of passionate grief overwhelmed her. "Oh, Cliff!" she moaned. "Why did you do it? He was so gentle and sweet."

He did not answer. His glance wandered to his horse, serenely cropping the grass in utter disregard of this tumultuous human drama, but the wind, less insensate than the brute, swept through the grove of dwarfed, distorted pines with a desolate, sympathetic moan which filled the man's heart with a new and exalted sorrow. "You're right," he said. "I was crazy. I deserve killing."

But Berrie was now too deep in her own desolation to care what he said or did. She kissed the cold lips of the still youth, murmuring passionately, "I don't care to live without you; I shall go with you!"

Belden's hand was on her wrist before she could raise the weapon. "Don't, for God's sake; don't do that! He may not be dead!"

She responded but dully to the suggestion. "No, no. He's gone. His breath is gone."

"Maybe not. Let me see."

Again she bent to the quiet face on which the sunlight fell with mocking splendor. It seemed all a dream till she felt once more the stain of his blood upon her hands. It was all so incredibly sudden. Only just now he was exulting over the warmth and beauty of the day—and now—

How beautiful he was. He seemed asleep. The conies crying from their runways suddenly took on poignant pathos. They appeared to be grieving with her, but the eagles spoke of revenge.

A sharp cry, a note of joy sprang from her lips. "He is alive. I saw his eyelids quiver! Quick! Bring some water!"

The man leaped to his feet and, running down to the pool, filled his sombrero with icy water. He was as eager now to save his rival as he had been mad to destroy him. "Let me help," he pleaded. But she would not permit him to touch the body.

Again, while splashing the water upon his face, the girl called upon her love to return. "He hears me!" she exulted to her enemy. "He is breathing now! He is opening his eyes!"

The wounded man did, indeed, open his eyes, but his look was a blank, uncomprehending stare, which plunged her back into despair. "He don't know me!" she said, with piteous accent. She now perceived the source of the blood upon her arm. It came from a wound in the boy's head which had been dashed upon a stone.

The sight of this wound brought back the blaze of accusing anger to her eyes. "See what you did!" she said, with cold malignity. Then by sudden shift she bent to the sweet face in her arms and kissed it passionately. "Open your eyes, darling. You must not die! I won't let you die! Can't you hear me? Don't you know where you are?"

He opened his eyes once more, quietly, and looked up into her face with a faint, drowsy smile. He could not yet locate himself in space and time, but he knew her and was comforted.

Slowly the youth's eyes took on expression. "Are we still on the hill?" he asked.

"Yes, dearest," she assured him. Then to Belden, "He knows where he is!"

Wayland again struggled with reality. "What has happened to me?"

"You fell and hurt your head."

He turned slightly and observed the other man looking down at her with dark and tragic glance. "Hello, Belden," he said feebly. "How came you here?" Then noting Berrie's look, he added: "I remember. He tried to kill me." He again searched his antagonist's face. "Why didn't you finish the job?"

The girl tried to turn his thought aside. "It's all right now, darling. He won't make any more trouble. Don't mind him. I don't care for anybody now you are coming back to me."

Wayland wonderingly regarded the face of the girl. "And you—are you hurt?"

"No, I'm not hurt. I am perfectly happy now." She turned to Belden with quick, authoritative command. "Unsaddle the horses and set up the tent. We won't be able to leave here tonight."

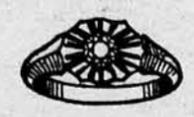
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**Mutton Production Costs**

The Nebraska Agricultural Experiment station has just issued Bulletin No. 153, entitled "Lamb Feeding Experiments." This bulletin contains the results of experimental feeding conducted during the winter of 1914 and 1915. A portion of the bulletin concerns the feeding of western lambs. Two hundred and fifty head of these were divided into five lots and fed on various rations composed entirely of three feeds—corn, alfalfa, and corn silage. The lambs were fed in the open throughout the 65-day period, commencing November 26, 1914.

The rations fed were as follows:  
 Lot I, ground corn, ground alfalfa hay, and corn silage.

Lot II, ground corn and ground alfalfa hay.

Lot III, shelled corn and good alfalfa hay.

Lot IV, shelled corn, good alfalfa hay, and corn silage.

Lot V, shelled corn and a poor grade of alfalfa hay.

The ration composed of shelled corn and alfalfa hay gave somewhat the best results, although shelled corn, alfalfa hay, and corn silage proved to be very profitable. The grinding of corn and alfalfa and feeding the two as a mixture was not profitable. The gains were not so great as where the whole grain and whole hay were fed, and the cost of grinding made the feed considerably more expensive.

The feeding of a poor grade of alfalfa hay, namely, typical first cutting, off-colored hay, with shelled corn in com-

deal different from the cost of 100 pounds of gain on the natives fed the same rations. For instance, westerns, fed shelled corn and good alfalfa hay, produced 100 pounds of gain at a cost of \$5.11, whereas the natives produced the same amount of gain at \$4.48. Westerns, fed a ration of shelled corn, alfalfa and silage, produced 100 pounds gain at a cost of \$5.15, whereas the natives on the same feed produced it at \$5.56. The westerns, fed on a ration of ground corn and ground alfalfa, produced 100 pounds of gain at \$6.12, whereas natives produced 100 pounds on the same feed at a cost of \$6.24.

The following prices were used for feeds:

Shelled corn, a bushel.....	\$ .60
Ground corn, a bushel.....	.63
Corn silage, a ton.....	3.50
Good alfalfa hay, a ton.....	10.00
Ground alfalfa, a ton.....	12.00
Poor alfalfa hay, a ton.....	7.00
Prairie hay, a ton.....	10.00
Oil meal, a ton.....	35.00

**Feed the Soil Carefully**

There are several ways in which the producing power of soils may be increased; by adding organic matter and lime, by increasing the supply of plant-food elements, and by improving the water supply and tilth. This is not a fixed improvement formula for every kind of soil, but it points out the methods of attack. A wet marsh needs no addition of organic matter, for that would be "carrying coals to Newcastle." A poor sand, on the other hand, always



The Results of the Test at Nebraska Indicate that a Flock of Sheep is Needed on a Great Many More Farms.

parison with the feeding of a good, clean grade of leafy alfalfa with shelled corn, indicated that the former was not nearly as valuable as the latter in producing mutton. In fact, the good hay proved to be of twice the value of the poor hay.

The daily amount of feed consumed and the net profit in each lot was as follows:

Lot I, 1.49 pounds of ground corn, 0.596 pound of ground alfalfa, and 0.726 pound of silage. Net profit, 88 cents.

Lot II, 1.572 pounds of ground corn and 0.845 pound ground alfalfa. Net profit, 80 cents.

Lot III, 1.444 pounds shelled corn and 0.94 pound good alfalfa hay. Net profit, \$1.10.

Lot IV, 1.45 pounds of shelled corn, 0.813 pound alfalfa, and 0.473 pound silage. Net profit, \$1.10.

Lot V, 1.472 pounds shelled corn and 0.90 pound poor alfalfa. Net profit, 98 cents.

Part II of the bulletin takes up the feeding of native lambs. These lambs were fed similar rations to the westerns, and gains were made on practically the same amount of feed, although the natives weighed 91 pounds at the beginning of the experiment, with the westerns weighing only 53 pounds.

Lot I of the natives on shelled corn and alfalfa hay made daily gains of 0.632 pound on a ration containing 2.20 pounds of corn and 0.96 pound of alfalfa. Lot II made 0.523 pound daily gain on a ration consisting of 2.14 pounds of corn, 1.03 pounds of alfalfa, and 0.62 pound of silage. Lot III made 0.486 pound of gain daily on 2.80 pounds of ground corn and 1.19 pounds of ground alfalfa. Lot IV made 0.496 pound of gain a day on 1.78 pounds of corn, 0.56 pound of prairie hay, and 1.01 pounds of oil meal.

The cost of producing 100 pounds gain on the western lambs was not a great

has good tilth and good tilth, in this case, is not an indication of fertility.

A long-cropped clay loam or a silt loam soil usually requires attention in every particular. What makes it lighter colored than it was 20 years ago? The humus has been largely used up. Why does it work harder and bake? Here again the lack of humus, or organic matter is largely responsible. If the

It is no secret that to keep up prices thousands of carloads of fruit are destroyed every year at market centers. Carloads of apples have been carted to city dump piles and kerosene poured over them to prevent their use as food. The banana trust does not deny dropping shiploads of bananas into the sea and closing the ventilators of cars that fruit may spoil and rot. What a godsend this fruit would be to the struggling thousands in the cities too poor to buy such luxuries.

soil is acid and refuses to grow good Red clover, it doesn't contain enough lime. If the crop dries up during a short dry period, the water supply is at fault. If the crop is short and the yield is low, when other conditions are favorable, starvation is the cause—the soil hasn't sufficient available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

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### Fall Plowing is Needed

Heavy types of soil have never been in poorer condition in the eastern section of Kansas, so plow now or some time before spring, is the advice of L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"The heavy beating rains of the past summer have deflocculated the soil and left it in such a condition that it is very difficult to work," says Professor Call. "The action of frost on rough plowed or listed ground will do more than any other one thing towards restoring good tilth. Thus wherever ground can be plowed this fall or winter it should be done and the soil left rough so that it will be exposed to the fullest extent to frost action. If the plowing can be done in the fall or early winter and the ground left rough, the freezing and thawing of the water in the pore spaces of the soil will cause the clods



Winter Plowing is Much More Important This Year Than Usual, for the Soil is Not in Good Condition.

to crumble and the soil particles to become flocculated. Thus good tilth will be produced.

"There is scarcely a winter in which there is not from one to six weeks between December 1 and March 1 when the ground is in condition to plow. Advantage should be taken of these periods to plow ground that is to be planted to spring crops. Corn, kafir, sorghum, or oats can be planted to advantage on winter plowed ground.

"Oats will yield about as well on spring disked corn stalk ground if planted at the same time, but in a wet spring plowed ground dries more rapidly and can often be worked several days earlier than unplowed ground. Ground that has been fall or winter plowed for corn or kafir warms up faster, dries more rapidly on the surface and is in condition to be planted earlier than when the crop is listed on unplowed ground.

In western and central Kansas the ground should be fall listed. In eastern Kansas where fall and winter plowing blows in the spring, the ground should be worked with a disk or shovel cultivator just as early in the spring as it is in condition to work. In southeastern Kansas where winter rainfall is heavier, there are a few soil types that run together and become hard and cemented when fall plowed. Such soils can usually be safely plowed in the late winter."

### A Record Yield of Sudan

Some remarkable yields of Sudan grass were produced in 1915. The abnormal rainfall helped with this of course. It is quite obvious that Sudan grass has a place in the humid sections, on the poorer soil, such for example as that formed from the decomposition of shale and sandstone in eastern Kansas.

One of the best yields which has been reported was on the farm of the Okla-

homa A. and M. college at Stillwater. About 5 tons an acre was produced from the first cutting, which is indeed an excellent hay yield. This field is bottom land, and it had an abundance of available fertility.

### An Ignitor for Farm Engines

BY E. R. GROSS

Everyone who handles a small gasoline engine operated on batteries knows how troublesome these batteries can be when on a cold morning they are "frozen up" and give only a very weak spark, or still worse, no spark at all. When batteries are new they give a very good spark but when about worn out the spark becomes weak.

High speed magnetos driven by friction from the fly wheel of the engine have proved unsatisfactory because of the great variation in the spark due to

fluctuation in the speed of the magneto. The gear-driven magneto running at a much lower speed has given more satisfaction. Since the spark depends upon the speed of the magneto it is often difficult to start the engine on these magnetos.

At present the oscillating type of magneto is coming into very common use for contact spark engines. This magneto does not rotate but is tripped by the same mechanism which trips the engine. The armature or inductor is brought back to its original position by springs. It is this return motion that sets up the electric impulse and causes the spark. Since this is in no way affected by the speed of the engine, the spark is as strong at the start as it is when the engine is at full speed.

### Would Revive Hog Killin' Days

The old-fashioned butchering bee would mean money in the pockets of Kansas farmers because of the present tendency to buy foods already prepared for the table, says A. M. Paterson, assistant in animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Meat clubs are urged as a means of reducing the cost of living.

"There are many reasons why every farmer should kill and cure his own meat," says Mr. Paterson. "First, it is cheaper. If we should take a dressed animal and figure all the cuts at the local butcher's retail prices we should be surprised to see how quickly the cost would run up to more than the market price of the live animal.

"One of the best arguments for home butchering is the fact that one knows what kind of meat one is eating when one has killed it oneself. It cannot be denied that farmers sell their best stock on the market, and the local butchers

usually get the left overs. Furthermore, if packing house meat is bought at the stores, it is not the best, for the choicest product is sent to the best hotels or is shipped for export trade.

"The new methods of curing meat have been so perfected that there need be no fear of having any spoil. Anyone with average intelligence can handle the curing of meat with 100 per cent efficiency.

"Another advantage is that the meat is always at hand when needed. The housewife has only to go to the meat chest to get just what she wants. Many farms are necessarily at a distance from town and during busy seasons time is an important factor with the farmer and trips to town are infrequent.

"In some communities meat clubs are being operated successfully. These are usually composed of eight members, and one animal is killed each week, each member receiving an equal share. An animal is divided into the same eight parts each week but no one member gets the same part twice. The clubs are usually operated during the fall and winter months. The big advantage of these clubs comes from having choice fresh meat every week.

"In some of the smaller towns the people find it cheaper and more satisfactory to buy their meat on foot from the farmer and pay him for killing and curing it. There are many farmers who find this a profitable way of marketing their stock. Again, some farmers make a practice of killing more hogs than they can use but sell their surplus at the local groceries."

### Alfalfa in 1869

To settle the question as to who first planted alfalfa in Kansas, and who has the oldest alfalfa field in the state, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has requested all claimants for the honors to send to him reliable data on the subject.

The board is making an investigation of alfalfa growing in Kansas, and wishes to incorporate this information in its report, which will be issued soon.

The oldest fields thus far reported are two in Hamilton county, 33 and 32

years of age, respectively, and one of 32 years in Rooks. The Hamilton county field seeding in 1887 "is as good as ever," so the owner says, while the Rooks county correspondent vouches that he has "some good alfalfa 32 years old."

As to the first alfalfa sown in the state, the earliest date thus far ascertained is 1869, when D. B. Long, of Ellsworth, seeded a tract to this legume. Emil Hoffman is credited with introducing alfalfa on his farm, south of Junction City, in 1872, while J. A. Blackshere, of Chase county, grew it in 1874 or 1875, if not before. The board's information indicates that a Cloud county pioneer grew alfalfa in 1870, and farmers in Atchison, Barber and McPherson counties made sowings as early as 1875.

The board would welcome any reliable data relating to either early seedings or oldest fields of alfalfa in Kansas. It would also prize any good alfalfa photographs, for illustrating the forthcoming alfalfa report.

When a boastful marksman misses the center, see him solemnly examine the sights on the gun.

### Milking by Machinery

BY J. M. FULLER.

Dairymen for many years have hoped that modern mechanical ingenuity would offer relief from the labor of milking, for it is no small task to milk 20 or 25 cows twice a day. Of late years the growing scarcity of dependable, efficient hired help has introduced a rather formidable factor into the situation. Not infrequently a dairyman has had to fill in the interval between the old and the new hired man by doing double duty. Today, however, the progressive dairyman looks with certainty to the mechanical milker to bring no small measure of relief from existing conditions.

Any dairyman who milks 20 cows and who has a reasonably good barn could well consider the installation of a mechanical milker. There are cases where a milking herd of 15 cows would justify the use of a machine. The time may come when the man with 8 or 10 cows will find the milker a profitable investment. It must be kept in mind that with the milking machine should go a barn that is equipped with stanchions and that is reasonably modern in other respects.

The cost of mechanical milking equipment varies with the make of machine and with the number and kind of pails used. One company which manufactures a single-cow pail will install a three-pail outfit for about \$225. This includes cost of installation as well as necessary equipment, except power. If the work of installing is done by the dairyman, a two-pail outfit will cost about \$140.

A machine requiring vacuum pump and tank will cost more than the type mentioned. A vacuum tank and pump will cost from \$100 to \$125 or more, depending upon size. A two-cow pail costs



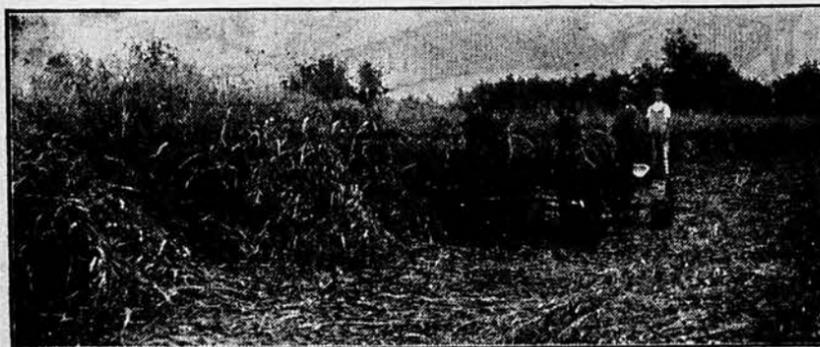
Machinery Reduces the Cost of Milking.

about \$125. The cost of an outfit to milk four cows when using two two-cow units at a time will run from \$350 to \$400. If four single-cow pails are desired, the cost will be somewhat higher. Machines having vacuum pump and tank require pipe and air cocks along the stanchions. The installation of pump, tank and pipes probably will cost from \$20 to \$30, this amount including the cost of pipe. From 1½ to 2½ horsepower should be ample to operate any mechanical milker using two double pails or four single pails.

The milking machine has come to stay. It has earned recognition because it saves time and labor, because it is fairly reasonable in price, and because with proper operation it can be depended upon to do its work day in and day out. The mechanical milker will no doubt be improved from time to time, but even as it now is it is worthy the serious consideration of every man who has a herd of 20 or more cows. But always remember that behind the machine must be the man who knows how to operate that machine. If any man thinks to free himself entirely from work and responsibility by installing a milking machine, he is bound to be disappointed. Only by "co-operating" with the machine will the best results follow. Anyone who can successfully operate an automobile or a gasoline engine, can get good results with a milking machine.

### Cause For Thanksgiving

A strange clergyman preaching in a country church on a recent Sabbath, noticing the choir seats were unoccupied when the time of beginning the service arrived, rose and remarked: "I see all the singers are absent this morning. Let the congregation rise and sing, 'Praise God, From Whom All Blessings Flow.'"



Sudan Grass in 21-Inch Rows on Bottom Land on the College Farm at Stillwater, Okla., in 1915 Produced About 5 Tons to the Acre the First Cutting.

**How About Battery Trouble**

BY E. R. GROSS,  
Colorado Agricultural College.

The batteries are a very fruitful source of trouble for many engine operators. If the engine will not start or stops soon after starting or will not pick up speed the cause may be in the spark. A weak spark gives very slow combustion and often fails to ignite the charge. A weak spark may be due to a loose connection, worn out batteries, "frozen up" batteries or a short circuit. Loosen the wire from the stationary electrode and scratch the movable electrode with it. If a bright purple spark is not produced, look for the foregoing troubles.

Examine all connections including those at the switch and at the ignitor. The switch itself should not be loose but work tight. While the wire may be touching, and thus give a spark, there is a loss if all connections are not tight.

Worn out batteries cause trouble by weakening the spark. Usually it is only one or two cells that are worn out. A worn out cell not only does not help but actually hinders by cutting down the average strength of the series. In order to get full use of each cell an Ammeter (battery tester) should be used. A good one may be purchased for \$1 and it will relieve all doubt as to the strength of cells and save its cost in a year or two. Cells testing less than 5 amperes are of very little value, though they may be used in case of emergency. Such weak cells often show a tendency to become exhausted in a short time but recuperate after a rest, thus confusing the operator. The engine starts but will not continue to run. It is not necessary to test for voltage as this is not perceptibly lowered by use.

Cold retards the action within the cell, so that little or no current is given off. Hence the batteries are said to be "frozen up."

Batteries that are standing out in cold weather should be warmed before starting the engine.

A short circuit may occur at any point where the two wires come in contact with each other or the frame of the engine, provided the insulation is not perfect. In the battery box a short circuit often occurs by the cells rattling around until two zincs come into contact. It may also occur through careless connecting of cells. Such a short circuit not only will reduce the strength of the spark but if allowed to continue, soon will wear out the cells affected. Cells should be packed into box with paper, rags, straw or cotton waste to keep them firmly in place.

**More Efficiency Is Needed**

Produce was rotting on the ground, on trees and in storage for want of a market in Kansas this fall while the markets nearby had no fresh produce. This was true on most main and branch railroads in Kansas over which I have traveled. I have picked fine specimens off the ground beneath laden trees that were unobtainable in nearby towns, and cars of apples, mostly windfalls, shipped in from hundreds of miles away, were on tracks in towns near orchards. I usually have to pay 5 cents each for fair specimens of good varieties of apples and the same price for about 10 dirty, small windfalls.

One potato district had the same variety of potatoes on sale that was shipped in from another district by a wholesale house farther away. Railroads will do farmers a great deal of good if they will bring the market and the produce together. Increased production without a market means unrewarded labor. Boxed apples that came from the Rocky mountains are seen in apple districts in Kansas, and they neither taste nor look a bit better than the home grown apples. F. C. Mueller.  
Hill City, Kan.

**Satisfactorily Explained**

"My dear," said the young husband, "did you speak to the milkman about there being no cream on the milk?"  
"Yes; I told him about it this morning, and he explained it satisfactorily. I think it quite a credit to him, too."  
"What did he say?"  
"He said he always filled the jug so full that there was no room on the top for cream."—Farming Business.

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Gives the news of the week in a concise form. Tom McNeal writes a page of comment on the world's events, from the people's viewpoint. Arthur Capper's editorials, a page for the women, a department for the boys and girls, a good serial story and numerous other special features make a popular weekly that appeals with special force to the people of the great southwest.

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The great demand for cheese in the war zone has induced many butter factories in New Zealand to change to the manufacture of cheese. It is said that it takes 2½ gallons of milk to produce a pound of butter, while 1 gallon of milk will produce a pound of cheese, and the former wholesales at 32 cents a pound and the latter at 18 cents a pound. One company has opened 22 cheese factories. One of the best ways to get a reduction in insurance rates is to get busy and help put the man who burns his house for the insurance behind the bars where he belongs.



# Prime Fed Steers at \$9.75

### Slight Flurries in the Wheat Market Bring the Price Up 1 1/2 to 2 Cents the First of this Week

THE Thanksgiving holiday broke into the livestock trade, cutting down meat consumption and curtailing the working length of the week. Best prime steers in Kansas City last week were 1,500-pound Missouri steers which brought \$9.75. Other steers sold at \$9.50, and prime yearlings brought \$9.25. From prime cattle there is a quick drop to around \$8.50, with warmed up steers selling at \$7.50, and cattle that have begun to shrink since grass selling at \$6.40 @ 7. These prices are slightly lower than the preceding week, and butcher grades also are a shade under the week before; good heavy cows, \$5.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.75; veals \$3 to \$9.75.

In the stocker and feeder trade there is the same sort of a gulf between the top grades of stockers and feeders, at \$7.25 to \$7.75, and which are scarce, to the rank and file of medium steers, at \$6 to \$6.50, with a great many good steers selling at \$5.25 to \$6. Stock she stuff sells fairly well; stock cows, \$5 to \$5.50; stock heifers, \$5.75 to \$7; stock calves, \$6.25 to \$7.75. During the next week or two there will be a place for some fancy finished steers for the Christmas trade.

### Hogs Still Going Down.

Hogs sold 5c lower the last of the week, following mild fluctuations earlier in the week, but with a tendency toward strength. Receipts were slightly above expectations; top price, \$6.62 1/2; bulk of sales, \$6.25 to \$6.60. Order buyers have been very active the last few days, and packers show the need of a good many hogs, and follow close behind the order buyers; packers' top today, \$6.60. Chicago continues to get heavy runs, and is the weak spot in the general hog market.

Sheep and lambs sold stronger last week; receipts light. Good fed lambs sold at \$8.65 to \$8.80; highest range recently, but some poorly finished fed westerns from Missouri sold at \$3.25. Fed ewes are worth up to \$5.65; wethers, \$6.15; yearlings, \$7.25; medium and common ones, 50c to 75c below these figures in each case. Feeding and breeding stock is lower, especially breeding and feeding ewes.

### Range of Prices Last Week.

FAT STEERS.			
Prime, heavy, corn fat	.....	\$9.25	@ 9.75
Prime, medium weight	.....	8.90	@ 9.65
Good to choice	.....	7.90	@ 8.35
Fair to good	.....	7.00	@ 7.35
Western steers, choice	.....	7.40	@ 8.15
Fair to good	.....	6.40	@ 7.35
Common to fair killers	.....	5.65	@ 6.35
Prime yearlings	.....	8.50	@ 9.60
Veal calves	.....	6.50	@ 9.75
COWS AND HEIFERS.			
Prime	.....	\$6.00	@ 6.75
Good to choice	.....	5.50	@ 6.00
Fair to good	.....	4.65	@ 5.40
Cutter cows	.....	3.90	@ 4.60
Canners	.....	3.00	@ 3.85
Prime heifers	.....	8.25	@ 9.25
Fair to choice	.....	7.25	@ 8.20
Common to fair	.....	6.00	@ 7.20
QUARANTINE CATTLE.			
Steers, grain fed	.....	\$8.25	@ 8.50
Steers, meal and cake fed	.....	7.00	@ 7.20
Steers, grass fed	.....	5.25	@ 7.00
Cows and heifers	.....	4.00	@ 7.00
FEEDERS AND STOCKERS.			
Selected feeders	.....	\$7.40	@ 8.00
Good to choice feeders	.....	6.90	@ 7.35
Medium to good feeders	.....	6.00	@ 6.35
Common to fair feeders	.....	5.50	@ 6.00
Selected stockers	.....	7.25	@ 8.00
Medium to good stockers	.....	7.25	@ 8.00
Common to fair stockers	.....	5.25	@ 6.45
Stock cows	.....	5.00	@ 7.25
Stock heifers	.....	5.25	@ 7.25
Stock calves	.....	6.00	@ 8.50
Killing bulls	.....	4.75	@ 6.50
Veal calves	.....	6.00	@ 9.50
HOGS.			
Choice hogs, over 200 pounds	.....	\$6.35	@ 6.62 1/2
Choice hogs, over 250 pounds	.....	6.40	@ 6.60 1/2
Light hogs, 150 to 200 pounds	.....	6.15	@ 6.55
Pigs	.....	5.25	@ 6.10
Rough to common	.....	5.15	@ 6.20
Bulk of sales	.....	6.25	@ 6.60
SHEEP.			
Lambs	.....	\$3.25	@ 8.80
Yearlings	.....	6.25	@ 7.10
Wethers	.....	5.50	@ 6.35
Ewes	.....	5.25	@ 6.00
Feeding lambs	.....	7.50	@ 8.15
Goats	.....	4.25	@ 5.05

### Livestock Receipts.

	Last week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
<b>Cattle</b>			
Kansas City	54,500	57,150	59,000
Chicago	49,000	56,500	28,000
Five markets	152,350	172,850	119,850
<b>Hogs</b>			
Kansas City	41,200	51,950	80,100
Chicago	152,000	205,000	120,000
Five markets	291,000	361,850	322,650
<b>Sheep</b>			
Kansas City	22,525	35,600	27,000
Chicago	59,000	77,000	75,000
Five markets	139,875	199,800	171,950

### Big Movement Keeps Up.

The week's receipts at five principal markets, 13,123 cars, were a little larger than those of the preceding week and 40 per cent larger than in the corresponding week a year ago. The movement in Canada also continued very large. Winnipeg received 10,508 cars, compared with 3,787 cars in the corresponding week last year. As a partial offset to this big movement exports continued large and distribution for domestic consumption was liberal. Minneapolis stocks increased only 125,000 bushels, out of receipts exceeding 5 million bushels. Duluth moved wheat out

almost as fast as it came in to get as much grain afloat as possible before the close of navigation. Chicago's receipts were about 1/2 million bushels in excess of shipments. Kansas City made a fairly liberal accumulation, with an increase for the week of 706,000 bushels.

### Little Change in Wheat.

Wheat prices moved narrowly last week with numerous depressing influences which were partially offset by the continued large exports and the belief on the part of many speculators that Europe will continue to take wheat in large quantities. Weakening foreign markets and continued large receipts made little impression on prices and closing quotations yesterday showed only fractional changes from a week ago.

### Wheat Accumulating in Kansas City.

Kansas City receipts again exceed those of the corresponding week a year ago. The present movement is large enough to revive confidence in official estimates of the crops in this territory, though many persons thought they were excessive. Interior mills in Kansas are using more wheat than at this time last year. Kansas City stocks are about 3 1/2 million bushels, nearly all accumulated in the past few weeks.

### Canadian Government Seizes Wheat.

The action taken by the Canadian government in commandeering all high grade wheat in elevators in that country, caused a slight raise in prices. The wheat market last Monday in Chicago, Minneapolis and New York is shown by the following news items:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 29.—Wheat took an upward turn here today in consequence of the action yesterday of the Canadian government. December opened at 101, two cents above Saturday's close. May opened at \$1.03 1/2 to \$1.04, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents above Saturday's close.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Wheat jumped in price today as a result of the Canadian government seizure of 20,000,000 bushels. Predictions, however, that a 5 cent advance would be added to values here right at the start were not verified, the extreme opening changes being 2 1/2 cents.

New York, Nov. 29.—The wheat market here opened active and somewhat excited today with prices from 1 1/4 to 2 1/2 cents higher, owing to the action of Canadian government in commandeering wheat.

### Corn Market Getting Better.

Corn futures made additional advances of more than 3 cents last week, though part of the gain was lost yesterday. December corn has moved up about 12 cents since the low quotations of the season were made, October 4. The December price was higher yesterday than a year ago in the face of an official estimate, making this year's crop 418 million bushels larger than last year's. Speculative buying that has brought about the 12-cent rise from the October low level has been leased entirely on the damage to the crop in northern regions, by frost, for which the Agricultural Department made no allowance in its November crop estimate. The supplemental report showing small percentage fit for husking in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, of course, changed the whole significance of the estimated yield in bushels.

The fact remains, however, that a large per cent of the corn area, Kansas, Missouri, much of Nebraska, southern Iowa, most of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and all the South, has raised a big crop of corn.

### Kansas City Grain Last Week.

Hard Wheat—No. 2, nominally 99c @ \$1.04; No. 3, nominally 95c @ \$1.03; No. 4, 84c @ 93c. Soft Wheat—No. 2, nominally \$1.08 @ \$1.10; No. 3, nominally 97c @ \$1.06; No. 4, 83c @ 92 1/4c. Corn—No. 2 white, nominally 61c @ 62c; No. 3, nominally 60c @ 61c; No. 2 yellow, nominally 62c @ 63c; No. 3, nominally 61 1/4c @ 62 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, 62c; No. 3, nominally 60 1/4c @ 61 1/4c; No. 4, 60c. Oats—No. 2 white, nominally 38 1/4c @ 39c; No. 3, 38c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 38 @ 37c; No. 3, nominally 35 @ 36 1/4c. Kafir—Nominally 87 @ 88c. Barley—No. 4, 2 cars 54c. Bran—Nominally 90c. Shorts. Nominally \$1.08 @ \$1.15. Corn Chop (city mills)—\$1.20 @ \$1.23. Rye—No. 2, nominally 88 @ 89 1/4c; No. 3, 87c. Seed—A cwt., alfalfa, \$14 @ 16.50; clover, \$13.50 @ 17; timothy, \$5.60 @ 6.50; cane seed, \$1 @ 1.15; millet, German, \$1.90 @ 2.10; common, \$1.50 @ 1.75.

### Kansas City Hay Market.

Total receipts of hay last week were 590 cars, compared with 572 cars the preceding week and 607 cars a year ago. Quotations follow: Prairie, choice, \$10.50 @ \$11; No. 1, \$9 @ \$11; No. 2, \$7 @ \$8.50; No. 3, \$4.50 @ 6.50. Lowland prairie, \$4 @ 5. Timothy, No. 1, \$11 @ 12; No. 2, mixed, \$10 @ \$11; No. 1, \$8.50 @ 9.50; No. 2, \$6.50 @ 8. Alfalfa, choice, \$14 @ 15.50; No. 1, \$13 @ 13.50; standard, \$10.50 @ 12.50; No. 2, \$8 @ 10; No. 3, \$6 @ 7.50. Straw, \$4.50 @ 5. Packing hay, \$4 @ 4.50.

### Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs—Extras, new white wood cases included, 33c a dozen; firsts, 30c; seconds, 20c; storage, Aprils, 21 1/4c. Butter quotations were raised a cent owing to the Elgin advance. Butter—Creamery, extra, 32c a pound; firsts, 30c; seconds, 28c; pound prints, 1c higher; packing stock, 19c. Live Poultry—Broilers under 2 pounds,

18c; springs, 14c; young roosters, 12c; old, 8 1/4c; hens, No. 1, 11 @ 11 1/2c; turkey hens and young toms, 15c; old toms, 13 1/2c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.

### The Nation's Fire Loss

The Department of the Interior at Washington recently issued a bulletin devoted to the fire tax and fire waste in this country and included this startling statement: "The buildings consumed, if placed on lots of 65 foot frontage, would line both sides of a street extending from New York to Chicago. A person journeying along this street of desolation would pass every thousand feet a ruin from which an injured person was taken. At every three-quarters of a mile in this journey he would encounter the charred remains of a human being who had been burned to death."

### Water Needs Protection

Many of the failures to protect the water supplies used for drinking arise from a lack of knowledge of the manner in which waters circulate through the ground and of the ways in which they may become polluted. Information on these subjects should be of value, and it is with the object of supplying this information that the United States Geological Survey has published Water Supply Paper 255, on "Underground Waters for Farm Use." A copy may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

### Selecting the Sow

Selection of the breeding stock is always of prime importance with hogs. The beginner should start with but few animals. Select good individuals. It is better to buy one good sow than to spend money for several poor ones. Sex characteristics are not as clearly differentiated in hogs as in horses and cattle, yet there are certain female traits

The big fire in Europe was started by piling up combustibles. Then a spark, due to international friction, set fire to the heap. The blaze is so hot that even we have been scorched by it and some of the sparks have fallen on our roof. But instead of using the hose it is proposed that we pour the same kind of preparedness kerosene on the roof that made ready Europe's funeral pyre. That may be a good insurance policy, but no American citizen would try it on his own property.

to be looked for in a good sow. She should have a smoother and higher forehead, lighter neck and finer head than the boar. The head of the sow should be fine, yet broad; the neck thick enough to blend smoothly into the shoulders; the legs straight with strong pasterns; the chest deep and wide, indicating constitution; back strong and wide, giving ample room for the vital organs. Sows with good length and depth of body generally prove the most prolific. Select good sows with good sized litters. Quality should not be overlooked, yet in the search for quality do not sacrifice substance nor select delicate animals. Uniformity among the sows selected is very important, as is also uniformity of breeding. That is, they should be bred along the same line. Uniformity in a herd is the surest index to the worth of the stock and the skill of the breeder. A uniform bunch of pigs will feed better, look better when fat and sell better on the market.

W. L. Blizzard.

### Very Inconsiderate

Four-year-old Freddie is an enthusiastic farmer. All the morning he had been helping his father prepare emulsion with which to spray the orange trees, but at noon it began to rain. "Huh," he exclaimed disgustedly, his nose pressed to the window pane, "I guess God hadn't heard me and papa was all fixed to spray."—Woman's Home Companion.

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### \$50 per acre net from rice

Its a good yield of wheat that makes \$25 per acre gross—yet a good stand of Arkansas rice will make twice that much net profit—and the two crops are raised exactly alike, except that rice is watered. Along the

### Cotton Belt Route Arkansas Rice

makes net profits per acre that are astounding to farmers accustomed to wheat and corn yields. As this is written A. D. Bunn of Humphrey, Ark. is just completing the harvest and threshing of his 1915 crop; which is making 80 to 85 bu. per acre. He will get \$1 or more per bu., leaving him a net profit of around \$50 per acre. And his yield is not extra high. Much higher yields have been made. G. I. Reader of Gillett, Ark. made 2000 bu. of Honduras rice on 20 acres and received \$1 per bu. The cost to grow was only \$20 per acre—making a net profit of \$74 per acre. So great are the yields and profits to rice there has increased from 12,000 acres in 1908 to 100,000 acres in 1915, an increase of about 1000 per cent. It hasn't taken long for farmers everywhere to find out what a rich opportunity rice growing in Arkansas offered. The day when you can get good rice land there at \$25 to \$50 per acre (as you can now) is going to pass quick. When you know all the facts about rice growing in Arkansas, you'll want to go down there and see that section. Get the facts.

### Free book—illustrated!

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**TURKEYS, CHICKENS, GUINEAS WANT-** ed. Coops loaned free. The Copes, To-peka, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS POULTRY.

**CHICKEN RANCH, FOR SALE, ONE** whole city block at Ellsworth, Kansas, good house and outbuildings, good well of water, also a flowing gas well, out flow about 30,000 feet per 24 hours. Fine chance to locate a chicken ranch and grow winter vegetables. Apply F. A. Meryweather, Ells-worth, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

**FINE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$1** each. Alice Watkins, Brewster, Kan.

**GOOD SCORING BIG BLACK LANGSHANS,** guaranteed to suit. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

**PURE BRED LEGHORN COCKERELS AND** White Runner drakes, 6 for \$5.00. Mary Moyer, Oakhill, Kan.

**HIGH SCORING BLACK LANGSHANS AND** White Holland turkeys for sale. Mrs. U. G. Mason, Keytesville, Mo.

**CHOICE R. I. REDS AND GOLDEN WY-** andottes, farm raised. Pens, trios, or single. Virginia McKinley, Junction City, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, RHODE IS-** land Whites, Buff Leghorns; hens cheap if taken soon. Walt Eddy, Havensville, Kan.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$1,** \$2, \$3. Pullets \$10 doz. Bourbon Red toms \$5. All pure bred. Mrs. Nannie Wright, Newton, Kan., R. No. 6.

**BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK** and White Orpington cockerels. Runner ducks, Fawn and White, and White. Half price. T. L. Byler, R. 3, Newton, Kan.

**MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.** Toms \$3.00 each. Hens \$2.00 each. White Embden ganders \$3.00 each. White Wyan-dotte cockerels \$1.00 each. Alice Sellars, Mahaska, Kan.

**S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS AND S. C.** Rhode Island Reds. Fancy and utility stock. As good as the best. Prices right, satis-faction guaranteed. Hillside Poultry Ranch, St. Edward, Neb.

**40 MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS!** Deep-breasted, heavy boned kind. Extra well bronzed. Toms \$3. Hens \$2. Also 20 extra good Fawn-White Runner drakes at \$1 each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

## LIVE STOCK

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

**SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE, THOMAS** McRae, Herington, Kan.

**WANTED—TWO SHROPSHIRE BUCKS.** John L. Boles, Liberal, Kan., Route C.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CALVES, ONE** bred heifer 3 year. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.

**GOOD YOUNG JACK TO TRADE FOR A** good Percheron stallion. J. H. Howard, Radium, Kan.

**JERSEY BULLS, POLAND BOARS, PIGS** in pairs. Prices reasonable. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**WANTED—CATTLE TO WINTER, PLEN-** ty of good feed, water, shed and pasture. A. L. Taylor, Hoxie, Kan.

**SHEPHERD PONIES, SIXTY HEAD TO** choose from. Special prices for Christmas. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

**HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN CALVES,** either sex, 3-4 weeks old. \$17 each, crated. Burr Oak Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

**IMMUNED DUROCS, PLENTY OF** spring boars and gilts. Best of breeding. Stock guaranteed. D. H. Axtell, Sawyer, Kan.

**FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED JERSEY** bull calf, one month old. \$50.00. He is second to none in breeding. C. L. Aikman, El Dorado, Kansas.

**100 HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND** cows. Splendid cattle at right price. Must be seen to appreciate. In writing state age and number wanted. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.

**FOR SALE—IMPORTED BELGIAN STAL-** lion, 5 yrs., 2150, 11 1/2 and 12 1/4 bone. Real herd header. Registered jack, 5 yrs, 15 hands, 1100, wide, deep, snappy, intelli-gent. Both absolutely right. Used once daily. W. C. Moore, Parsons, Kan.

## PET STOCK

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

**SCOTCH COLLIES, WESTERN HOME** Kennels, St. John, Kan.

**BRED BELGIAN HARES, ALL KINDS.** L. V. Carr, Garden City, Kan.

**FOR SALE—GUARANTEED HOUNDS.** Send 2 cent stamp for prices. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES

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

**DWARF WHITE HULLED KAFFIR, AND** Shumak cane seed, each \$1 bushel. Charlie Clemmons, Verden, Okla.

**APPLE TREES 4 CTS. PEACH TREES 5** cts. Salesmen wanted in Mo., Ark. and Kansas. Home Nursery Co., Elkins, Ark.

**SWEET CLOVER—PURE UNHULLED** white blossom 18c lb. delivered. Sudan grass seed 12c lb. delivered. Large quantities less. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

LANDS

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

I NEED A GOOD AUTO; WILL TRADE you good land. G. N. Kysar, Goodland, Kan.

CALIFORNIA IMPROVED DAIRY FARMS for sale. Write E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

TWO FARMS IN ELK CO. TO TRADE FOR wheat land in central Kan. Box 77, Argonia, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 22 1/2 ACRES Joining Abilene, and 5 lots. C. Sidesinger, Abilene, Kan.

320 ACRES FOR SALE, TRADE, OR RENT cheap. 65 a. in wheat. Address Box 56, Freedom, Okla.

EIGHTY ACRES—OTTAWA COUNTY, TO trade for large gas tractor. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kansas.

WANT A HOME? FINE 320 ACRE HOME—stead relinquishment for sale. Box 5, Goodland, Kansas.

FOR SALE—GOOD WHEAT, ALFALFA and stock farms in Elk county. For description write owner, W. R. Glasscock, Moline, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash. No matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 5, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—805 ACRES CATTLE RANCH. \$12.50 per acre. Good improvements. Living water. Four miles to town. S. H. Stewart, Healy, Kans.

BARGAIN: 70 A. FRUIT, TRUCK AND general farm near Jacksonville, Texas, and 5 lots in seaport town on Texas coast, all for \$3700. F. L. Gilbert, owner, Jacksonville, Texas.

IMPROVED FARMS OF 120 TO 320 ACRES for sale with small payment down and long time on balance. Better than rent. Own your farm. Finch & Rice, El Reno, Okla.

WANT ALL KINDS OF EAST COLO. AND western Kansas lands, city properties, listed that will consider exchange. Give full particulars first letter. Progressive Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

600 ACRES, MOSTLY BOTTOM. FINE IMPROVEMENTS. 2 sets. Rich corn land, well manured. 40 acres alfalfa. 2 1/2 miles good town in Lyon Co., Kan. \$60.00 per acre. Box 22, R. R. 1, Reading, Kan.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS; CROP PAYMENT or easy terms along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minn., N. D., Mont., Idaho, Wash. and Ore. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 46 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

220 ACRES IN SWEET CLOVER AND prairie grass; will market about \$2,000.00 of clover seed this year; this land has a full water right from good ditch; right at station; incumbered for \$22.00 per acre; will trade for clear property, farm or city. F. J. Cretcher, Holly, Colo.

FARMS ON 14 YEARS' TIME, ONLY \$15 an acre. Rich black valley farms, Duval county, Texas, only \$1 an acre cash, balance fourteen yearly payments. No better land anywhere for raising big money crops; finest climate in U. S. Splendid for dairying and live stock; good water; practically twelve months growing season. Will produce excellent crops of alfalfa, corn, forage, such as sorghum, Sudan grass, as well as cotton and all vegetables including potatoes (two crops) and the semi-tropical fruits such as oranges, California grapes, figs. Only a few of these farms for sale. 40, 80 acres and up. Remarkable opportunity for renters and those who want farm homes. Prompt action necessary. Write today for free book describing country, with maps, plats, etc. A postal card will do. C. W. Hahl Company, Inc., owners, 440 Commercial Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

FARMS WANTED

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

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or fruit ranch for sale. O. O. Mattson, 72 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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.

BEEES AND HONEY

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

2-60 POUND CANS ALFALFA EXTRACTED honey \$8.40. V. N. Hopper, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

FOR SALE. NEW HONEY. SAMPLE AND prices on application. Glen C. Voorhees, Tranquillity, Calif.

PURE HONEY—60 POUND CAN, \$6.25; two 60-pound cans, \$12. Freight prepaid to any station in Kansas. Sample, 10 cents. H. L. Parks, Wichita, Kan.

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.

CREAM WANTED

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

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

FOR SALE

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

POWERS WELL DRILL. PRICE \$150. Michael Wirth Levant, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

\$150 BUYS A SMALL GASOLINE TRACTOR. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, 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 6 1/4 by 205 feet, eight room house, modern in every detail, hardwood finish, four fine mantels and grates of oak, brick and tile, big sleeping and dining porch, both screened, barn, poultry houses, etc., etc. Fine place for farmer who wants to move to the capital city. Price \$5,500, worth more. Cash or terms. Interest only 6 per cent instead of the usual 7 per cent. No trade. Address R. W. E. care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

PRATT CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR trade for land or stock. Wilbur King, Cullison, Kan.

WHAT HAVE YOU GOT TO TRADE? WE can match any thing with merit, come on with your clear farms, and merchandise. Bronston & Sons, Garnett, Kansas.

BUSINESS CHANCES

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

FOR SALE. \$2,000 TRUNK STORE AND factory. Great chance. G. W. Alford, Hutchinson, Kan.

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 \$2,300. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 425-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FURS AND HIDES

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

TANNING. WE TAN HIDES AND FURS, making robes, coats and all kinds fur garments from skins you send us, or furnish them ready-made. Reasonable prices, guaranteed work. Send for magnificent illus. catalogue, giving prices for all kinds of work, and fur garments ready-made. Raw furs and hides bought. Ohsman & Sons Co., Box 748, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PATENTS

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

PATENTS THAT PAY. \$600,812 CLIENTS made. Searches. Advice and two books free. E. E. Vrooman & Co., 885 F, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED THROUGH CREDIT system. Free search. Send sketch. Book and advice free. Waters & Co., 4215 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, "ALL ABOUT Patents and Their Cost." Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500C Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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

WRITE FOR LIST OF PATENT BUYERS who wish to purchase patents and what to invent with list of inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Write for our Four Guide Books sent free upon request. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED

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

CHRISTIAN HELPERS AND FARMER tenants wanted. No capital required. Jno. Marriage, Mullinville, Kan.

THOUSANDS GOVERNMENT JOBS NOW obtainable. List free. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 51, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GARDENER with family to garden on share; foreigner preferred. Write C. A. Shinn, Concordia, Kan.

I CONDUCTED GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS. Can help you secure railway mail or other government positions. Trial examination free. Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to farmers—men and women. \$85 to \$150 month. Vacations. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 51, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS

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

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL WINFIELD Reliable Trees. Pure bred—True to name. Growers of a general stock. Will pay a liberal commission. Cooper and Rogers, Winfield, Kan.

LIVE AGENTS LISTEN; BEST SELLING household article, just out. Self-wringing mop and floor oiler. Want district managers for large territory. Means money to you. Investigate. Ideal Manfg. & Supply Co., Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

MALE HELP WANTED

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

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED. \$60 to \$125 monthly. Free living quarters. Write Ozment, 38R, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. MEN WANTED. Special fall rates. Write for free catalogue, 514 Main Str., Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. The Lawrence Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN; \$100 MONTHLY. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere. Particulars free. 796 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

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.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED. \$75.00 month. Examinations coming everywhere. Specimen questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 51, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN FOR HIGH-CLASS TOBACCO factory; experience unnecessary. Good pay and promotion for steady workers. Complete instructions sent you. Piedmont Tobacco Co., Box Q-36, Danville, Va.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY. MEN, 20-40 years old, for electric railway motorman and conductors. All parts U. S.; \$60 to \$100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Write for application blank. National Railway Training Association, Dept. 49, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WANTED STOCK TO WINTER. OTTO Borth, Plains, Kan.

A USABLE SHORT FORM DEED BLANK with twenty legal instructions on back, twenty-five cents less to record. Remit two cents. E. W. Alberty, Pittsburg, Kansas.

CHOICE SELECTED PECANS AT 15C PER pound parcel post, up to 15 pounds. 15 to 100 pound lots at 12 1/2c by freight, securely sacked. E. J. Dickerson, Tecumseh, Okla.

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.

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

BLACK WALNUTS—400 BUSHELS NICE fresh black walnuts at 80 cts. a bushel, sacked or barreled and delivered at express or freight office. Put up in 1 and 2 bu. sacks and 3 and 4 bu. barrels. Pecans 10 cts. lb. Finest peanut butter, 1 lb. 20c, 2 lbs. 35c, 4 lbs. 65c, 8 lbs. \$1.20. All good Christmas presents. Write today for circulars. Henry S. Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

Smoke and Whisky

Two things should not be tolerated around the premises of a farmers' elevator company. One is smoking and the other is boozing. If an employe of a company of this kind wishes to indulge in smoking and drinking, that is his own business, and he is free to do so if he so chooses, but the latter and business do not mix. If the employes are allowed to smoke around piles of cobs and husks about the elevator, and around the lumber sheds, a disastrous fire may result from sparks from a pipe or from a discarded cigar stub. And if a man on the job is drunk, he is worse than useless.—Co-operative Journal.

Nothing For Nothing.

"Did you strike copper on that land?" "Nope." "Then I suppose you will return the money and take up the stock you sold?" "Not exactly. We shall promote an orange grove on the land. Two shares of the new stock for one of the old." —New York Mail.

Kansas Has Good Apples

Kansas orchards this year produced 4 million bushels of as high quality apples as ever were grown in the state, according to O. F. Whitney, secretary of the State Horticultural society. The orchardists sold their apples for approximately 2 million dollars.

The 4 million bushels this year is twice as large a crop as was gathered last year, and incomparably better in quality. The apple crop for the country as a whole is little more than half what it was in 1914, Whitney says, so for once the Kansas orchardists are on the right side of the fence.

The Arkansas valley and 10 counties in northeast Kansas produced the bulk of the crop. Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Brown, Jefferson, Jackson, Nemaha, Johnson, Douglas and Shawnee are the big orchard counties in the northeast section of the state.

"Kansas apples this year are as fine as any ever grown here," said Mr. Whitney. "This year has established a record for quality, though not for quantity. Up the Arkansas valley the crop was exceptionally fine. Kansas could become a great apple state if the apple growers would only take the job seriously, and work. The big orchardists in the Arkansas valley know this, and their commercial orchards are making money."

Here's Common Sense

The expensive practice of feeding apples to hogs in certain parts of the state is unnecessary. The apple grower is unable to market his apples merely because he does not offer marketable apples. The man with sound apples is placing his product in cold storage to await the higher prices of winter. The man who has not sprayed his apples finds that they are diseased, wormy, and otherwise unfit for storage. He must immediately throw his apples on the market. This results in a temporary oversupply and the loss of a market, with consequent waste.

Nebraska College of Agriculture.

A Christmas Gift Worth While

You can very easily and very properly solve the what-to-give problem by remembering your friends at Christmas time with a free year's subscription to Mail and Breeze.

Hundreds of our readers every year have found this the best \$1.00 gift that they could find anywhere. One Dollar will pay for a whole year's subscription to this big weekly—a gift your friends will appreciate and a gift that will remind them of you every issue from one Christmas to the next.

Send us a list of your friends to whom you desire us to send the Mail and Breeze for one year. Send the regular subscription price of \$1.00 for each name and we will do the rest. It is even unnecessary for you to tell your friends about your gift unless you desire to do so, as we will mail to each of your friends a Neat Christmas Announcement carrying this message.

With the compliments and best wishes of..... you will receive the Mail and Breeze for one year. We hope that you will find this big weekly as valuable to you as it has been to your friend, and we trust that each copy you receive will be a pleasant reminder of the friend who sends you this Christmas remembrance. The Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

One of these announcements will be mailed to each of your friends so as to reach them on Christmas Eve or Christmas morning. Send in one or more names at once, with remittance at the rate of \$1.00 each, so that we can have plenty of time to enter the new subscription, to start with the first issue of the new year and time to mail the announcement to your friends. You may be sure that this is a gift which will be appreciated—one that will be giving valuable service after most other gifts are forgotten. Address your orders to the Mail and Breeze Gift Dept., Topeka, Kan.

Mexico's Three Ways

Mexican. Meximay. Meximust.—New York Sun.

# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

**Special Notice** All advertising copy discontinued or 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.

**IMP. 40**, all cult.; lays good, \$3200; 3 1/2 mi. out. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

**160 A. Hamilton Co.** raw grass land, \$4.50 a. No trade. Walter & Patton, Syracuse, Kan.

**IMP. FARMS**, alfalfa, corn and wheat lands \$50 up. Mott & Kohler, Herington, Kan.

**480 A. ALL GRASS**. Every acre can be cult. \$12.50 per acre. Box 216, German Colonization Co., Plains, Kansas.

**207 ACRES**, all grass. Abundance spring water; 4 1/2 miles of two railroads; \$29 an acre. J. B. Fields, Alma, Kan.

**FOR BUSINESS**, homes or farms at Baldwin, Kan., seat of Baker University, write D. E. Houston & Co. Some trades.

**IMPROVED Jewell Co.** 240 acre farm close to school. Water good. Price \$35 per acre. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

**FINE creek bottom farm**, 3 miles town, near school; highly improved, \$65 per acre. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

**IMPROVED FARMS**; alfalfa, corn, wheat and pasture land, \$26 a. up. S. L. Karr Real Estate Co., Council Grove, Kan.

**LYON CO., KAN.**, combined, corn, alfalfa and stock farms. For list write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas. Some trades.

**COFFEY COUNTY**, Eastern Kansas. Good alfalfa, corn, wheat and tame grass lands. List free. Lane & Kent, Burlington, 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.

**BIG SNAP, 320 ACRES**. \$4000, half cash; others on good terms; improved and unimproved. If you are a homeseeker or investor it will pay you to see our bargains before locating. Advertising matter free. Buxton & Rutherford, Utica, Ness Co., Kan.

**AN EXCELLENT 260 ACRE FARM** adjoining this city. 100 a. creek bottom in cult., with 50 a. of it in alfalfa. Bal. pasture. Large modern house; fine farm for dairying. Price \$60 per acre. Terms. Cowley-Hays Real Estate Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**LAND BARGAIN**. 320 acres, 2 miles of a good town in Washington County, Kan. Has 200 a. in alfalfa, 300 in cultivation, good improvements. Good soil and a fine farm in every respect. An ideal farm for a thoroughbred stock man. Never been offered for sale before. A. W. Matthews, Washington, 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.

**1440 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, \$60 to \$100. Send for list. N. Compton, Valley Falls, Kan.

**THREE QUARTERS ON R. R.** 7 r. house, 2 barns, running water. Must sell to close an estate. Price \$35,000 an acre. J. W. Carson, 1025 Clay St., Topeka, 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.

**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 & Kenstrom, Osage City, Kan.

**TREGO CO.** 160 acres 8 miles from Ransom; 80 acres in cultivation, 80 acres fine grass; 140 acres more tillable, on main road and telephone line. Don't wait to write, come and see this. Price \$1,600.00. V. E. West, Ransom, Kansas.

**160 ACRES**, 5 miles of Ottawa, every acre nice, smooth, tillable land; 60 acres in fine blue grass, timothy and clover pasture; 14 acres alfalfa; 25 acres timothy and clover meadow, good 1 1/2 story, 9 room house good barn, chicken house, hog house, corn crib for 5000 bushels of corn, fenced hog tight. Price \$75 per acre. \$3,000 cash, remainder long time at 6%. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

**BEST FARMING AND PASTURE LAND** in southern Kansas, prices from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Write for list. Greene, Longton, Kansas.

**80 A. WELL IMPROVED, \$55 A.** Well located town and school. \$12.00 down. 40 a. imp. Snap, \$40.00 acre; terms. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

**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.

**800 ACRE TRACT NICE WHEAT LAND.** \$4000. Terms. J. A. Jackson, Syracuse, Kan.

**160 A., 3 1/2 MI. OUT. IMP. FAIR.** 130 cult., 30 grass, good water, fenced. Second bottom. \$10,500. Mtg. \$4,000, 6%. Ed A. Davis, Minneapolis, Kan.

**2-Rare Bargains-2** Choice level 160 a. farm, \$4 a. cash. Also well imp. alfalfa farm 168 a. Perfect title. Immediate possession. \$50 a. Terms. Western Real Estate Exchange Co., Syracuse, Kan.

**640 Acres** 240 acres cult., bal. hay and blue grass pasture. 90 per cent tillable, good location. Good improvements, two miles of Waverly. \$50 acre; carry \$20,000 long time 5%. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

**GREENWOOD COUNTY** 80 acre farm, \$45 a. 160 a. farm, \$55 a. 1520 a. limestone pasture \$22.50 a. 2720 a. limestone pasture \$25.00 per a. All bargains; near town. J. W. Kenner, Eureka, Kansas.

**80 Acres Only \$750** South of Wichita near Wellington; all good upland soil; good bldgs.; fruit; alfalfa; only \$3,000; \$750 cash, \$750 March 1st. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

**Make Big Money With Cows** 64 a., joining city, well improved, fitted up for dairying, all tillable, all in fine clover and blue grass. Cheap alfalfa hay on neighboring farms. A big money maker. Fine markets, in gas, oil, coal and zinc towns. Owner quitting because of age offers this for \$5000, on easy terms. Write D. H. Wallingford, Mound Valley, Kan.

**CHASE COUNTY STOCK RANCH** 640 acres 2 miles from shipping point. 100 acres best creek bottom, 75 acres alfalfa, timber, creek, 540 acres best bluestem pasture, running water, splendid improvements. No overflow, no gumbo, best combination in the county. Price \$25,000.00. Liberal terms. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

**North East Jewell Co.** Banner corn and alfalfa county of the state. Land priced from \$55 to \$75 per acre. No better corn or alfalfa producing can be found anywhere. 160 acres good rich soil, 120 in cult., bal. alfalfa and meadow. \$8000; \$3250 cash, bal. time. Other bargains, from 20 to 640 acres in size. For further information and lists write Wm. E. Dannefer, Lovewell, Kan.

**LIVE WIRE LAND BARGAINS** 240 a. 3 mi. of South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan. 190 in cult., bal. pasture; house, large barn, fenced and cross fenced; plenty water, 6 to 12 feet; lays smooth; splendid farm. A bargain. 240 a. Sharon Valley; 200 in cult.; all fine corn and alfalfa land; unlimited water. Highly improved; 1 mi. from town; fine automobile road. Cheap. 1740 a. Lane Co.; 600 in cult.; 300 in wheat; large house, and barn. Never-failing springs. Want eastern land or cheap for cash. Live Wire Realty Co., Wichita, Kan.

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

**LAND** and mdse 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.

**TO EXCHANGE:** 970 a. stock and grain farm in Eastern Kansas. Box 275, Iola, Kan.

**240 ACRES** all bottom land, well imp., to trade. Youngs Realty Co., Howard, Kan.

**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 nonest trades. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

**HEADQUARTERS** for best wheat and alfalfa lands in Kansas; will exchange and assume. Jones Land Co., Sylvia, Kansas.

**BIGHAM & OCHILTREE** sell and trade best corn, alfalfa, wheat land in U. S. Write for list. 116 N. 8th, St. Joseph, Mo.

**FINE ALFALFA**, wheat, corn and pasture land for sale or trade, cheap. Write L. S. Hoover, Eureka, Kan.

**THREE HIGHLY IMPROVED** alfalfa and grain farms, eastern Kansas; encumbered one-third value. Want cash or clear property. Nathan Tate, Howard, Kansas.

**IMPROVED** and unimproved farms and ranches for sale or trade. Send for list. Bader & Webster, Junction City, Kan.

**75 A.** for sale or trade; nice home; all in cult. Good improvements. Price \$5,000. Inc. \$2,000. Want 150 western Kansas for equity. A. A. Murray, Westmoreland, Kan.

**3 Good 80's** within 3 miles town; fair improvements, at \$90 to \$100. Good quarters, well improved, \$65 to \$85. Don't write but come and see. Mollohan Land Co., Peabody, Kan.

**Special Bargains** 80-acre farm, 1/2 mi. Ottawa, fine location, good soil, suitable buildings, orchard, well, High School district, price right for immediate sale. 80-acre 6 mi. Ottawa, good improvements, fine location, splendid soil, easy terms. Write for full descriptions of these, or any size farm you are interested in. We have a large list and can offer you some of the best bargains in Eastern Kansas. MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY, Ottawa, Kansas.

**Two Great Bargains** 640 acres, 5 miles from Garden City, in Arkansas Valley; all irrigated from Garden City ditch. Great Eastern Reservoir and large pumping plant, insuring plenty of water at all times. 400 acres good stand of alfalfa. Will raise finest crops of anything adapted to this section. Two sets of improvements. Will sell all or half. Price, \$115 per acre. Also the best 1500 acre ranch in Western Kansas; 8 miles west of Syracuse, along Arkansas River. 400 acres wild hay, 40 acres alfalfa, 60 acres Sweet clover; fine shelter. Abundant summer and winter pasture. Price \$20.00 per acre or will trade for Illinois land. Liberal terms will be made on either of these places. Address Geo. A. Caldwell, Decatur, Illinois

**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.

**Geo. A. Caldwell, Decatur, Illinois**

## LANE CO.

**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.

## FLORIDA LANDS

**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.

## FLORIDA

**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.

## 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.

**DON'T BE A RENTER.** Get my bargain list quick and see how easy you can own a home. L. Pennington, Oakwood, Okla.

**FINE GRAZING AND FARM LANDS** for sale in Eastern Oklahoma. Write J. L. Shimabarger, McAlester, Oklahoma.

**350 ACRES**, 200 cult., 150 rough timber pasture, imp. Joins station. Good water. \$27.50 a. C. M. Smith, Crowder, Okla.

**FOR SALE:** 160 acres near Eufaula, Okla., or will rent to stock farmer. Other land for sale. Charles Whitaker, Eufaula, Okla.

**FOR SALE—100 acres**, 4 1/2 miles from Rush Springs, Okla. 75 acres cultivation, improvements, good water and timber. G. W. Crouch, Maple Hill, Kan.

**160 ACRES**, 7 miles Texhoma, 60 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land, \$10 an acre. Terms. No trade. Address owner, L. E. Job, Texhoma, Okla.

**80 A. 3 1/2 MI. McALESTER**, city 15,000, 55 a. bottom and second bottom cult. No overflow. Fair imp. \$25 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

**FOR SALE.** 260 a. southwestern Okla. 150 a. cult., bal. pasture. 4 room house, barn, outbuildings, etc. Well improved. \$8,000. J. L. Ritchie, Olustee, Okla.

**WE HAVE 40 FARMS TO SELL;** 10 a. to 1000 a. Three ranches, cheap land, 1000 to 20,000 acres. Correspondence solicited. Ref. any bank in Pittsburg County. Crowder E. E. Co., Crowder, Okla.

**BUY NOW** from owner, best 650 a. farm (will divide) in Oklahoma, 3 mi. from Vinita. Well improved; strong, level land; 3 sets of buildings. W. M. Mercer, Aurora, Ill.

**BEST LOCATED** improved alfalfa, grain, dairy, hog and poultry quarter. 70 acres alfalfa, fifty spring crop; orchard; running water; mile to Jefferson. Price \$16,000. John Rogers, Jefferson, Okla.

**350 ACRE** stock farm near railroad station, 110 a. choice bottom, hog fenced, bal. good prairie land; first class improvements; living water, large orchard; \$25 per acre. Write for particulars and list of Oklahoma lands. Major Brothers, Chickasha, Okla.

**FOR QUICK SALE** 1/2 section fertile land; ideal grain and stock farm. 200 a. cult., well fenced, 800 rods hog tight. R. F. D. and telephone, 3 1/2 mi. railway town; good improvements, plenty pure water. Good neighborhood, 100 a. in wheat. Priced right. Write or wire, if interested. State A. & M. College located here. Ed Thatcher, Stillwater, 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.

**SEE THIS** 160 acres 1 1/2 miles out—good soil and water—fair improvements—120 sowed to wheat, price only \$3500—good terms. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

**QUICK PROFITS** The big crop, the big war and everything points to another of the booms in land such as have made thousands of men rich. Good land is yet to be had at ten dollars per acre and up in Oklahoma, youngest of the agricultural states. Come and see. Frank Meadows, Hobart, Okla.

## Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

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

## COLORADO

**BIG SURE CROPS** grown on \$75 irrigated land. Finest climate. No trades. O. Gale, 168 N. Nevada, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**FOR SALE:** Fruit tracts and irrigated farms in Northern Colorado. Write me what you want. A. H. Goddard, Loveland, Colorado.

**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.

**320 ACRE HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENTS.** We have a few of the best 320 acre relinquishments in the three best counties of Colorado. Finest climate, soil, water, crops and schools. Write now. Cline & Catron, Brandon, Colo.

**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.

ARKANSAS

WHITE DOWELL Land Company for bargains in Arkansas lands. Walnut Ridge, Ark.

60 ACRES, \$650. \$250 down, bal. four years. L. E. Smith, Lockesburg, Arkansas.

ALFALFA, cotton and corn farms. Easy terms. S. P. Thompson, Marked Tree, Ark.

DO YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade land, houses, mdse., anywhere? Owners only, no commission. C. D. Haney, Bentonville, Ark.

ARKANSAS LAND. Write us for prices and information about our products. H. H. Houghton & Son., Jonesboro, Arkansas

260 ACRES, well located, well improved farm. Price \$6000; \$1000 cash, terms on balance. P. H. Thompson, Ft. Smith, Ark.

NEW RAILROAD, new town, cheap lands in the Ozarks. For information write O. C. Peemster, Immigrant Agent for the Ozarks Railway Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

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. MISSOURI FARM, 65 cult.; house, barn, orchard, spring, \$1600. Terms, \$400 down; list free. Ward, Mountain Home, Arkansas.

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.

OZARK COUNTRY HOMES. The Yellville News & Mining Reporter tells about them. Also of Ark. Zinc Field. Correct information weekly, \$1 a year. Get posted before you come. Address, Yellville, Ark.

ARKANSAS—5,000 acres, fine level valley land; any size tract \$6 to \$12 per acre; third cash, bal. 9 yearly payments. Write for literature. Shaeffer Land Company, 641 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

200 Acres Slightly improved. 2200 fruit trees. 6 miles of Monticello, Ark. \$50 per a. Easy terms. Address William Beggs, Owner, Monticello, 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.

1,000 ACRES in high fertile valley; 300 acres in cultivation. Unlimited stock range. Spring water and railroad through farm. \$15.00 per acre. Will divide. L. P. Coleman, Little 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.

FARMS as low as \$5 and \$10 per acre, located at the foot hills of the Ozark Mountains, in Independence Co., Ark. Description sent for the asking. Wright Half-acre Real Estate Co., Batesville, 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.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA STOCK FARM. 640 acres good level land, black loam, deep clay subsoil. Every foot plow land. 400 acres under cultivation, 80 a. red clover, 30 a. timber, balance upland hay and pasture. Good 7 room house, 2 large stock barns, 2 wells with windmill, 10,000 bu. granary, blacksmith shop, hog barns, machinery shed. Near school, church and creamery. Only \$35 per acre on terms. W. J. Westfall Land Co., 140 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

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—420 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.

MONTANA

GET A HOME in the Famous Yellowstone Valley, Montana. Bumper world's prize winning crops every year. Investigate; write for booklet just issued. The Cartersville Irrigated Land Company, Fremont, Neb.

NEW YORK

DO YOU WANT 350 ACRES, 250 tons hay, 100 Holstein cattle; 6 mules, 3 horses, 2000 hens, 3500 bushels grain. 100 tons straw. \$1000 bull, \$10,000 worth of tools, four milking machines; 2 silos, 1,100 tons capacity. Will make income of \$1500 per mo. All for \$40,000, part cash. Cost \$90,000 as it stands. Send for photographs. Hall's Farm Agency, Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

MISSOURI

WRITE J. H. Wright, Marshfield, Missouri, for farm lists of good farms.

STOP! LISTEN! 80 a. impr. farm \$885. Views, other farms. McGrath, Mtn. 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.

KEBAN & WEGNER, real estate, Lockwood, Mo. Write for information, English or German.

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.

A BARGAIN. 320 a. fine grain and stock farm in DeKalb Co., Mo. 32 ml. from St. Joseph. Good improvements. Price \$100 per acre. Address Box 707, Copper Bulliding, Topeka, Kan.

160 ACRES, 1 ml. of good R. R. town near Cape Girardeau; well improved. Produces 75 bu. corn, 5 cuttings alfalfa. Best land in U. S. Climate excellent; health good. \$50 per a. Warren L. Mabrey, Jackson, Mo.

5 AND 10 ACRE TRACTS on county road, close to Branson, on Lake Taneycomo, all in cultivation or part timber. Terms to suit. York Development Co., Branson, 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.

FOR SALE. My Ozark home; 313 acres, fine house, barn and other buildings; 1/2 edge of town; two blocks to graded high school; 80 acres in blue grass and orchard grass. 33 acres in timothy. Price \$2,500. Half cash; no trades considered. Write for illustrated description. P. D. Gum, West Plains, Mo.

SOUTH AMERICA

YOU CAN GET free ranch in South America by assisting in paying expenses to secure million acre concession. Rich soil, fine climate. Highest references. Map 25c. Box 498, Sawtelle, Calif.

IDAHO

FINE IRRIGATED ORCHARDS. Size to suit. Apples or prunes, some young, some bearing. Splendid climate. Big profits. Prices reasonable. Also farms and stock ranches. Get our prices. H. W. Arnold & Co., Boise, Idaho.

WISCONSIN

80,000 ACRES cut-over lands; good soil; plenty rain; prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Brothers Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Lands The Old Home of the Buffalo and famous stock range, the best natural stock country in the world is just settling and land is very cheap—from \$8.00 up. Unsurpassed chance for dairying or beef, sheep and hogs. Now is the time to buy. For state bulletins write, Department of Immigration, Capital ES, Pierre, S. D.

FARM LOANS

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

FARM LOANS, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, low rates, liberal privileges, most favorable terms. No delay. You get all you borrow. The Deming Investment Co., Oswego, Kan. Branch offices: Wichita, Kan.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Durant, Okla.; Little Rock, Ark.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I am having great results from my Farmers Mail and Breeze ads. Sold 17 head today to W. A. Wheeler, Fredonia, Kan., and four head to J. A. Adamson, Valley Center, Kan., and received five checks through the mail for registered bulls. Yours very truly, CLYDE GIROD, Breeder of Holstein-Friesians, Towanda, Kan., Nov. 1, 1915.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Please stop my ad as it has sold all the Hampshire hogs. Am more than pleased with results. Enclosed find check for same. Yours truly, ROY N. RUNYON, Breeder of Hampshire Hogs, Decatur, Ind., Oct. 25, 1915.

Every week for years the Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed voluntary letters from its advertisers and different letters are printed every week.

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. 820 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.

Dec. 14—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan., and D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan. (Sale at Sterling, Kan.) March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Dec. 7—W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill. Dec. 18—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Jan. 17—Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 25, 26, 27, 28—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

Coach Horses.

Jan. 17—Jos. Wear & Son, Barnard, Kan. Sale at fair grounds, Beloit, Kan.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Jan. 25 to 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla. Feb. 15 to 18—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 20—Richard Roenick, Morganville, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan. Feb. 5—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb. March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 27—E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan. Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan. March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Poland China Hogs.

Dec. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan. Jan. 18—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. Jan. 21—A. F. Blinde and Geo. Brown; sale at Auburn, Neb. Jan. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Jan. 25—W. J. Crow, Webb, Ia. Jan. 28—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan. Jan. 28—S. E. Wait, Blue Mound, Kan. Jan. 31—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb. Feb. 1—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Feb. 2—Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Ia. Sell at Red Oak, Ia. Feb. 2—Frazier Bros., Waco, Neb. Feb. 3—H. J. Beall and Wisel Bros., Roca, Neb. Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan. Feb. 5—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan. Feb. 9—Henry Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia. Feb. 9—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb. Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, 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, Effingham, Kan. Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Lancaster, Kan. Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan. Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan. Feb. 25—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 13—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb. 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. Jan. 25—J. C. Boyd, Virginia, Neb. Feb. 2—Martin Kelly, Vado, Neb. Feb. 5—J. H. Proett & Son, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan. Chester White Hogs. Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Pigs. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., has for sale 85 spotted Poland China pigs of this fall farrow. He will sell them in pairs, trios or singly to suit purchaser. He also has April and May boars and gilts for sale. If you want anything in his line you will be pleased with the way Mr. Carlson will treat you if you buy of him. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Splendid Percheron Stallion. M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., breeds Percheron horses, Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Everything is registered. At present he is offering for sale a splendid 2-year-old black Percheron stallion sired by Joquet, an imported stallion and out of Ismene, an imported mare. He is a splendid young stallion and sound as a dollar. Write and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Ten Tried Brood Sows. O. R. Strauss of Milford, Kan., will hold a public sale of Poland Chinas at his farm, Wednesday, December 15. The big attraction in this sale are the 10 tried brood sows which Mr. Strauss is putting in. They represent the very best of big type breeding. They are bred for March litters. While by Silvery Knight. The 16 cows and heifers are now in calf to this same good sire. If you need Shorthorn cattle it will be to your interest to call and look these cattle over. Mr. Ely expects to move and in order to sell them quickly will make attractive prices. "A word to the wise is sufficient." If you want Shorthorns take the train for Peabody, Kan., and see these cattle right away.—Advertisement.

Walnut Valley Farm Durocs. G. B. Woodell of Winfield, Kan., owner of the Walnut Valley Farm Duroc-Jerseys, is offering boars and gilts for sale at prices that should move them at once. Mr. Woodell's herd is headed by Cowley Wonder and Rex E Nuff by the grand champion, Good E Nuff Again King. The sow herd is noted for scale and quality. Mr. Woodell's hogs please his customers. The following is a letter which he received recently: "The hogs I bought of you arrived in good shape. I thank you very much for the good stuff you have sent me. I may be able to deal with you again sometime later on. Yours very truly, W. H. Randall, Stillwater, Okla." Mr. Woodell is constantly receiving just such letters. If you want something good in Duroc-Jerseys at a reasonable price, write Mr. Woodell mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Bishop Brothers' Percheron Stallions. Bishop Brothers of Towanda, Kan., who are well known to many of our readers, are starting their advertisement of Percheron stallions in this issue. They have a fine lot of very high class stallions to offer to the buying public and we recommend this firm to any of our readers who are considering buying a stallion this fall or winter. These gentlemen make the stallion business rather a specialty and for several years have enjoyed a constantly growing business. They are so situated that they can and do grow and develop most all of their stallions from colts to sale age. They do this by running them on pasture in the summer and feeding in open outdoor lots in winter, insuring a hardy, sound, useful constitution, which is very important when satisfactory results are expected. They solicit an inquiry and invite you to come to their barns and make a personal inspection of their offering. When writing them kindly mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Robison's Percheron Sale. J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., will sell at Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Thursday, December 16, 50 Percherons, 20 stallions and 30 mares and fillies. More of the sons and daughters of the great Casino sell in this auction than in any previous sale. Two-thirds of the entire offering are either sired by or bred to the St. Louis World's Fair prize winner, Casino, or the grand champion Glacis, a stallion that also sells in this sale and whose equal, perhaps, will not sell at auction this year. This is the greatest offering of Percherons Mr. Robison has ever offered in recent years, and will include one mature stallion weighing as much as 3300 pounds, one 21-month-old stallion will sell weighing 1700 pounds. A fine assortment of mares and fillies will be offered including four imported mares from 2 to 4 years old. One special attraction is a half sister to the International grand champion, Carnot, and in foal to the American Royal and Hutchinson State Fair grand champion, Glacis. This is a Percheron sale you cannot afford to miss. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska BY JOHN W. JOHNSON. Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan., have a fine lot of Duroc-Jersey boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. The boars are ready for service and the gilts will be sold open or bred to your order. Write them today for prices.—Advertisement.

Dr. E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., offers spring boars and gilts at private sale. He has bought from the leading herds and the blood lines to be found in this herd are as good as will be found in any herd. He will sell gilts bred or open. Write him for full particulars and prices.—Advertisement.

In this issue Walter Hill, Hope, Kan., starts his advertisement in which he is offering Galloway bulls for sale. Mr. Hill is proprietor of one of the best little herds of Galloway cattle in the state. Look up his advertisement in this issue and write him for prices on bulls.—Advertisement.

N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., has an unusually fine lot of February and March Poland China boars for sale. They are mostly by Sunflower King, the great yearling sired by King of Kansas. These boars are well grown and of the best of breeding of the larger type and they will be priced right to move them quick. Write and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland China Pigs. Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., has for sale 85 spotted Poland China pigs of this fall farrow. He will sell them in pairs, trios or singly to suit purchaser. He also has April and May boars and gilts for sale. If you want anything in his line you will be pleased with the way Mr. Carlson will treat you if you buy of him. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Splendid Percheron Stallion. M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., breeds Percheron horses, Hereford cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. Everything is registered. At present he is offering for sale a splendid 2-year-old black Percheron stallion sired by Joquet, an imported stallion and out of Ismene, an imported mare. He is a splendid young stallion and sound as a dollar. Write and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Ten Tried Brood Sows. O. R. Strauss of Milford, Kan., will hold a public sale of Poland Chinas at his farm, Wednesday, December 15. The big attraction in this sale are the 10 tried brood sows which Mr. Strauss is putting in. They represent the very best of big type breeding. They are bred for March litters. While

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets



14 large, good boned black Jacks coming 3 to 7 years old. If you want a good jack at the right price or a few good Jennets we can deal. Write or call on

Phillip Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas

JACKS and PERCHERONS

40 Big Black Mammoth Jacks; Young Black Ton Percheron Stallions and Mares, Extra Quality.

Reference the five banks of Lawrence, Farm, 40 miles west of K. C. on the U. P. and Santa Fe.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas



ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Herded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

ANGUS BULLS

Five from eight months to one year old. Females for sale, bred or open. Farm joins town. Correspondence and inspection invited.

W. C. Denton, Denton, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Young stock sired by reliable herd bulls for sale, singly or in car lots. See our herd of cows and show herd at Lawrence or write us. Phone, Bell 8454.

Sutton & Porteous, Route 6, Lawrence, Kan.

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

BEST of BLOOD LINES and cattle that will please you. Cows heifers and young bulls, at attractive prices. 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 Cremo, the 18 times champion. Visitors welcome. Farm near town. Address

Ed Nickelson, Owner, Leonardville, Kansas

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Walter Hill's Galloways! For Sale: 14 choice yearling heifers and six bulls same age. Also a few choice bred cows. Address WALTER HILL, (Dickinson Co.), Hope, Kan.

Bulls, Cows, Heifers

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS I want to sell 200 head and will make special prices or next twenty days. Breeding same as my show herd. G. E. CLARK, 205 W. 21st St., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

HEREFORDS.

Registered horned and double standard polled Hereford Bulls For Sale Also a few horned heifers. JOHN M. LEWIS, LARNED, KANS.

Blue Valley Breeding Farm

FOR SALE. One No. 1 herd bull at \$200; 10 head of good young bulls from \$75 to \$100 delivered. 7 head of heifer calves at \$75 per head. 10 head of Poland boars from \$15 to \$35 delivered. One No. 1 large herd boar at \$50. 40 B. P. Rock cockerels \$1.00 to \$2.50 each delivered.

Fred R. Cottrell, Irving, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

QUIVERA JERSEY COWS pay at the stall. A few good bred cows for sale. Males for sale at all times. E. G. Munnell, 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.



Dairymen! -The Truth

You may be prejudiced against the Jersey because you don't know her. Look her up. She's the Money Cow.

Get This Book

conclusively that for pure dairy type, economy of production, richness of milk, long life and adaptability to feeds and climates—all these combined—the stands way above them all. This book "About Jersey Cattle" is free. Get your copy now. You'll find it mighty good reading.

The American Jersey Cattle Club 355 West 23rd Street, New York City

these sows are special attractions they are not all of the good things to be offered in this sale. There will be a nice lot of fall boars and fall gilts which represent the very best of big type breeding and will afford an opportunity for buyers who are looking for herd boars or brood sow material. For an idea of the breeding of the offering notice the display ad in this issue. For further information or for catalog address O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Giant Poland China Boars.

J. M. Blough of Bushong, Kan., is making special prices on his Poland China boars. He has on hand 18 head. They are big, growthy fellows ready for heavy service. They are of strictly big type breeding and will be sold at very reasonable prices. Mr. Blough has been selling quite a number of these boars and they have given absolute satisfaction. If interested write Mr. Blough today and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Attention, Hereford Breeders.

March 6 has been claimed for a combination sale of Hereford cattle at Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel of the animal husbandry department has the management in charge and will gladly answer any inquiries from breeders in Kansas who have something good to put in. Nothing but first class cattle will be considered and it is hoped that breeders enough will be interested to enable the management to hold down the number from each breeder to three head. About 50 head will be sold.—Advertisement.

Wants to Reduce Herd.

D. Ballantyne, Herington, Kan., is one of the oldest and best known Shorthorn breeders in the state. At present he has 110 head of registered cattle in his herd and desires to reduce the herd. He will sell anything. He has, for sale, yearling heifers that are simply great. Also bulls from 8 to 12 months old. It is the place to look for what you want. His advertisement appears regularly in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him today for prices and descriptions. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Roller's Big Black Jacks.

M. H. Roller & Son, Circleville, Kan., will start their advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze again soon. A representative of the Farmers Mail and Breeze visited their herd of big black mammoth Jacks at their jack farm joining Circleville last week. They have for sale 15 Jacks, yearlings and coming 2 years old. M. H. Roller has bred Jacks at Circleville for 37 years. They own large interests there and are reliable men to deal with. Write them at once and mention this notice in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Lewis Offers Poland Boars.

C. A. Lewis of Beatrice, Neb., offers 25 choice Poland China spring boars at prices consistent with quality. The Lewis Poland has both size and quality and they make good.—Advertisement.

Wiebe's Poland Chinas.

G. A. Wiebe, the old time and reliable Poland China breeder, at Beatrice, Neb., is offering 25 selected spring boars and 30 gilts. The gilts are offered open or will be bred subject to order. This stock is big and smooth and combines the blood of Big Orange, Blue Valley A Wonder and Taxpayer. Mr. Wiebe's stock has gone to 10 different states and made good. His prices are very reasonable.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

No doubt you have noticed the Scottlea O. I. C. ad and if you have not written for the sale list and prices you have missed something of vital importance. If you breed O. I. C.'s. The Scottlea farm has not only the largest O. I. C. herd in the United States but their show records prove them to be among the topmost when it comes to quality. Every day you put off writing for this list you are letting the other fellow get the cream. Messrs. Scott will ship any of these hogs on approval. Please mention the Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Fairview Poland Chinas.

P. L. Ware & Sons of Paola, Kan., owners of the Fairview herd of Poland Chinas are changing their card announcement in Farmers Mail and Breeze this week. They are offering some heavy boned fall and spring boars and a choice lot of spring and fall yearling gilts. The gilts are bred to farrow in March and April. They are offering these hogs at bargain prices. We are always glad to recommend this firm as they are absolutely fair in all of their dealings and breed a class of hogs that please their customers. Write them today if interested. You can absolutely rely on every statement made by this firm.—Advertisement.

Monsees Coming Sale.

Our readers will be glad to know that L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors of the world famous Limestone Valley Jack Farm, of Smithton, Mo., will hold a big two days' sale March 7 and 8. In this sale will go practically all their San Francisco prize winners. The Limestone Valley herd came home from Frisco as it did from St. Louis, eleven years ago, with banners flying and all the honors worth having, excepting one at Frisco. In the herd that was shown at St. Louis was the jennet, Bell of Limestone which was awarded grand champion ribbon. This same jennet was shown at Frisco this fall and was defeated by only her daughter. Talk about constitution, regular breeders or whatever your hobby may be you can't beat Limestone Valley Jacks and jennets.—Advertisement.

Will Ship on Approval.

Some time ago Henry Fehner of Alma, Mo., decided there was room for improve-

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holsteins For Sale high bred registered bulls ready for service. N. S. AMSPACKER, JAMESTOWN, KAN.

Sunflower Herd Registered Holsteins 50 in herd. Attractive prices on springers, bred cows and heifers. Bull calves. F. J. Searle, Okaloosa, Kan.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS 30 years breeding, with better sires at every change. Write me for bull calves E. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS Registered Holstein bulls, ready for service from high record cows. Priced to sell. Write for description and pedigrees. David Coleman & Sons, Dighton, 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.

Some of the best Holstein breeding stock can be purchased at the TREDICO FARM, KINGMAN, KAN. PRODUCTION, BREEDING, Tuberculin Tested Herd

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

Holstein Cattle

Herd headed by a grandson of Pontiac Komrdyke. Average record of dam and sire's dam, butter 7 days, 39.4 pounds, 30 days 117.5 pounds. Bull calves for sale from extra good producing dams. T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, 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 rec'd grade cows for both milk and butterfat in the State of Kansas. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station "B", TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Albechar Holstein Farm

offers some richly bred young bulls sired by a 23-pound bull and whose dam's sire is a 30.26-pound bull, a 3/4 brother to the sire of the world's champion cow, Finnerne Holligen Fayne. Shuttis, Robinson & Shultz INDEPENDENCE KANSAS

150—Holstein Cows—150

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.

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, 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

Girod's Holstein Cattle

REGISTERED OR HIGH GRADE. 250 head to select from. One hundred cows and heifers safe in calf to bulls strong in the blood of the best milking strains. Registered bulls from calves to 24 months old. Bring your dairy cattle expert. The better judge you are of Holsteins, the easier we can deal. They are priced to sell.

Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas



240—Holsteins—240

In the 240 head you have to select from are 110 very large heifers that will freshen within 30 to 60 days. The 130 in March, April and May. All are of the best markings, having been bred up till practically full bloods, all are bred to registered bulls of the best blood. Will make bargain prices for sixty days.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale! Six heifers, two-year-olds. Reds and roans. L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KANSAS

Pure Bred Dairy Shorthorns

Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. Registered Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Address R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kansas

Scotch and Scotch Topped Bulls

from 10 to 14 months. Also Secret's Sultan 363833 for sale. Correspondence and inspection invited. S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Ks.

Stephenson's SHORTHORNS

Yearling bulls and early spring bull calves, reds and roans, by Cherry Knight 343761, by Barmton Knight and out of Cherry Bud. Every one a good individual. All vaccinated. Priced very reasonable. Shipment main line of the Santa Fe. H. C. STEPHENSON, CHASE CO., CLEMENTS, KAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

BALLANTYNE SHORTHORNS

110 head in herd. Will sell anything in the herd. Special prices on bulls 8 to 12 months old, yearling heifers and spring heifer calves. Write today. D. BALLANTYNE, HERINGTON, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

Two bulls, one red and one white. Priced to sell. C. E. HILL, TORONTO, KAN.

PEARL HERD Shorthorns

Valiant 346162 and Marengo's Pearl 391962 in service on herd. Choice early spring bulls by Valiant for sale. Thrifty and good prospects. Scotch and Scotch topped. Correspondence and inspection invited. C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kans.

Shorthorns Priced to Sell

16 COWS AND HEIFERS, ALL IN CALF. 10 SPRING CALVES, HEIFERS. 11 SPRING CALVES, BULLS. 1 COMING TWO-YEAR-OLD BULL.

Included are such cows as Bonnie Maid, by Scotch Duke and tracing to Imported Rose of Sharon; Miss Sparks, by Red Bud and tracing to Imported Young Mary; Highland Lassie, by Aulne Duke and tracing to Imported Adelaide; Miss Walker, by Aulne Duke and tracing to Imp. Young Phyllis; Goldie, by Golden Mariner and tracing to Imp. Arabella. The young bulls and heifers are by and the cows and heifers are in calf to the Scotch bull Pride of Aulne, by Silvery Knight and out of Sunny Secret, tracing to Imp. St. Lenwort, by Royal Victor. We are going to move and these cattle must sell soon. Write or call on

A. T. ELY, PEABODY, KANSAS



DUROC-JERSEYS.

25 Duroc Boars March and April farrow...

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE

The blood of champions. Entire herd; 2 herd boars...

Immune Duroc Boars on Approval

30 big, strong, well finished, richly bred fellows...

Royal Scion Farm Durocs

Choice fall and spring boars out of our best tried sows...

The Schwab Pure Bred Stock

50 Duroc-Jersey boars ready to send out on orders...

DUROC JERSEYS!

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

TATARRAX AND OHIO CHIEF

A few choice boars, of April farrow, sired by Critie's...

JOHN BARTHOLD, Jr., Partridge, Kansas

Durocs

Some extra good young boars farrowed in April. Priced right...

Crocker's Immune Duroc Boars

100 Duroc spring boars for sale. Guaranteed immune...

Rice County Herd Durocs

FORTY fine fall, winter and spring boars. Sired by...

Trumbo's Durocs

25 Duroc boars, big, stretchy fellows; fashionable...

Wooddell's Durocs!

The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered...

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Spring pigs for sale, sired by Tat-A-Walla, Kant's...

Immuned Durocs!

Plenty of spring boars and gilts. Best of breeding. Stock guaranteed.

16 Young Herd Boars

I have 16 very choice March Duroc-Jersey boars...

Good Durocs at 10c a Lb.

Fall and spring gilts, bred or open, fall and spring...

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED

Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type...

Jones Sells On Approval

12 picked Duroc-Jersey March boars. Shipped on approval...

Spring Duroc Boars and Gilts

All my spring gilts and boars at private sale. Gilts bred or open...

Maplewood Duroc Boars

We have a lot of choice spring boars to sell at farmers prices...

BANCROFT'S DUROCS

Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales...

Directly and indirectly preventable

fires cost this country more every year than it would cost...

ment in his herd of O. I. C. hogs so he made a trip to the Scottlea Farms...

Bayers' Big Berkshires.

J. T. Bayer & Sons of Yates Center, Kan., are among the state's best Berkshire breeders...

Publisher's News Notes

The Perfection Metal Silo Company of Topeka, early this year made heavy purchase of sheet steel...

Bigger Values in Hides.

Every farmer may obtain a fur coat or robe with mittens and fur cap to match...

Keep Out Stock Diseases.

Contagious diseases that carry off thousands of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle...

Money Saving Fence Catalog Free.

Our readers will notice with interest that the advertisements of the Brown Fence & Wire Co. Cleveland, Ohio...

POLLED DURHAMS.

Double Standard Polled DURHAMS

Six yearling bulls. A number of under yearling bulls. 2 good French draft stallions...

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 AUCTIONER

successfully sells pure bred live stock, real estate and general sales.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly...

Missouri Auction School

Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres. 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. E. Walters Skedee Oklahoma

W. B. Carpenter 818 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock...

Missouri Auction School

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows

Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

BALDWIN DUROCS

Young service boars \$15 each, sired by Bell the Boy, the first prize winner at Kansas State...

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...

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Willowbrook Farm Herefords

Yearling and two-year-old heifers for sale. Also a choice lot of young bulls. B. M. WINTER, IRVING, KANSAS

HEREFORDS—POLANDS

Herds established 30 years. 12 Herefords, 90 spring pigs, and 18 bulls, 11 to 15 months old, for sale. S. W. TILLEY, IRVING, KANSAS

Choice Young Bulls for Sale

Sired by 34th 39797 and Real Majestic 37928. Write your wants. J. F. SEDLACEK, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

PRESTON HEREFORDS

Herd established in 1891. Come to Marshall county for Herefords. Address F. W. PRESTON, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Choice Two-Year-Old Bred Heifers

and a Feb. bull for sale. Also 10 spring bulls. Address, GEO. E. MILLER, Blue Rapids, Kansas

Hereford Cattle

All sold out of service-able bulls at present. Will have some for a spring shipment. B. E. & A. W. GIBSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Home of Parsifal 24th

150 head. Write me about a good herd bull. 25 spring bulls for this fall's trade. C. G. STEELE, BARNES, KANSAS

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, Kas.

DAIRY CATTLE.

Mills' Jerseys

One 16 month bull. Bull calves from Aquos'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 Krassy, Waterville, Kas.

JERSEY BULL

By a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad, out of a 500 pound cow. Price \$50. Duroc-Jersey spring pigs for sale. B. N. WELCH, Waterville, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers for sale. Registered and grade. Address LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Bred gilts and nicely belted pigs, priced reasonable. C. I. Buck, Canton, Okla.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

150 gilts and boars, 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.

O. I. C. HOGS.

IMMUNED O. I. C's

April and July pigs. Special bargains in fall pigs at weaning time. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

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.

75 Chester White Spring Boars

Chief Select and White Rock breeding. No culls. \$25 each. Also few choice gilts. Inspection invited. AMOS TURNER, WILBER, NEBRASKA, (SALINE CO.)

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. GRENER, BILINGS, 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

The Scottlea O. I. C's WHITE HOGS OF QUALITY

The largest pure bred herd of O.I.C's in the U.S. and with the greatest show record behind them. Carefully selected breeding stock, either sex, of the highest class, priced right and shipped to you on approval. L. W. & R. H. SCOTT, Nelson, Missouri

For Sale: Two Pure Scotch bulls and a

Irving, Kansas. On Union Pacific and Central Branch of Missouri Pacific. DR. P. 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, Ka.

Shorthorns, Poland

1 yr. bull for sale. 1 tried herd boar for sale. March and April boars. A. B. Garrison & Son, Summerfield, Kansas

10 Shorthorn Bulls

5 yearlings in September. 5 March and April calves. Write for prices. H. A. BERENS, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Registered Hampshires

Top boars and gilts not related. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Albright's Poland

For Sale, Jan. boars and gilts. 12 last fall gilts. 34 March and April boars and gilts. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Copeland's Private Sale

Poland China boars and gilts. March farrow. Also fall gilts, bred or open. N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

Red Polls, Duroc-Jersey, and O. I. C.

hogs. Boars of both breeds at reasonable prices. Bred sow sale, Feb. 24. J. M. LAYTON, IRVING, KAN.

10 September Gilts

bred for fall farrow. A few boars and gilts by Illustrater, 40 March and April pigs. 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, KAS.

FANCY POULTRY.

Plymouth Rocks Barred (Thompson strain) and white. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Address JOHN BYRNE, 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.

# Registered Horse Sale!

On Wednesday, December 8th, 1915, I will sell at Public Auction, commencing at 10 a. m., on my PIONEER STUD FARM, 17 miles south of Salina, three miles east and one mile north of Lindsborg, two miles south of Bridgeport:

## 45 Registered Stallions and Mares 45

Consisting of Eleven (11) Mares, Fourteen (14) Fillies, Ten (10) Stallions, Nine (9) Yearlings. These mares and fillies are bred and in foal by the Grand Champion Stallion, Ilmen (80190) 78696. Ilmen (80190) 78696 was awarded Grand Championship at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City in 1912. Most of these mares were worked on my farm the past summer and every attention was given to secure them safe in foal. My stallions consist of yearlings, two, three and four year olds and without any exceptions I can show you as much weight and conformation as you will find in any one barn. No breeder owns a bunch of yearlings that will excel the ones that I am offering in this sale.

## Wednesday, Dec. 8th

Note: Also one hundred (100) Head of Horses and Farm Mares and twenty (20) Head of Mules will be sold at this sale. Part of these mares are in foal and as good as you will find anywhere. Trains leave Kansas City on Union Pacific for Salina at 8 a. m., 10:40 a. m. and 6 p. m. each day. Special Train for Station at Farm will leave Salina on Union Pacific at 8:30 a. m. morning of Sale, returning after the Sale. When the Clock Shows 10 a. m. we will be Selling Horses. Write for Catalogue.

# C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

Auctioneers: Sayer, Curphey and Ruggles. Fieldman, John W. Johnson.



### HORSES.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON FOR SALE** three-year-old, all O. K. Insured for \$750. Give me an offer. Ed. Schippel, Salina, Kans.

**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

### BERKSHIRES.

**Hazlewood's Berkshires!** Yearling gilt, bred. Spring pigs priced for quick sale. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

**25 March Gilts** Bred or open. 10 yearling and two year old sows, bred to order or open. E. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, 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 boars of service able and at reduced prices to make room for youngsters. Write your wants. J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kas.

### Berkshire Boars

**Ready For Service** Prices from \$15 to \$35. A few real fancy fellows at higher prices. Also fall pigs, both sexes. Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

### POLAND CHINAS.

**Spring Boars by King Hadley** Large, big-boned, must sell quickly. Write J. B. MYERS, GALVA, KANSAS

**LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. L. C's.** Boars and gilts not related. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan.

**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 best sows and gilts bred for early spring farrow. 100 head to pick from. Everything guaranteed immune. Write or phone. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANS.

### BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS

I am offering a choice lot of big, growthy, heavy boned boars out of 700 and 800 pound sows of the best big type breeding. At most reasonable prices. Everything guaranteed cholera immune for life. JOHN M. BLOUGH, BUSHONG, 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

### Original Big Spotted Poland!

50 Fall pigs, both sexes, pairs and trios not related. April and May boars and gilts. Write at once. ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

## Registered Percheron Stallions

19 Tom and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 25 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Chariton, 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**

### Immune Boarson Approval

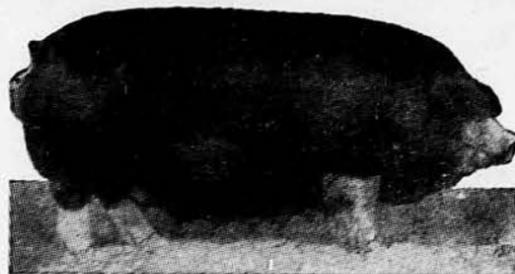
10 extra choice Poland China boars at \$25 each on approval. Write W. A. Mcintosh, Courtland, Kan.

### Wiebe's Immune Poland

25 Boars, 30 Gilts. Ship on approval. Have sold in ten states. G. A. WIEBE, BEATRICE, NEB.

# Poland China Sale!

Milford, Kan., Wednesday, Dec. 15



**Biggest and Best Breeding and Everything Immune**

**Special Attractions:** As a special attraction in this sale I am putting in ten of my best tried sows. These sows are by Model Wonder, Knox All Hadley, Long King's Best, Model Bill, Union Leader and Blue Valley Chief. They are the combination of size, quality and prolificness and will make valuable additions to the best herds in the land. There will also be included in this sale, 17 fall gilts and 8 fall boars. These are strictly tops and contain much herd header and brood sow material. The sows and gilts are bred for March farrow to my noted herd boars. This is an exceptional lot of well bred stock and will please those who are looking for tops. Write for catalog today.

## O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kansas

Aucts.—J. T. McCulloch and W. R. Cookson. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

### POLAND CHINAS.

## 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

## Why Buy a Boar From Me?

Because I sell just the tops and my Polands combine size and quality. No Holy Poly's. Neither the rough coated, hard fleshed, slow maturing sort. 25 to select from. Accurate description guaranteed. C. A. LEWIS, BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

## BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Big March and April boars priced to move; also a choice fall herd boar. Gilts bred to your order, to a great son of King of Wonders. Fall pigs. Write me. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KANSAS

## 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 Poland

20 March boars—20 March gilts. Tops of 100 head. 15 fall gilts bred or open. The big litter kind. Address R. H. McCUNE, Longford, (Clay Co.) Kan.

## Private Sale

Spring Gilts—Bred or Open, at Farmer's Prices. September Pigs—Pairs and trios not related. I guarantee everything I sell. John Coleman, Denison, Ks. (Jackson County.)

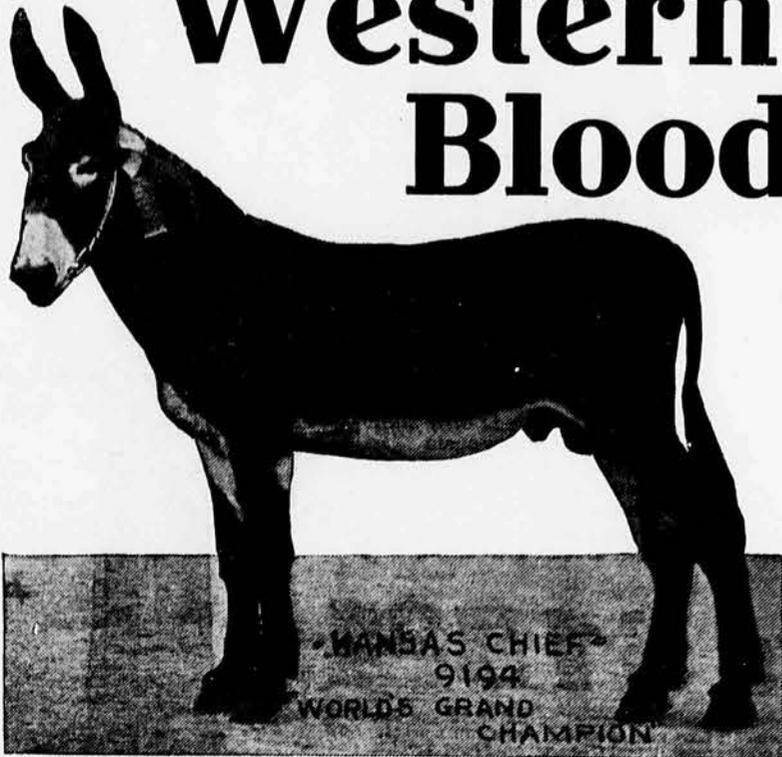
## Big Type Poland

Herd headed by the 1,020-pound Big Hadley Jr., grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair, 1915, was also first in class at Topeka and Oklahoma State Fairs. Our herd won more first prizes in the open classes at Oklahoma State Fair than any other Poland China herd. Young stock for sale. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

## Immune POLAND CHINA BOARS

30 good big fellows by Long King's Best and A Wonder's Equal at \$30. You can't beat them at this money. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kans.

# Western Champion Blood At Auction



**Sterling, Kansas**  
**Tuesday, Dec. 14th**

For years Kansas has been buying some of the greatest jacks and producing some of the finest mules in America. This year's western shows, ending with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, have demonstrated the fact that the West has the goods and buyers at our coming sale can find anything their business requires. In this sale we offer

## 50 Jacks and Jennets

(Jennets Sell in the Forenoon, Beginning at 10 O'Clock)

Including young stock sired by or jennets in foal to the great World's Fair Champion, Kansas Chief 9194, and the Kansas State Fair Champion, Eastern Lightning. For 3 years the Kansas State

Fair championships have gone to jacks at the heads of our herds and our offering contains many of their kin, as well as

**A Number of Practical Jacks** that can be bought at ordinary prices. Our offering is so large and of such a useful character that everybody can be satisfied. If you want World's Fair prize winning jacks; if you want jennets with license to produce prize winners; if you want cheaper stuff where it will make you money. If you want just to look at the kind that made the world take notice at San Francisco come to this, **OUR FOURTH ANNUAL SALE, AND THE GREATEST EVER MADE IN KANSAS.**

Write at once either or both of us (mentioning the Farmers Mail and Breeze) for catalog, and particulars about anything in sale.

**H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Kansas**

**D. J. HUTCHINS, Sterling, Kansas**

Auctioneers—P. M. Gross, E. E. Potter, J. M. Langford and Wylie Clauston. Clerk—J. H. Cavanaugh. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

# Twenty-First Percheron Sale

**Towanda, Kansas**

**Thursday, Dec. 16th**

## 25 Stallions—25 Mares

including six stallions old enough for service by Casino and some of the best he ever sired. The grand champion Glacis, whose daughter was grand champion mare at the American Royal goes in this sale together with a number of his get. Resistant, the imported assistant to Casino and four imported mares including a half sister to the International grand champion Carnot, also sell.

### More Sons and Daughters of Casino Sell

in this sale than in any former auction and every mare of breeding age is either in foal to the great Casino or the grand champion Glacis. More than two-thirds of the offering are sired by either one or the other of these two great sires.

The sale will be held in the pavilion near Towanda, 20 miles east of Wichita. For catalog address



Glacis 55260 (71473) Winner of First Prize at American Royal 1908 and at Kansas State Fair 1911. Included in Sale.

**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Fred Reppert, John Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Bill Arnold and H. L. Burgess. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

# GREATEST

## Cream Separator Offer



Imported  
direct from  
Belgium

The Melotte — the wonderful Melotte — the Great Belgian Cream Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now to be shipped anywhere in the U. S.—and on the most sweeping introductory offer. The best of all separators in Europe or America—yours on this Rock-Bottom free trial offer. The Melotte introduced a year ago swept the country even with the duty on. Those who knew cream separator values were glad to pay it. Now you pay the same price you would pay in Belgium, plus only \$1.75 for water freight.

**Good News from Belgium** The wonderful Melotte Cream Separator factory which is only four miles from Liege and which has not been injured in the war, is now again able to export to the United States. Every possible concession is made to American farmers on this remarkable machine—acknowledged the best separator in the world. You get the rock-bottom price, the same price that the Melotte factory has charged direct on its own shipments in Europe, plus only the ocean freight of \$1.75.

We do not know how many of these Belgian separators we can get. Two shipments have arrived. Write at once for booklet explaining our great offer. Don't delay. If you want the best separator ever made and want it on this remarkable offer. Write at once for booklet.

## Free Duty Cuts \$15.25

The high tariff has been cut right off—the great Melotte comes in absolutely free of duty! You win! The American farmer can now get the world's best—the grand prize-winner of all Europe—at a price \$15.25 lower than ever before.

For the first time in the history of cream separator selling in America the price of this famous imported Belgium Separator machine is cut. No duty now. The free tariff enables us to make a cut to you which gives you the one opportunity you have been waiting for to get the world's greatest machine at the price of an ordinary separator.

You cannot compare any other separator to the Melotte—the lat-

est and most improved in design, construction and operation. The tariff and patent arrangements have kept it off the American market. Now it is here and sold on the most liberal free trial offer ever made. The Melotte bowl hangs down from a single perfect bearing and spins like a top. It will continue spinning for half an hour after you stop turning crank unless you apply brake. Patented self-balancing bowl is entirely automatic. You can't get it out of balance and so perfect is the balance that it is impossible for it to vibrate and affect the skimming efficiency like other separators. The bowl chamber is made of special cast iron, porcelain lined with white bath tub enamel. The Melotte is easiest to clean, perfectly sanitary and will last a lifetime.

Absolutely guaranteed for 15 years.

## Sent Without a Penny Down —30 Days Free Trial

Your simple word that you would like to see this cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We send you the Melotte without a bit of quibbling or hesitancy. We neither ask nor want you to send a penny. We don't want a cent of your money. You set it up, give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows. We give you a free trial that IS a free trial in every sense of the word. It is a free trial because we don't ask you to pay us any money down—there is no C. O. D.—no lease nor mortgage. You keep your money right in your own pocket.

Some people PRETEND to give you a free trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let our separator speak for itself. Test the Melotte Cream Separator in every way, watch your profits go up, watch the increase of the amount of cream, then, if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator, just send it back at our expense. If, however, you decide to keep the genuine Melotte, we will allow you to keep it on extremely easy

**Monthly Payments** These monthly payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the separator right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all. It pays for itself.

That is what we want to demonstrate to you. We want to demonstrate and prove beyond all peradventure that the Melotte Cream Separator does pay for itself. Only a few months' use of a Melotte Cream Separator and you will be satisfied that this statement is absolutely correct. A few months and the separator has paid for itself. It does not cost you a penny because the increased amount of cream has paid for the machine. We don't want to tire you here with a long discussion of how our cream separator is made. You can best understand this if you will let us send you our free catalog.

## Wonderful Record of The Belgian Melotte Separator

Half a million Melottes are in daily use all over the world. Recognized as the world's best separator. The Melotte has won over 180 International prizes. One Melotte has been running at Remincourt, Belgium, the equivalent of 54 years' of actual work without appreciable wear. Think of it! Every part is made at the factory at Remincourt, Belgium, by French and Belgian mechanics, and comes just as it is packed in foreign factory. The reasons for its superiority are plain. The bowl hangs down and spins as though running in oil. It can't get out of balance. There is nothing to get out of alignment and wear out bearing. The bowl-chamber lined with special indestructible white enamel. The Melotte runs like new after ten years' use.

### For 25 Years the World's Grand Prize-Winner

Here are a very few of the hundreds of grand world's prizes the Melotte has won. The entire list would cover this page:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1888—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize. | 1908—London Gold Medal and First Prize.         |
| 1894—Medal of Higher Merit.                               | 1904—St. Louis—Gold Award.                      |
| 1895—Vienna—First Prize.                                  | 1906—Milan—First Grand Prize.                   |
| 1897—Brussels—World's Exhibition—First Prize.             | 1907—Amsterdam—First Prize.                     |
| 1898—London—First Prize.                                  | 1911—Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal. |
| 1900—Paris Gold Medal and First Prize.                    |   |

## Valuable Book, "Profitable Dairying," Free

Send the Free Coupon Now—Today  
Don't Delay

Just ask for this book and it will be sent to you. It is free! Place your name on the coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. Then we will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying," telling you everything about cows and dairying, butter and cream—how to feed and care for cattle, how to make them more valuable than they are now, how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country—Prof. B. H. Benkendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis.



## Send the Coupon Today —It Brings Free Book

We will also send Our Free Catalog, describing fully the Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator and telling all about our liberal terms. Find out about these terms anyway, even if you don't expect to buy a cream separator just now. Remember—no money down, free trial and easy payments on the greatest European separator—and we let the separator tell its own story. You see with your own eyes why we can afford to guarantee this separator for 15 years. The most sensational offer ever made in connection with a cream separator. Our catalogue tells all about it. Don't delay. Sign the coupon right now!

The Melotte Separator  
19th Street and California Avenue  
Dept. 4589 CHICAGO, ILL.

## Test With Other Machines

Before you decide to buy any Cream Separator arrange to test a MELOTTE along side of the machine you now think is the best separator in America. We want you to do this. Then there can be no doubt in your mind as to whether you are really getting the best machine. This is the only way to buy a cream separator. Then it will not be necessary to take anybody's word.

You'll know which machine turns easiest—which machine is the best made. You'll know which skims the closest. You'll know which will make you the most money.

Write to us about the MELOTTE and the MELOTTE FREE TEST today. We are the sole factory representatives in America.

The Melotte Separator, Dept. 4589 19th St. and California Ave., Chicago  
G. H. Benkendorf and Prof. K. L. Hatch, the Wisconsin Dairy Experts. We will also send you our free Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator Catalog, explaining our no-money-down and easy monthly payment order on Melotte Cream Separators.

No letter necessary—Just sign and mail the coupon at once—**TODAY**