

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

## Cattle Breeding That Wins

BY J. C. MOHLER

IT WAS my privilege recently to visit the home of one of the foremost Shorthorn herds of America—that of the Tomson Brothers of Carbondale and Dover, Kan. The firm was first composed of T. K. Tomson & Sons, and became widely known under the active management of the junior members who in later years succeeded to the ownership. In the upbuilding of this herd and in the efficient farm management that attended it are lessons of practical value to young men who may decide to engage in the purebred cattle business, and who are in the least skeptical as to what one can accomplish in that line with a limited amount of money.

In taking up the breeding of purebreds it is wise to exercise a certain amount of caution. The beginner should make the most of the experience of others. He should study their methods and results.

The foundation of the Tomson herd was laid about 30 years ago in the purchase of a registered Shorthorn cow at a draft sale of one of their neighbors. The cow was bought at slightly above prevailing prices for grade females. From this small beginning has developed a business the annual sales of which amount to \$30,000 or \$35,000. From the original 225 acres of cropped-to-death land comprising the old home place, the holdings of the Tomsons have grown to 1,100 acres of greatly increased productiveness, well improved, and worth probably \$80,000 to \$90,000. The Shorthorns have been responsible for these gains, as the profits from year to year were invested in land and needed improvements. The herd now numbers more than 200 head of the richest lines of breeding, and is recognized among beef cattle authorities as one of the best individual herds in the country. The whole achievement is the direct result of careful, patient, intelligent management, and not by any considerable expenditure of money.

Not long after the Tomsons bought their first registered cow she dropped a calf, a heifer. This newcomer was of such an attractive type and quality that she completely won the Tomsons over, and it was definitely de-

cided to purchase more registered females. In due time a number were secured at moderate prices, and later a well-known sire, Imp. Thistletop, bred by Amos Cruickshank in Scotland, was placed in service. He was somewhat advanced in years and was therefore available at a nominal price. It may be said in passing that the Tomsons have never observed that a bull was any better at one time than another in his period of service—just as good, say, at 2 years as at 10, and it is one of their rules never to let a good bull go until his usefulness is past. No doubt their satisfactory experience with Thistletop had much to do with influencing this judgment. At any rate he proved an excellent sire, and his daughters retained in the breeding herd were large, roomy, well-fleshed cows, and useful breeders. When the farm's herd justified it, a small advertisement was placed in a standard agricultural journal in the hope of interesting prospective buyers



and shows, and their descendants have been extensively sought by breeders in many states.

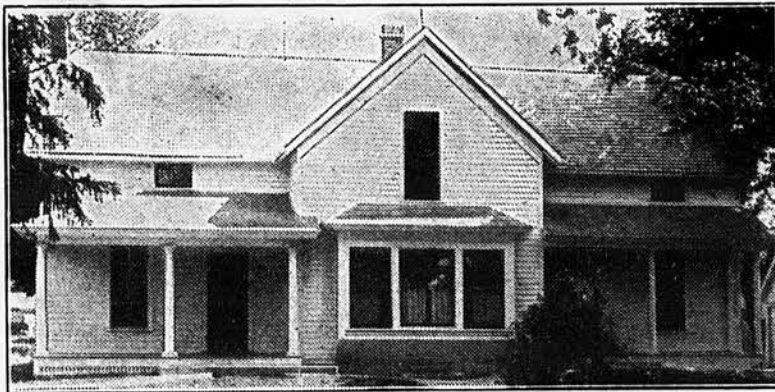
As their confidence grew, the Tomsons expanded their business by adding well-bred females from time to time at moderate prices, while from the first they continually weeded out such as did not prove satisfactory breeders, or that represented blood lines of less desirability. About this time they purchased a well-known

der Tomson Brothers were champion winners at the International, American Royal, and other prominent shows. Several daughters of Barmpton Knight were sold at around \$1,000 each. The grand champion steer at Portland, Ore., last December was out of one of these females. The champion winner of the year before was out of another daughter of this bull. Tomson-bred cattle, both in the breeding and fat classes, have been champion winners at the International, American Royal, at St. Joseph, Oklahoma City and various state fairs.

The firm has never paid fancy prices for breeding stock. Nothing approaching a high figure was ever paid for a stock bull until the purchase of the present herd bull, Village Marshal, a champion futurity winner. He cost more than all four of the stock bulls that preceded him in the herd; but in view of the large number of fashionably bred females, his show record and breeding, for he combines the blood of the most noted prize winning strains of recent years, he is likely to prove the cheapest of them all. He is pure white, was calved in December, 1914, and his weight at 17 months was 1,400 pounds. He gives promise of proving a great sire. Much is expected of him.

While the course of economy was a safe one, controlled largely by limited finances, Tomson Brothers believe now that they would have made larger profits had they invested several thousand dollars in fashionably bred females for breeding purposes earlier in their operations. They did acquire them eventually, but they feel that they lost considerable time by not launching out earlier. They recognize, however, that the best successes in cattle breeding are made by men who grow with the business from a small beginning, and learn every step by actual experience.

While the breeding herd is of the beef type, the good milking females have the preference, for experience has shown that usually they are more reliable and useful producers, and are good mothers. It is believed, generally, that hogs should be a part of the farm's (Continued on Page 27.)

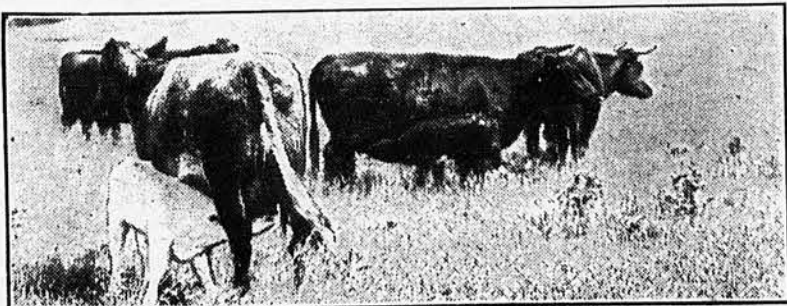


from outside the local community, a hope that was readily realized.

For use on the Thistletop females, a compact, smoothly finished, short-legged, 8-months' old calf known as Gallant Knight, and bred by the late Colonel Harris of Linwood Farm, was purchased and proved, when put in service, the proper cross on these large, roomy cows. As collateral evidence of this, for more than 10 years his get were among the foremost winners in the Western corn belt fairs

herd from a breeder wishing to retire. This proved a fortunate stroke both from the standpoint of obtaining well-bred females of recognized merit, and also from an advertising point of view. Tomson Brothers have since purchased a half-dozen well-known herds after a careful study of their breeding, and the methods by which they had been handled. The most select producers of these herds were retained and the remainder sold. In this way they have continued to strengthen their herd by new blood and high individual merit. Tomsons greatly prize the valuable female producers, and tenaciously keep such for years. Some of their cows have dropped 17 calves for them.

Like all breeders, the Tomsons lay great store in the sire. From the first they recognized his importance, and their selections have been made with discrimination. In several cases, bulls that had demonstrated their prepotency in other hands were secured, among them Barmpton Knight whose get un-





### Hogs on Irrigated Alfalfa

Hog raising has been very profitable on the irrigated alfalfa near Huntley, Mont. The conditions there are similar to those on the irrigated farms in Western Kansas. Excellent results are being obtained with hogs in Kansas on such good irrigated farms as those owned by the Garden City Sugar and Land company, Garden City; W. H. Wheeler, Garden City; J. W. Lough, Scott City; and A. J. Erhart, Ness City. The report on a recent test at Huntley says:

The alfalfa pasturing experiment was divided into two periods: April to July, the spring period, and July to September, the summer period. The plot used was divided into two equal portions and the hogs were pastured alternately for 10 days at a time on each part. This allows for a more uniform growth and for convenience in irrigating. In addition to the pasture, the hogs were given a supplementary ration of 2 pounds of corn a day for 100 pounds live weight.

On April 24 five high grade Duroc Jersey hogs weighing 789 pounds were placed on the alfalfa plot. On May 24 it was found necessary to remove one hog, as the supply of feed was inadequate. The remaining four hogs were taken off July 14, and on the same date eight purebred Duroc Jersey pigs were placed on the plot. These pigs, having a total weight of 302 pounds, remained on the pasture until September 22.

During the two periods 619 pounds of pork was produced. The corn consumed during the season amounted to 1,949 pounds. Estimating the value of the pork at 7 cents a pound gives a total return from the plot of \$43.33. The value of the corn fed, estimated as worth \$1.25 for 100 pounds, was \$24.36. This leaves a net return from the alfalfa crop of \$18.97 for the plot, which is at the rate of \$75.88 an acre, as compared with a net return of \$76.88 from a similar experiment conducted in 1914.

### Making the Hogs Immune

Several hogs have died in this neighborhood, and I should like to know which is the best to use, the serum or the virus.

J. B.

If hog cholera is in your neighborhood I suggest that you take the temperature of all your hogs. Those showing a temperature higher than 104, or those having a lower temperature but showing other symptoms of the disease should be considered as cholera hogs. You should separate all the healthy animals from the diseased animals, thoroughly disinfecting the pens and sprinkling lime around and whitewashing all troughs, or other utensils. All of the hogs then should be given a comparatively large dose of anti-hog cholera serum. This will immunize the animals for, at least, six weeks, positively preventing the disease in the healthy ones and saving many of the diseased ones.

The reason that I am telling you to take the temperature at the beginning is because we want to be sure that the hogs are healthy, and our experience has demonstrated that many apparently healthy hogs already are diseased and the one sure symptom of the disease is high temperature. Owners have given such hogs anti-hog cholera serum following which the animals have died the same as if they had not been vaccinated and then the blame was placed on the serum.

In view of the fact that we do not say that the serum will prevent cholera when the temperature already has gone up we wish to be on the safe side. Therefore, you should take the temperature.

If cholera does not show up following the vaccination with the serum the animals may then be given a similar dose of serum and at the same time a dose of virulent blood. These two should be given about two weeks after the first vaccination. This second vaccination known as the simultaneous method will make the animals immune, usually for life, tho it is not safe to figure on it for longer than nine months.

You should bear in mind that it never is advisable to use virulent blood on pigs weighing less than 50 pounds, or weak, sickly, or runty pigs. Pigs from immune sows usually are immune up to weaning time, tho we cannot figure on this positively. It is recommended that such pigs be given proper doses of serum alone every six weeks until they weigh 50 pounds at which time they may be given serum and virulent blood

to immunize them for their natural duration of life.

You are permitted to use the serum on your own hogs, but if you wish to vaccinate them with serum and virulent blood you must first have a permit from the state livestock sanitary commissioner at Topeka to use the virulent blood.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Kansas State Agricultural College.

### Winter Lamb Raising

BY T. R. ARKELL.

Hothouse or winter lamb production represents a special phase of sheep husbandry. Under the ordinary and generally accepted routine of lamb and mutton raising, the season of marketing extends only through a comparatively short period in late summer or fall, when the year's supply is placed upon the market within the space of a few months, leaving the consumer without strictly fresh and tender lamb for the remainder of the year. In an effort to place this toothsome article within the reach of the epicure, the winter lamb trade has developed until at present it is considered worthy of the thought and attention of progressive and experienced sheep raisers.

Hothouse, milk lambs, and winter lambs are titles used to designate this special product. They are oftentimes misunderstood. The term, hothouse, owes its origin to the manner of preparing the lambs for the market, which comprehends careful and scientific feeding under housed conditions. These condi-

tions are in no way analogous to the system employed in forcing plants under glass. It is seldom necessary to resort to artificial heating of buildings. The lambs, however, are dropped at a time when the weather is cold. They must therefore, be confined within a barn amply warm to promote rapidity of growth.

Lambs for the winter trade are never weaned, but are marketed when 9 to 14 weeks old, while still retaining the baby fat. They should be born in the fall and early winter, to be ready for the most favorable season of marketing which usually occurs between January 1 and the beginning of May.

November and December are considered the best months to have lambs dropped. The warm weather of the summer is prejudicial to the development of oestrus or "heat," so there is no certainty of their breeding at this season, even though the ram be allowed with them. As far as possible, endeavor to duplicate the conditions of the natural breeding season. Select a cool period, if possible. Use a young and vigorous ram and allow him to run with the ewes at night, removing him during the heat of the day. The ewes should be in good condition, though not overfat. The flock should be provided with plenty of nourishing and especially succulent feed, which has a tendency to promote early oestrus, and is technically known as flushing.

As the breeding season draws near, the ewes should be placed upon good pasture, preferably clover or alfalfa,

supplemented with succulent and laxative feeds. This constitutes the process of flushing and creates thrift and a laxative condition, which induces rapid gains and the promotion of oestrus. Under such treatment, they will always breed with greater certainty.

Continuous and rapid growth should be the slogan of the winter-lamb producer. Weights of 60 pounds in 60 days have been reported from winter-lamb feeders. The lambs should have access to warm quarters, as they are found to make more rapid gains than if compelled to remain in uncomfortably cool pens. However, warmth must not exclude proper ventilation, and an opportunity for exercise.

Encourage the lambs to begin eating as early as possible. For this purpose, their food should be placed where they can gain access to it by a creep or other device to keep the dams out, and where the lambs may enter at will and always find food at their disposal. Ground oats, wheat bran, and oil meal will be found suitable for the beginners. After they have learned to eat freely, cornmeal, ground barley and, subsequently, whole grains as corn, oats, and barley, may be included in the ration. As the lambs become older, the proportion of corn may be increased.

The following ration is recommended by a winter lamb raiser: By weight, rolled or cracked-corn, 1 part; barley, 1 part; oats, 1 part; bran, 2 parts.

When the lambs have learned to eat, they should be fed with scrupulous regularity three times a day, and all food removed from the trough before any new food is added, as the lambs have very fastidious appetites and will not eat food after it has once been "nosed over."

Clean water should be supplied daily in unstinted amounts, in clean troughs or vessels. Exercise is not considered as important in the welfare of the winter lamb as with other classes of lambs. Unless very closely housed, it will usually take sufficient exercise.

Markets for winter lamb must necessarily be limited. Outside of the larger cities, very little demand will be found, and even here it is possible that only small lots at a time may be disposed of. The producer should be located near enough to keep constantly in touch with the demands of his customers, and be ready upon short notice to dress and ship a few carcasses whenever necessary. He is producing a fancy product and is receiving a fancy price in return; hence the necessity of filling all orders promptly and satisfactorily. If the distance is so great as to prohibit catering to special customers, the lambs may be shipped alive to a commission house. A study of the available markets will, after a few seasons, reveal the most profitable methods for selling the winter lamb crop.

### Sorghum Plants for Forage

F. U. Mills of Rush county, has been experimenting with forage crops in that section, and he urges the farmers to grow feterita and sorghums.

"Feterita will produce from 35 to 90 bushels an acre and will mature in 70 to 90 days," says Mills. "I have found the value of feterita, like sweet sorghum, depends on the way it is handled. We disk the ground and list it late in May. We make the rows 3 feet apart, and the hills 10 inches apart in the row. Two seeds are planted in a hill, and the seed is covered with 1 inch of dirt. The first time we cultivate, we run a disk straight on top of the ridges. The second time we use a two-row, throwing the dirt away from the row. The third time the dirt is thrown toward the row, but a sled is used to protect the plants. The fourth time the two-row machine is used with the sled.

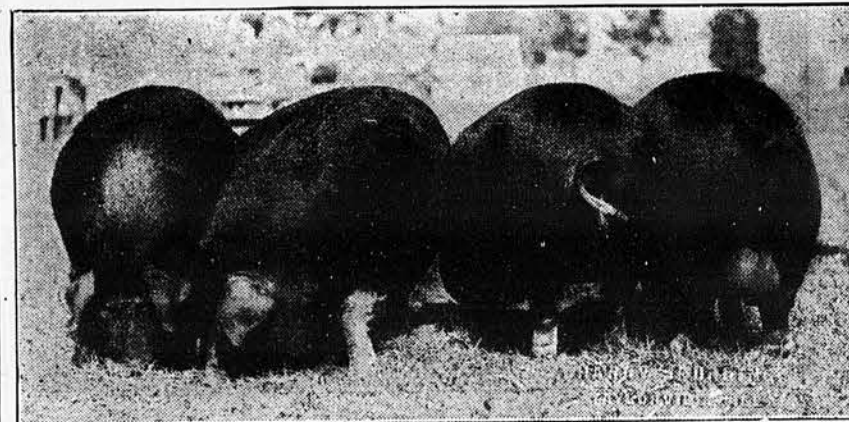
"We harvest both feterita and sweet sorghum with a corn binder. As soon as bound this forage should be stacked, or put in a barn or shed. By this means all of the juice is retained, and because the juice is sweet the forage will mold or shrink but little. Two men and a team can haul and stack 20 tons a day by using a long, low, flat rack, so that both men can load.

"Sweet sorghum, if cut as it is getting ripe, and stacked at once, is superior to almost any other feed. You do not have to rake or shock it. If it gets wet it will not sour, blacken or rot. Just let it dry, and then stack it up. Feterita and sweet sorghum will produce from 6 to 15 tons an acre."

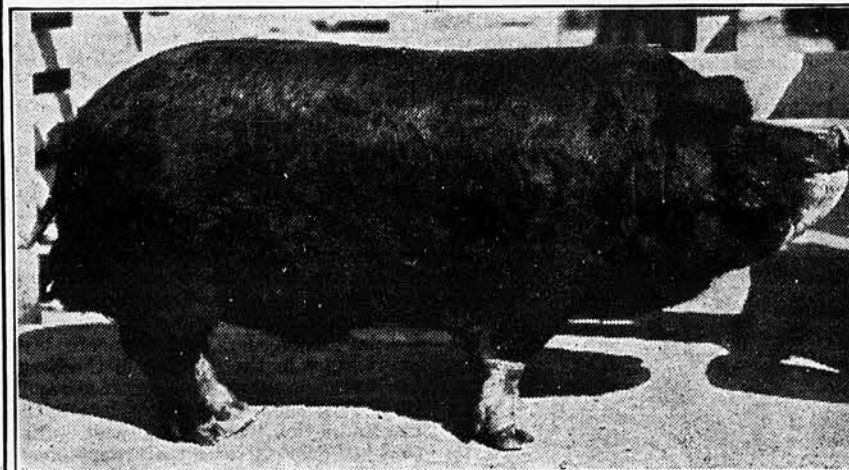
### Poland Hogs With Quality



Encouraging Progress is Being Made by the Poland China Breeders in the Middle West, for This Breed Produces Meat Efficiently.



Four of a Kind—and the Kind that Gives a Good Profit. Owned by S. V. Burks, Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri.



Grand Champion Poland China Boar, Rastus, Owned by E. G. Barnard, Hennessey, Okla. Exhibited at the Southwest American Livestock Show.



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## SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been set in type. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

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F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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105,000 circulation guaranteed.

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Children's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash  
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WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

# Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

## Mr. McNeal's Guess

A week before the general election Mr. McNeal sent to me from Battle Creek, Mich., the prediction as to the result which I am printing herewith. It was not Mr. McNeal's fault that this piece did not appear in last week's paper, and it was not mine. It was just one of the tragedies that darken the lives of editors and printers every day, tragedies for which, so often, there seems to be no sane and sensible excuse. Mr. McNeal, luckily, is still in Battle Creek where I hope he may remain until he forgets the ghastly failure of his plan to show the reading public how close a rival he had become of Col. George Harvey as a political prophet.—C. D.

## Just Before

This is written at Battle Creek just before the election. Long before it is read the whole nation will know the results, and pre-election estimates will be as the forsaken nests of the birds of yesterday. And yet it is so common after an event for people to declare that they anticipated the result long before it came about, that I am tempted here to publish what my feeling was just before the ballots were cast, knowing that the result may show that I am a poor guesser.

It seems to me now just before election day that Mr. Wilson is going to be re-elected President of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that the betting odds are on Hughes. I say this because I believe that a majority of the voters of the United States for various and not always sensible reasons, perhaps, have confidence in Wilson. They believe in him and are going to vote for him. I look for the election to be full of surprises and the surprises will be in Wilson's favor.

Personally, for the first time in many years, I lose my vote, for this is written in Michigan. If I had cast my vote I do not think it would have been cast for either Hughes or Wilson so I am, for once, a rather impartial onlooker. I have not been able to share in the popular confidence in Wilson. He certainly is the master of English. I do not think there is in the United States a man who is his equal either as a writer or speaker of clear and elegant English. Furthermore he very frequently expresses lofty and eloquent sentiments, but somehow or other his acts and his words do not always tally. Either I do not understand him or else he is the most inconsistent man who has ever occupied the presidential chair. Now, inconsistency is not always a fault; it may at times be a virtue. If, for instance, a man in public office, or in private life finds on investigation that a certain position he had taken was wrong, as an honest man he ought to abandon that position and take the one which seems to him to be right. The man who is never inconsistent is a dogmatic fool. But when a man shifts back and forth, when he takes one position one day and within a week takes an opposite position and then shifts from that to something else, I begin to lose confidence in his judgment or his stability. The extreme pacifist and the most radical militarist can each find arguments from President Wilson's utterances. The free trader, the tariff-for-revenue advocate and the high protectionist can all find comfort and commendation in his spoken and written words. When his letter to the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' association was read in Congress recently Congressman Kitchin, leader of the Democratic majority of the House hotly denied that the President had ever written it, but a certified copy of the letter was secured and incorporated in the Congressional Record. Congressman Kitchin declared that the author of the letter in question must be in favor of a tariff for protection only and is bound to favor the repeal of the Underwood tariff act which President Wilson had signed and enthusiastically approved. And yet the President did write that letter.

President Wilson has denounced militarism, declared that we are in no danger and has also declared in favor of a great army and "incomparably the greatest navy in the world." He has denounced labor organizations and pandered to labor organizations. He has declared that we have no business to interfere in Mexico; that the Mexicans have a right to settle their own difficulties in their own way; but he has interfered again and again.

But notwithstanding his shifting and inconsistent

encies I am of the opinion that he has the confidence of the voters of the country to a remarkable degree, and that is why my guess is that when this is read the returns will show that he has been re-elected.

## Why Was It?

In last week's issue there appeared my statement of what I thought would happen on election day. It was written before the election altho it did not appear in print until after the general result was pretty well determined. I cannot say that I am gratified, but am somewhat surprised to know how nearly correct that forecast turned out to be. The most interesting subject for speculation now is why did it happen as it did?

For this has been a most remarkable election in several ways. The unexpected has happened in more cases than in any other election within my memory. It has been a tradition so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary that no man can be elected President without the vote of New York. Of course Rutherford B. Hayes got the office without the vote of New York, but there always has been a doubt as to whether he really was elected.

In this case it seemed to be generally conceded that the electoral vote of New York would go to the winner. This impression was so general, especially in the East, that when the early returns indicated that Hughes had carried the Empire state, the New York World, a violent partisan of President Wilson, and the New York Times, also a supporter of the President, conceded the election of Hughes.

Then news began to come over the wires that upset the political dope of both Republican and Democratic forecasters. States which the Democratic leaders had conceded to Hughes returned majorities for Wilson, and one or two states which the Republicans had conceded to Wilson returned majorities for the Hughes electors. The West, confessedly Republican, swung strongly to Wilson while the Eastern states, practically without exception, were carried for Hughes.

Wilson was elected in 1912 but he was a decidedly minority President, lacking almost 2 million votes of having as many as the combined popular vote cast for Roosevelt and Taft. This time the followers of Taft and Roosevelt seemed to be united, but Wilson appears to have a larger vote than Hughes with a united party behind him.

Just now the politicians are trying to explain the defeat of Hughes by charging the Republican National committee with mismanagement and blundering. My opinion is that no matter who might have been at the head of the National committee and no matter who might have constituted the advisory board of that committee, the result would have been the same. This result was influenced by several causes: First, there was no well-defined issue between the two great parties. Both declared for a non-partisan tariff commission, which if it means anything, means that the tariff question is to be taken out of politics. Therefore the voter who had taken the trouble to study the platforms concluded that there was no longer a tariff question to fight over.

Times were good. There was, of course, a dispute as to what was responsible for good times, the Republicans declaring, and justly, that the good times were wholly the result of the extraordinary demand for our agricultural and manufactured products on account of the European war, while the Democrats replied that the good times were in part due to legislation enacted by a Democratic congress. But the important fact remained that business was good and a great many voters were disposed to say it was well to let well enough alone. As Republicans in the past had made use of that same argument time and again to persuade voters that the Republican party should be kept in power, they cannot wonder that the Democrats used the same argument effectively this year.

The Adamson law, which probably will prove unsatisfactory when actually put into operation and which was manifestly based on an unfair principle, nevertheless influenced tens of thousands of labor votes for Wilson. Furthermore, the Republicans were greatly handicapped in criticizing the law by the fact that a large number of leading Republicans in congress, among them ex-Speaker Joe Cannon, voted for the law. On the other hand the Democrats said it was a Democratic measure and more especially

a Wilson measure, because the President had forced its passage thru congress.

Finally Wilson won Kansas and other Western states because of the repeated assertion that he had kept us out of war and because the people believed that if Hughes was elected the Roosevelt influence would dominate his administration. There is nothing in the past political career of Hughes that will justify the belief that Roosevelt or any other man would have dominated him if he had been elected, but the popular impression was that the policies advocated by Roosevelt would prevail in case Hughes became President.

In the campaign Roosevelt overshadowed Hughes in the matter of attracting public attention and as the campaign progressed he seemed to become more radical and violent in his utterances. It was the common thing to hear men who had always been Republicans, declare that they believed if Roosevelt had been President instead of Wilson, we would have been at war. My own opinion is that we would not have been at war even if Roosevelt had been President, but that does not alter the popular belief. Roosevelt boldly and continuously advocated compulsory military service and to this policy a vast majority of the people of the West at least, are strongly opposed. These people, many of them lifelong Republicans, had an impression that the election of Hughes meant the beginning of that kind of a policy and they went to the polls on election day and voted for Wilson.

The fact that the present congress had made vastly greater appropriations for military purposes than any other congress had ever done either in this or any other country in time of peace, did not materially affect the result: Hughes was the Republican nominee but the two figures that really loomed large in the public mind were Wilson and Roosevelt. As compared with Roosevelt, Wilson seemed to the average voter to stand for peace and against militarism and so they voted for Wilson.

The Chicago Tribune, one of the most ably-edited papers in the country, and one of the most radically opposed to the re-election of Wilson, made military preparedness the leading theme of its editorials. Its idea was that Wilson's course was making us a nation of cowardly mollycoddles who were sacrificing honor to material prosperity. In my judgment the editor who wrote these articles does not properly sense the situation.

The fact is, and he could have learned it if he had investigated, the opposition to military preparation does not come from those who are fattening fast on our present prosperity. With the exception of Henry Ford I know of no opposition to military preparedness among the highly prosperous class. They want large military preparedness for the reason that they are deeply concerned in the protection of property rights and the profits that go with preparedness. What they insist upon is that American capitalists shall be permitted to go into other countries and engage in various enterprises, and shall be protected in their property and persons by the armed forces of the United States. They do not expect to go there themselves, so their leading concern is about their property. It seems to them outrageous that the government of the United States and the whole people of the United States should not be willing to go to war if necessary to protect their investments. The opposition to vast military preparedness comes as the vote showed, from the great middle classes, people who have not very greatly prospered on account of the war and who have not thought of making investments in foreign countries or of going in person to foreign countries. These people have been reading from day to day of the horrors of the European battlefields. They have come to understand with reasonable clearness the causes that seemed to underlie that great war. They know that in case of war, they must bear the heaviest part of the burden, and get from it the least of the benefits if benefit is possible from any war to any person.

They are neither cowards nor mollycoddles, nor are they softened with material luxury and overflowing riches. If war should be forced upon this country the armies would be made up from this thoughtful patriotic middle class and they would fight with intelligence, bravery and persistence, just as the men of this class have always fought. But they have read the history of Europe. They know that military preparedness does not tend to peace. They read how both sides are blaming each other for having brought on the war by mobilizing their



armies. If there had not been vast armies to mobilize they could not have been mobilized and the excuse for precipitating the vast conflict would not have existed. They reason that armed force has failed and they are in favor of at least trying moral suasion, of decent respect for the opinions and rights of other people. They are in favor of at least giving the doctrines taught by the Nazarene a trial. Maybe they will not work. Maybe we are to revert to the doctrine that physical might must be the only law. If so our civilization is a sham and the Christian religion an organized hypocrisy.

It was because the men and women of this sober-minded, peace-loving, hard-working and economical middle class believed that Wilson came nearer representing their ideas than Hughes and Roosevelt that they voted for him.

### Bill White's Analysis

I note that my fat friend, William Allen White, in a column article in the Chicago Tribune, attempts to analyze the political situation and show why it turned out as it did. Boiled down Bill's conclusion is this: The Republican party made a fatal mistake in not nominating Roosevelt instead of Hughes. Bill has the remarkable faculty of dishing up political flubdub and foolishness and clothing it in language that on casual reading, makes it appear like rather profound wisdom.

What beat Hughes was the fact that there was entirely too much Roosevelt in the campaign. There were literally hundreds of thousands of Republicans who voted for Wilson because they feared that if Hughes should be elected he would follow the lead of Roosevelt. There were other hundreds of thousands of Republicans who voted for Hughes because they had confidence that he would, if elected, run his own administration and not permit Roosevelt or any one else to dictate to him, who would have voted against him if they had really believed that he would follow the lead of Roosevelt.

Roosevelt made one of his speeches in Battle Creek, Mich. It was a great meeting in point of numbers and there was a good deal of "hoorawing," I am told. Battle Creek and the county in which it is located are Republican strongholds. Michigan is a Republican state, but when the votes were counted it was found that Wilson had carried the city and county by 1,100 majority over Hughes. Bert Miller, editor of the two leading daily papers here, tells me privately that it is his opinion that the speech of Roosevelt contributed largely to the result.

Bill White seems to think that if Roosevelt had been nominated at Chicago instead of Hughes, he would have been elected. My own opinion is that if Roosevelt had been nominated Wilson's majority in the electoral college would have been considerably larger than it was. In Kansas, I feel certain that instead of a majority of more than 30,000 as he has now, Wilson would have had a majority of 50,000 or 60,000.

Evidently there were many thousands of Republicans in Kansas who voted for Wilson, not because they were opposed to Hughes personally or because they thought the standpat element of the party would control his administration, but because they wanted to show their opposition to the military preparedness talk of Roosevelt, which Hughes seemed to approve. These voters are not satisfied with Wilson, but they decided that to vote against him would be to vote for a settled military policy, universal compulsory military service, a vast standing army and navy; in short, a following of the policy of Europe which has resulted in the most terrific war the world has ever known.

Maybe you believe that this is the sort of policy this nation ought to adopt. Maybe you honestly believe that we are in grave danger of being set upon by one or more of the nations of the old world, but your opinion does not alter the truth that Mr. Wilson owes his re-election to the fact that a majority of the people of the United States do not believe that at all. They are opposed to the Rooseveltian idea, and if Mr. Roosevelt had been the candidate they would have snowed him under at the polls.

My brilliant friend William Allen White is talking thru his head covering, as usual.

### Public Cremation

A good deal is said and written about the high cost of living but not so much attention is paid to the high cost of dying. As a matter of fact it has come to the place where the person of moderate income can scarcely afford either to live or die. The expenses of even an ordinary funeral now amount to hundreds of dollars, and many a widow has been compelled to scrimp and toil and deny herself for years to pay the debt contracted in burying her husband. The other day I happened to be in position to know the cost of a burial casket, not a particularly expensive or ornamental casket either, but the cost of it was \$235. With the other necessary expenses I apprehend the cost of the funeral will mount up well toward \$500, and it was not an elaborate funeral either.

This thing of burying the bodies of the dead in graves is not only enormously expensive but it seems to me to be the sheerest foolishness. Why should we undertake to preserve the bodies of the dead? Why should we bury them in the ground, to lie there perhaps for years in a state of comparative preservation, owing to the fact that they are filled

with embalming fluid, but destined finally to moulder into dust?

Cremation ought to be general and it ought to be done in municipal crematories in order to protect the living against the greed of those who prey on the sympathies of the surviving relatives of the dead. I have often wondered over the apparent prejudice against cremation. Possibly it may be founded on a religious belief in the resurrection of the body but why even the believers in the resurrection of the body should consider it more possible to reconstruct the body from the earth to which it finally returns, than to gather it from the air or wherever its elements may go when it is destroyed by fire I do not understand. Personally I do not believe in the resurrection of the body, but if I did I should still be in favor of cremation. If there were established in every city of from 2,000 inhabitants up, a first class crematory the expenses of funerals could be reduced easily to one-tenth of the present average and the insanitary burying grounds would not continue to menace the health of the living.

The bodies already buried would not be disturbed but the foolish and insanitary custom of disposing of the bodies of the dead would end. The undertakers trust would be out of business and with it the outrageous charges imposed on the affection and perhaps false pride of the relatives of the dead.

### What About Greece?

How do you like the way the allies are bullyragging Greece? All right, is it? If the Germans were doing the same thing would it be all right then? Does it make a difference whose ox is gored, or does it make a difference who is going the ox? Which?

Overbrook, Kan.  
Answering the questions in their order I condemn unqualifiedly the policy pursued by the allies in Greece. It is another case of strong nations imposing on a weak nation, and forcing its people into war regardless of their wishes. The principle is the same as the invasion of Belgium by Germany. So far, however, there has been no report from either side of such brutal outrages being committed upon the private citizens of Greece as were committed upon the private citizens of Belgium. Defenseless men, women and children have not yet been lined up and shot in cold blood as was done in Belgium. But the bullyragging of Greece is wrong just the same. Furthermore, in my opinion, it is bad policy, to say nothing of the wrong. It has lessened the sympathy of the neutral world and to a certain extent closed the mouths of the critics of Germany.

It very often makes a difference whose ox is being gored. Here, for example is Mr. Weil, who has written me several times before. He is highly indignant over the manner in which the allies are treating Greece, but he was, and I suppose still is ready to defend Germany for her infamous, inhuman treatment of Belgium. It certainly does make a vast difference to Mr. Weil whose ox is being gored.

I have said a number of times, and I say again that my sympathies are with the allies. In the interest of civilization and in the interest of common humanity I hope they will win this war, but I am not so prejudiced in their favor that I can see nothing to criticize in their conduct. In my opinion the treatment of Greece is not only a mistake; it is an outrage. So do I think the execution of the Irish agitators by the British government was not only a blunder; it was a crime.

Is Mr. Weil as free to criticize Germany as I am to criticize the allies, or is he still disposed to excuse every crime committed by the government of his native land? That was his frame of mind a few months ago. I wonder if it is yet?

The plain truth is that war is so wicked, so utterly brutal that any nation which engages in it, even when battling for a righteous cause, is likely to commit brutal crimes in the name of patriotism and condone awful outrages on the ground of military necessity. Germany began this war with one of the most brutal crimes of all history. It has followed that with other crimes that will fix a blot of infamy on its escutcheon as long as the name of Germany is preserved among the annals of men, but it has not been alone in the committing of brutalities. Russia, another autocratic government, has with incredible brutality driven her own sons into battle to be killed by the fire of her own guns. She has sent them to the battle front unarmed to be slaughtered like defenseless sheep. If the true history of this war could be written it would show barbarism and ruthless cruelty on both sides. It would also show that the war itself was the result of commercial greed so coldblooded as to be inconceivable to the normal mind. The excuse urged by the apologists for Germany is that it was forced to go to war in order to maintain its place in the sun; that is its commercial place. That was as wicked and at the same time as stupid a lie as was ever uttered by high born criminals who occupy places of power.

German trade was capturing the markets of the world without war and the German people were generally prosperous and content. The war was the result of an accursed diplomacy whose methods were actuated by two forces, militarism and greed. These forces were better organized in Germany than in any of the other countries, but they were as vicious in Russia as in Germany; and in England too there existed a coldblooded moneyed aristocracy which controlled the government and insisted that its power should be used in their interest to dominate the trade of the seas.

The men who are being slaughtered literally by the million in this war, are the pawns sacrificed with

reckless prodigality by the few who are playing the game for commercial advantage, and these men who are giving up their lives with such remarkable courage are inspired perhaps with the impression that they are dying for a noble cause. What crimes those who have the control of nations in their hands will have to answer for if there is to be a final reckoning!

### A Big Dry Victory

Little by little, two or three states at a time, the forces of decency go marching on across this great country with a trail of victory behind. This election has put Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana on the dry list, and put "dry" legislators into office in Utah and Florida. More than one-half the 48 states of the Union are now prohibition states—25 in all. California and Missouri probably remain in the grip of the breweries and distilleries. The majority in the state senate in Illinois is admittedly made up of men favoring prohibition, 30 and perhaps 34 being known as "dry" candidates, and the anti-saloon forces declare they may have a dry majority in the house, also. In Missouri the returns show a decrease of more than 150,000 in the wet majority, and Kansas City, the largest city in the state except one, gave the question a dry majority, something very few persons believed possible. The indications are, too, that the prohibition vote in the nation has increased more than 1/2 million.

It is doubtful whether any great propaganda in the interest of the whole people ever was more maliciously misrepresented than has been the prohibition cause. Not even in religious turmoil have men told more infamous lies than they have told about the effects of prohibition, particularly in Kansas. But thru it all the advocates of clean living have gone steadily onward, working hard, talking, praying, hoping and little by little winning a foothold where there seemed to be no chance.

And what a fine satisfaction must be the share of every man and woman who shared in the victory or in the defeat! To have voted right, to have contributed by just one ballot to the big total is something to remember with pride, for the man who did his part for righteousness wins without respect to the count. The man who works with the Philistines loses every time. It doesn't matter how many votes are cast. The 300 Spartans who fell at Thermopylae did not lose. They were winners, just as every upright citizen is a winner who battles for the right.

### Truthful James

"Speaking of lazy men," said Truthful James, "I have always calculated that Eph Lunger was near the limit. Eph was too lazy to wash or shave or comb his hair. One summer his ears got full of dirt, good rich dirt it was, and a considerable amount of bluegrass seed got mixed with the dirt. It was a right dry summer and the dirt got well caked in Eph's ears. Along in July he got caught out in a rain and the ground that filled his lugs got well soaked. Two days after that there was the most beautiful and luxuriant growth of bluegrass in both ears you ever saw. You would suppose, of course, that he would have dug out the mud but he did not, just let the grass grow until it got so long that it waved in the wind and when you saw him coming in the distance he looked as if he was wearing green earmuffs. I suppose he would have let it grow till it got long enough to mow, but one day when he laid down to sleep on the shady side of the barn, a calf discovered the grass growing out of his ears and bit it off.

"Eph also had the largest bunch of uncombed whiskers in his neighborhood. He was too lazy to comb them, to say nothing of trimming them or shaving them off. He just let them grow and branch out till he had enough whiskers to fill an ordinary gunny sack. One day he was asleep as usual when a mouse decided that there was a fine place to build her nest.

"Eph waked up after awhile but didn't bother to feel of his whiskers. Three weeks after that he did manifest some little surprise when the mother mouse with eight young ones came out of his whiskers and began to help themselves to some bread crumbs that had stuck to his shirt front.

"Finally the board of health got interested in Eph. The neighbors complained that he had got so that they could smell him for nearly a mile when the wind happened to be in the right direction. The county health officer decided that Eph was a public nuisance and would have to be shaved, washed and fumigated. So they caught him and shaved him as a starter. They discovered when they cut off his whiskers that there was a last year's English sparrow's nest under his chin and that four wood ticks and three families of roaches were living in the brush of hair. When they came to wash him they found that he had on three shirts that had been lost in the dirt and that seventeen fish worms had taken up their abode in the moist layers of soil that had collected on his body. Previous to being washed people had supposed that Eph was a very dark complected man but when they got the dirt off they discovered that he was a very fair-skinned person. Maybe you would like to know what they did with all the muck they washed off Eph. Well, there was a market gardener there who looked it over and paid 50 cents a pound for it for top dressing for his cabbage patch."



## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

If a company makes a new kind of horse evener and has it protected by a patent, could a farmer make one just like it for his own use, not selling it to anybody else? C. C. V.

I am quite certain that he could not without getting into trouble.

## Orientals As Citizens.

Are Japanese and Chinese born in California entitled to vote when of age? Do they have the same rights as other American citizens? Delagua, Colo. E. C.

Yes, to both questions.

## As to Liability.

Does the Employer's Liability Law apply to farmers and operators of threshing machines? Cairo, Kan. J. M.

It does not apply to farmers but might apply to operators of threshing machines if they employ more than 10 men.

## Beecher Island Survivors.

Please give names and addresses of survivors of Beecher Island fight. A. H.

I do not have this information. If you will address W. E. Connelly, secretary of the state historical society, he probably can give you the names and addresses of these survivors.

## Peddling Fruit.

Is there a law in Kansas that would prevent a grower from selling fruit or vegetables from a car on track? FRUIT GROWER.

There is no such state law, but an incorporated city might, by ordinance, regulate the manner in which fruit may be sold within the corporate limits.

## Religion and War.

What would be required of a true, non-resistant Christian who absolutely will not serve in the army, if we have military rule? Mound Ridge, Kan. A. H. L.

In case of military rule such as that in Germany for example, men would not be excused from military service on account of their religious beliefs. What penalty would be prescribed for disobeying the law of course I do not know.

## Her Property Rights.

What are the Kansas laws in regard to the real estate and personal property a girl has before marriage? After marriage has the husband the same right to it that she has? E. M.

In Kansas a woman does not lose any of her property rights by marriage. Whatever property she may have before marriage is hers to control independently after marriage. Her husband has no right of control over it without her consent.

## A and B at It.

A leased a farm to B and agreed to reseed 8 acres of pasture and fix up the house. B was to pay cash for pasture and fix up the house. B moved off the place last spring. Can A get judgment against B? What steps can A take after B has moved off? L. B.

If A failed to comply with his part of the contract, as he seems to have done it from your statement, then B was released, and had a right to move off the land. A cannot recover damages or collect the cash rental agreed upon.

## The Poll Tax Law.

Please give me some information in regard to the Kansas poll tax law. Must the tax be paid or worked out? C. R. P.

All male citizens between the ages of 21 and 50 who are not public charges and who have resided in the state for 30 days are subject to a poll tax of \$3 a year. If such persons belong to a fire company or to the state militia they are exempt. The tax must be paid in money unless the highway commissioners permit the citizen to work out his tax, in which event he is required to put in two days of personal work or one day with a team.

## Texas Inheritances.

What are the laws of Texas in regard to money or land inherited by husband? Has his wife any right to any of it? Having no children by him, will she inherit any of the money or land, he having sisters and brothers? If they went to Texas having very little to start with, and accumulated a home and some money and other property, such as stock, could his people at his death inherit it or any part of it? Could the husband hold by law what his wife had, she having had children by a former marriage, or would those children inherit what their mother had or any part of it? READER.

I am not familiar with the laws of descent and distribution in Texas and

cannot definitely answer these questions. My impression is that in Texas the widow has a dower right in her husband's estate; that is she is entitled to a certain amount, but if the estate amounted to more than that I believe his other heirs would share in the surplus.

I am also of the impression from a very limited examination of Texas laws that wife has the right to hold and control her separate property, but I do not know in case he survived her, what part of her separate estate her husband would inherit. After her husband her children would inherit.

## Another Seeks Information.

I should like to know what the Farm Loan Act is, and to whom do we farmers have to make application in order to obtain a loan and if the loans will be made on long time, say 10 years? W. R. ATKINSON. Altoona, Kan.

The Farm Loan Act provides for two kinds of organizations thru which farm loans may be made, first the Federal Farm Loan Bank. The territory of the United States exclusive of Alaska, will be divided into 12 districts, and in each district a Farm Loan Bank will be established. Before this bank can do business it must have a paid up capital stock of not less than 1/4 million dollars. This capital stock is divided into shares of \$5 each and may be subscribed for by any

one. All the stock not subscribed for within a certain time after establishing the bank will be taken by the government. The Farm Loan Bank is authorized to issue bonds in denominations of \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$500. The interest on these bonds is not to exceed 5 per cent. They are free from taxation of any kind. The rate of interest charged the borrower must not be more than 1 per cent in excess of the rate of interest on the bonds. It is believed that the bonds can be floated at 4 1/2 per cent or even 4 per cent. If the rate of interest is 4 1/2 per cent the rate to the borrower cannot exceed 5 1/2 per cent, but to this is added what is called an amortization charge sufficient to pay off the principal of the loan within the term for which it is made. Loans may be made for any period up to 40 years. It is estimated that an amortization charge of 1 per cent will be sufficient to pay the principal of the loan in 35 years. If then the bonds are sold at an interest rate of 4 1/2 per cent the borrower would pay on a 35-year loan 4 1/2 per cent plus 1 per cent to cover the expenses of the Farm Loan Bank, plus 1 per cent to apply on the payment of the principal of the loan or a total of 6 1/2 per cent.

To get a loan from the land bank the borrower must live on his land. He can borrow only 50 per cent of the appraised

value of his land plus 20 per cent of the value of the taxable permanent improvements on the same. He cannot in any case borrow more than \$10,000.

Now, as to the way in which the farmer can obtain money from the Farm Loan Bank. It will be necessary to organize associations of land owners who wish to become borrowers. There must be at least 10 members in each association and each association must subscribe for stock in the Farm Loan Bank to the extent of 5 per cent of the loans the members wish to make and the amount of stock subscribed for by any one association must not be less than \$20,000. The first thing to do then if you wish to borrow thru the land bank is to form the association of not less than 10 farmers and subscribe for the stock in the bank. The loans to the individual members of the associations will be made from the land bank thru the association.

The second method by which loans may be made will be thru joint stock land banks. The joint stock land bank must have a paid up capital stock of not less than \$25,000 before it can issue and sell its bonds. The bond privileges and requirements of the joint stock land banks are the same as the requirements in the case of the Farm Loan Banks described.

The joint stock land bank, however, is not restricted in the amount it may lend, nor are the loans to be confined to members or stockholders in the joint stock land bank. Loans may be made to any land owner whether he resides on his land or not, and any amount may be lent him provided that not more than 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land plus 20 per cent of the value of the taxable and permanent improvements on the land can be lent. Rates on loans will be the same in the joint stock land bank as in the Farm Loan Bank. No land banks or joint stock land banks have been organized and consequently the subscriber cannot now obtain a loan from either. How soon they will be organized and in operation I do not know. Probably some time next spring.

## Marriage Laws.

What are the marriage laws of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma? What must be ages of boys and girls before marriage will be legal? O. O. M.

In Arkansas marriages are void when incestuous; marriages between whites and negroes or mulattoes; marriages under the age of consent which is 17 for males and 14 for females; marriages at a time when either party is incapable of consenting from want of age or understanding are also void. Marriages are voidable where either party is physically incapable or where consent is obtained by force or fraud.

In Louisiana bigamous marriages are prohibited; marriages within the prohibited degrees of relationship, first cousins or nearer relationship; this is the same in Arkansas; marriage of a woman within 10 months after divorce; marriage of an accomplice in adultery after divorce on that account; marriages between whites and persons of color; void marriages are bigamous marriages and marriages between whites and persons of color. The lowest age at which marriage may be contracted is 14 years for males and 12 for females.

In Missouri marriages are forbidden between persons as nearly related as first cousins, also marriages between whites and negroes. The age at which marriage may be contracted is 15 years.

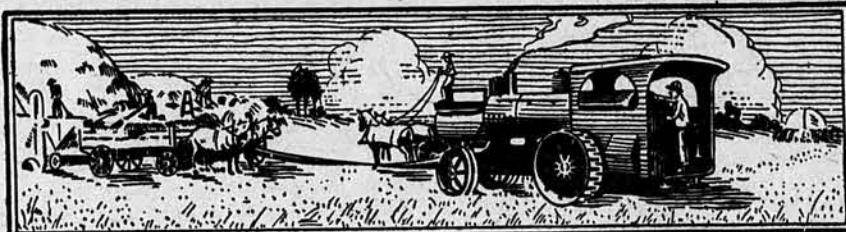
In Oklahoma marriage is forbidden between persons who are first cousins or a nearer degree of relationship and between whites and negroes. The age at which marriage is allowed is 15 years.

## Taking Children to School.

Is there not a law providing for payment for the conveying of children to school where they reside more than 2 miles from the schoolhouse? Can I get back pay for three years and how much?

Yes, the law provides for pay for conveying children to school where they reside more than 2 miles from the school house. I am writing this from Battle Creek, Michigan, and do not have the Kansas statutes with me. My recollection is that not more than \$15 a month shall be allowed for conveying the children of any one family. Up to that amount the compensation is I think discretionary with the school board.

Unless you made a demand for pay for conveying the children to school during the last 3 years I am of the opinion that you cannot now collect from the school district. However, so far as I know that matter has never been passed upon by the courts.



## The Rubaiyat of Omar Jones, Agriculturist

BY C. L. EDSON

Awake! the sun has scattered into flight  
The hens that roosted on the barn all night.  
And, peering thru the distant naked hedge  
Now gilds the haystacks with a shaft of light.

II

The horses and the milking cows are in,  
The milk is singing in the pail of tin.  
And since the old man's up a-pailin' cows  
Why nods the drowsy hired man within?

III

Come, fill the pails and teach the calves to drink,  
That butt you down and wag their ears and blink.  
The bird of time is sawin' wood these days,  
And they'll be 2-year-olds before you'd think.

IV

Now spring, the blue-eyed goddess, waves her hand  
And scatters blossoms thru the blushing land.  
McGinnesses has got their corn all in,  
An' we ain't plowed much more than half our land.

V

But what's the use to gall beneath the yoke,  
To plant an' tend an' toil and sweat and choke  
A hot wind on the fifteenth of July  
And all your toil?—a blister that has broke.

VI

Bill Brown worked hard, an' he was doin' fine,  
He had a fortune in a herd of swine.  
An' down the road the cholera came one day—  
Go count your hogs, Bill, for you still have nine.

VII

He then tried cattle, an' he worked for years  
Until he had a daisy bunch of steers.  
He shipped 'em and the market broke in two  
And left him memories and bitter tears.

VIII

I sometimes think that never grows so wide  
The kafir there as where some critter died.  
We lost the brute, but got some fertile soil,  
And thus the Lord seems always on our side.

IX

I sent my son across to Neighbor Pleet  
To fetch a pitch fork back with flying feet.  
And after while my son returned to me  
And said: "The bugs are in the winter wheat."

X

Some say that wheat is king of cereals still,  
And some that kafir better fills the bill.  
Give me alfalfa and the rest can go.  
Chinch bugs don't eat it, an' the drouth don't kill.

XI

The bumpin' crops we set our hopes upon  
They wither or they prosper, and anon—  
Like when the thresher has a belt jump off,  
We rest a moment till again it's on.

XII

Think in this battered caravanseral  
Haulin' our crops to market day by day,  
How many a buyer with his doctored scales  
Has robbed us blind and gone upon his way.

XIII

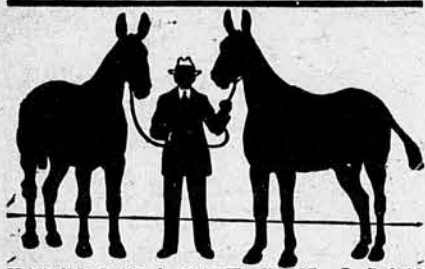
A roll of bank notes underneath his vest,  
A fat cigar, a smile as of the best.  
Ah, could I choose twixt rob and being robbed  
Then farming were a poor excuse at best.







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# Good Crops at Larned

## Irrigation from the Underflow Increases the Yields and also the Profits

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

THE COMMUNITY around Larned is one of the leading irrigation centers of the state. Most of the plants in Pawnee county have given good returns. Probably the main reason for this is that they are managed properly. The personal equation is the most important thing in making a success of pumping irrigation in Kansas.

A high degree of efficiency is obtained when a close personal study of irrigation is made by the owners; when they have an appreciation of the problems involved in the business. This interest is very obvious at Larned, and it was impressed on the delegates to the recent irrigation congress which was held there. A trip was made to some of the leading plants around Larned.

The first stop on the trip was made on the state hospital grounds west of Larned. The water in this plant is lifted about 18 feet from the Pawnee River, where it is held by a concrete dam. The plant is equipped with a 12-inch Fairbanks pump, which will deliver about 4,000 gallons a minute. The power is supplied with an 80 horsepower engine. About 100 acres now is irrigated, and it is expected that this will be increased.

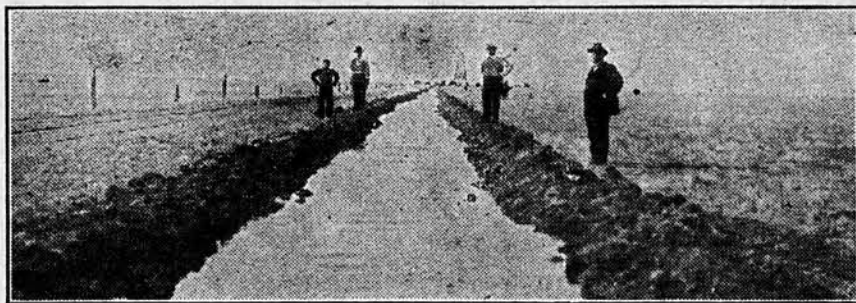
Water also is taken from the Pawnee River on the farm owned by E. E. Frizell; the lift is 27 feet. Mr. Frizell is irrigating about 400 acres. He owns the land around old Fort Larned; the pumping plant is near the buildings. A 10-inch Gould pump is used, which will deliver about 3,500 gallons a minute. The power is supplied by a 60 horsepower Fairbanks engine.

Alfalfa and sugar beets are the leading crops grown on this farm under irrigation. The sugar beets are grown on the fields the year before alfalfa is sown, and it has been the experience of Mr. Frizell that the working of the land for the beets puts the soil into excellent condition for the alfalfa. With the exception of the beets the crops grown on this place are fed there; it is run on a livestock basis.

Mr. Frizell has been a booster for pumping irrigation for many years. He worked on the first irrigation proposition in that section, which was a ditch from the Arkansas River about 4 miles west of Garfield to the Pawnee. This was in 1879; the ditch was not finished, because of a lack of funds. Mr. Frizell has lived in Pawnee county 43 years and he says there have been but two seasons in this time when irrigation was not needed.

A. H. Moffet has two pumping plants on his farm, and the water from both is obtained by damming the Pawnee River. The lift is about 27 feet with each plant. A 6-inch Fairbanks pump pulled by a 25 horsepower Fairbanks engine is used in one plant, and it is delivering about 1,300 gallons a minute. The second plant has a 7-inch American pump, and it has a capacity of about 1,600 gallons a minute. The two plants are irrigating 240 acres. Alfalfa is a leading crop on this farm.

On the farm of A. L. Stockwell the water is lifted from the underflow, from two wells. The pump is a 6-inch American, and it is delivering about 1,000 gallons a minute on a 27-foot lift. The



A Main Ditch; This Water Makes High Yields Possible; an Agriculture Thus can be Established that is Decidedly Satisfactory.

power is supplied by a 20 horsepower Munsey engine. Mr. Stockwell is irrigating about 30 acres, used mostly in producing kafir for silage. He has been very successful in getting high yields; 23½ tons of silage an acre was obtained this year from Blackhull White kafir.

Silage produced on this place is used mostly in sheep feeding. It is stored in four solid wall concrete silos. Considerable alfalfa is grown to supply the protein, but this has not been irrigated, as it gets water by subirrigation. Some Sweet clover is grown on the sandy soil along the Arkansas River, where the water level is near the surface. Alfalfa cannot be grown on this low sandy soil, but Sweet clover does well.

All of the work of installing this plant was done by Mr. Stockwell. The cost was very low. He believes it is a good thing to install expensive equipment and to spend a great deal of money in leveling the ground if the money is available, but on the average farm, where this usually is not the case, he thinks that one should get a small plant and install it even if the money is not available to do all the work in an ideal way. Mr. Stockwell told of this in an address before the irrigation congress. He believes the most important thing in irrigation in Kansas is to encourage the average men who have but a small capital to get started into the business in a small way, and then to go in for better equipment as they are able.

The smallest plant visited was that owned by Alvis Bell, which according to Mr. Frizell "is the most practical plant for the average quarter section farmer that we have seen." The pump is a 4-inch Fairbanks, and it delivers about 400 gallons a minute on a 16-foot lift. It has 16 inch casing, which was sunk by Mr. Bell. The engine is an 8 horsepower Fairbanks, which is mounted on trucks and used for other farm work. It costs about 4 cents an hour to operate this plant. At the time of the visit Mr. Bell was selling tomatoes for 4 cents a pound—in other words 1 pound of tomatoes sold for enough to operate the plant an hour.

This plant cost about \$200, not including the cost of an engine, and the labor, which was supplied by Mr. Bell. The engine, equipped with the truck, cost \$400, but as it is used for many other purposes it is fair to charge only a small part of this cost to the pumping plant. This plant is irrigating about 15 acres, which is used mostly for truck crops and for fruit. Mr. Bell said that by the liberal use of winter irrigation it will be

possible for a farmer to irrigate 50 acres from this plant. He thinks that every man who owns a farm in the shallow water district should have a plant similar to this, to irrigate the garden, orchard, lawn and such other crops as he would care to grow.

"If we can get more farmers to install small, inexpensive irrigation plants like that owned by Mr. Bell a great step will have been taken in establishing a more satisfactory type of farming for Western Kansas," said H. B. Walker, state irrigation engineer. "A farmer who has a small plant of this kind can make the living conditions much more satisfactory. When this is done it is an easy thing to increase the profits. I believe the men who are building expensive homes in Western Kansas could well afford to reduce the cost of the home slightly and use this money to buy a little pumping plant. When a man gets started to pumping in a small way he usually develops in time into a good irrigation farmer."

The growth of irrigation around Larned shows that progress is possible. It will be extended much more in the future. Irrigation will do much to aid in establishing a more satisfactory and profitable type of farming in Pawnee county.

### A Big International

If public interest in the International Livestock exposition was ever justified, this is the moment. Not only is commercial livestock production profitable to an unprecedented degree, but the task of rehabilitating the industry must be vigorously prosecuted if the nation is to be assured of an adequate supply of meat.

Improvement of livestock is the need of the hour. As the cost of production increases, breeders and feeders cannot achieve maximum results with the inferior and mediocre grades of cattle that constitute too large a percentage of the stuff now reaching the markets.

To insure maximum profits at minimum cost in the sphere of meat production is the mission of the International Livestock exposition. That mission is primarily designed to benefit the producer, and incidentally it will work to the advantage of the carrier, the manufacturer and the consumer.

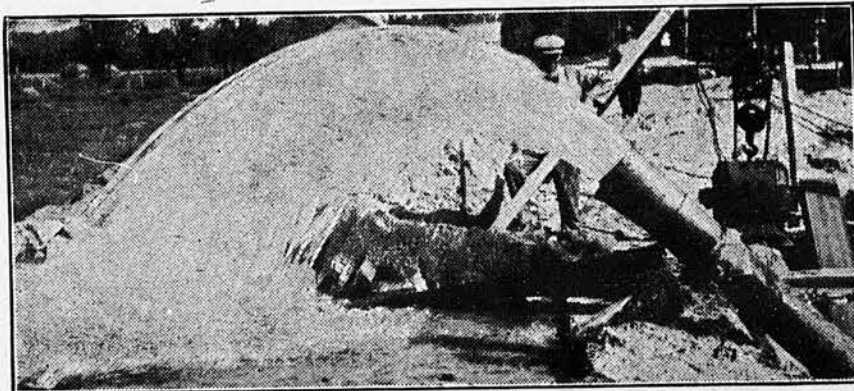
From a utilitarian standpoint the International Livestock exposition at Chicago, which will this year be held December 2 to 9, stands in the front rank of the world's educational institutions, and no farmer or stockman can afford to stay away.

### Bee Keepers Will Meet

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Bee Keepers' association will be held at the commercial club rooms, Topeka, November 20 and 21. A splendid program has been arranged. Everyone, whether member or not, is urged to attend. A honey banquet will be served at noon November 21.

O. A. Keene, Secretary,  
Topeka, Kan.

Add egg and mashed potato and a pinch of baking powder to dressing for fowls or roasts and see how moist and light it will be.



Pumping the Underflow; if a Plant is Managed Properly a Profit is Almost Certain, as it Provides Insurance Against Dry Weather.



# Who's to Win the Race?

## Tall Hustling for County Membership in the Pig and Pep Club

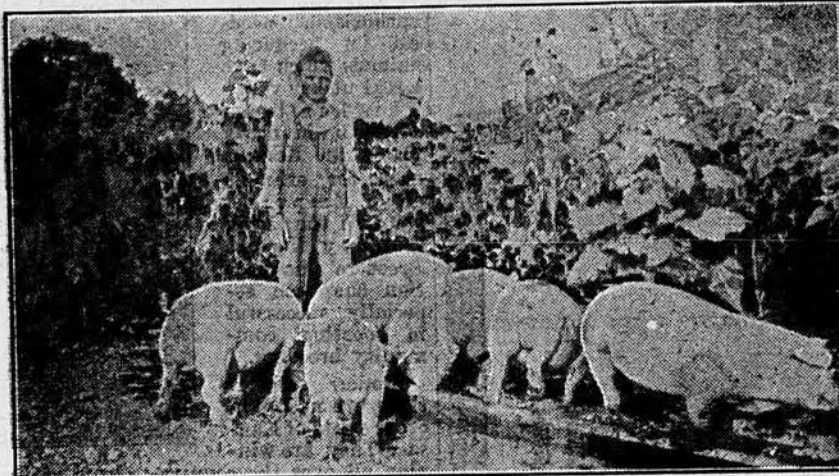
By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

EVERYWHERE folks are talking about the 500-boy Kansas pig club. Magazine editors are writing for information, swine papers are offering to help boost, breeders are sending letters of congratulation and even state authorities are showing interest. Believe me, fellows, it's going to be some club. Kansas boys have the Kansas spirit. Just wait until we have all the boys in line and the breed club boosters good naturedly scrapping over the merits of their favorite pigs. And won't there be fun when the county representatives get together, planning to beat the other fellows out of that \$50 prize? Is it any wonder that Kansas boys are falling over one another in their eagerness to join?

"Tell me how we can have a pig and pep club for Texas," wrote one Texas banker. "Just get some enterprising citizen like Arthur Capper to advance the money and a man who likes boys to manage the club." I wrote back, "and the Texas boys will do the rest." Don't you think they would? I've had letters from boys in a dozen states, wanting to join. Too bad, isn't it, when boys are so eager and willing and no opportunity is provided to give them a start? One of these days we may have state or government funds to aid deserving business boys. All the average farmer boy needs to make good is a chance.

So successful has the state wide pig club project been that one county at least talks of trying it out. I had a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Shepard of Irving the other day. They are the parents of "Little John" Shepard, our live wire Marshall county chap. "We like the Capper club plan," said Mr. Shepard, "and we should like to try it out in our county with one boy in every township. We expect to lend them the money to pay for purebred sows and give prizes in a county contest. Have you any objections to our following your plan?" Assuredly not! The more the merrier. I hope more counties will get into the pig and pep club game. And you other boys had better keep an eye on those five Marshall county chaps.

So simple are the rules governing the Capper Pig Club for 1917 that I've hardly had to write a second letter of explanation. Just fill out the coupon and send it in, then a recommendation blank will be mailed to you. Hustle the recommendation blank back properly filled and another letter of instruction along with a copy of the rules will reach you without delay—providing you are one of the chosen five in your county. Blank contracts will be sent to you, too. If you do not own a purebred sow or do not have money enough of your own to pay for one the letter notifying you that you have been selected as a county representative gives you the authority to go ahead and buy a contest animal. When the purchase is arranged you return the contract telling the amount and I send you a blank note. You fill out the note



Fred Coleman of Mont Ida, Anderson County, President of the Chester White Association, and a Live Club Member.

for whatever your sow is to cost, request the seller to give you a bill of sale, and send the note and bill of sale to me. I send the money to the breeder and you get your sow. Simple isn't it? Any Kansas boy 10 to 18 years old can do that.

If you own a sow or buy one with your own money the proper contract is to be returned. The purebred bred sow can be bought and entered any time before March 1, 1917. When you get ready to start the contest weigh her, report the weight and date to me and begin keeping feed records. No sow valued at more than \$50 is to be entered or purchased. Contestants are to use their own judgment about entering a gilt or a tried brood sow. The contest sow must be purebred but need not be registered and must be bred to a purebred male.

Many club members ask me to recommend a breed for entry in the contest. Obviously it would be the wrong thing for me to do, even if I had a preference. Select the breed you like best, give the sow and pigs good care, and unless misfortune comes you will show a nice profit when the contest closes December 15, 1917. Feed is high in price but I honestly believe every Capper pig club boy should make money next year.

There were only five O. I. C. and Chester White breeders in the 1916 club. Fred Coleman of Mont Ida, Anderson county, is president of the White club and he's a live one, too. Fred has done well with his white hopes this year and should show a good profit when the contest ends. Doubtless this club's membership will be largely increased next year.

And now if your county doesn't appear in the complete list of membership published in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze and in this issue it means that you still have a chance to get in and win. Remember there's more than \$200 in prizes to compete for and lots of fun beside. Last week we published the names of boys who had qualified for

Reno, Douglas, Shawnee, Morris, and Jefferson counties. And here are the names of more boys who showed pep:

ATCHISON COUNTY:  
Name and address..... Age  
Harry Pulver, Muscota..... 17  
Albert Bishop, Muscota..... 14  
Roy Shaw, Farmington..... 15  
Clarence Kiefer, Horton..... 17  
William Brun, Muscota..... 12

BOURBON COUNTY:  
Austin Gilliland, Hattville..... 18  
Archie Nichols, Redfield..... 13  
Dorwin Wright, Bronson..... 11  
Harry Wunderly, Redfield..... 14  
Charlie Moser, Uniontown..... 15

COFFEY COUNTY:  
Gilbert Arthur, Hartford..... 13  
Karl Benton, Burlington..... 14  
Vester Ingram, Burlington..... 15  
George Botham, Burlington..... 12  
Edward Merrill, LeRoy..... 17

GREENWOOD COUNTY:  
Louis L. Etherington, Hamilton..... 13  
Donald Dorf, Madison..... 10  
Audrey Downing, Hamilton..... 13  
Lawrence Houghton, Severy..... 13  
Gerald Baker, Toronto..... 14

HARPER COUNTY:  
Vernon Foster, Harper..... 13  
Cecil Plank, Harper..... 14  
E. Glen Olafather, Harper..... 13  
Earl Hopkins, Attica..... 13  
Allen B. Crow, Harper..... 10

KIOWA COUNTY:  
Ralph Strickland, Haviland..... 12  
Jay Cope, Mullinville..... 14  
Elmer Myers, Greensburg..... 14  
Glenn Russell, Mullinville..... 16  
Herbert Coolidge, Greensburg..... 13

MARSHALL COUNTY:  
John Shepard, Irving..... 13  
Lovern Jellison, Villets..... 17  
Harold Wager, Irving..... 16  
Edward Peacock, Blue Rapids..... 14  
Wayland Bennett, Waterville..... 11

OSAGE COUNTY:  
Harley Dawdy, Richland..... 15  
Earl Bronson, Osage City..... 12  
Carl Anderson, Osage City..... 10  
Alton D. Jones, Barclay..... 12  
Ernest Chapman, Osage City..... 14

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY:  
Clarence Fowkes, Wamego..... 14  
Ernest Hayward, Onaga..... 14  
Herbert Carnahan, Garrison..... 13  
Glen Schwandt, Wamego..... 13  
Lorne Shaw, Wamego..... 13

REPUBLIC COUNTY:  
Lloyd McGregor, Concordia..... 12  
Leon Osborne, Courtland..... 12  
Lester Whitla, Belleville..... 16  
Orval Jones, Belleville..... 17  
Vernon Roberts, Republic..... 15

ROOKS COUNTY:  
George Anderson, Stockton..... 14  
Theodore Hansen, Stockton..... 12  
Charlie Frisbie, Plainville..... 15  
Clarence Frankenfield, Plainville..... 14  
Charles Phelps, Jr., Stockton..... 12

SUMNER COUNTY:  
Virgil Knox, South Haven..... 13  
Charles G. Bell, Conway Springs..... 16  
Raymond Leonard, Wellington..... 14  
Floyd Cole, Belle Plaine..... 12  
Lew Snowden, Caldwell..... 13

WABAUNSEE COUNTY:  
Loula Kahle, Alta Vista..... 16  
Ben Fridley, Wamego..... 14  
Louis Andrus, Alta Vista..... 16  
Harold Howe, Eskridge..... 12  
Price Vansbinder, Harveyville..... 12

WILSON COUNTY:  
Ira Powers, New Albany..... 16  
William Bottenberg, Fredonia..... 15  
Ralph Crowder, Altoona..... 15  
Earl Cantrill, Fredonia..... 10  
Samuel Carroll, Carlton..... 14

### THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

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

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

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


Approved ..... Parent or Guardian

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

Age Limit 10 to 18 Years.

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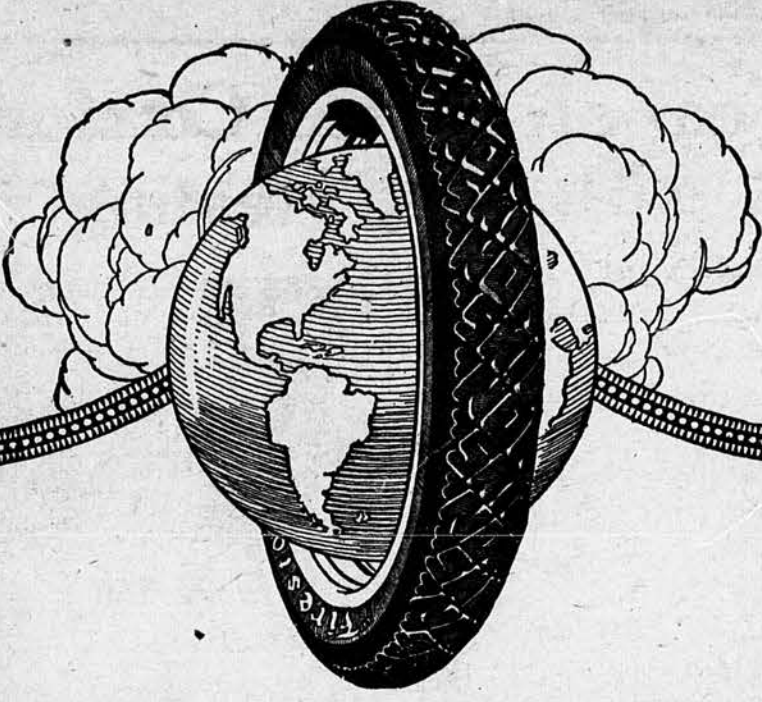
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STATE.....





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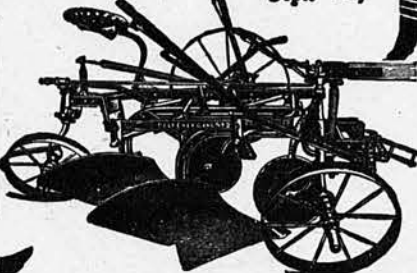
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and Prospecting Machines make  
large profits either as a regular business  
or a side line. The demand for  
wells is large, and from our extensive  
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styles and sizes, we can select  
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## Union Pays With Horses

Co-operation Will Aid Greatly in Kansas Communities in the Development of Better Draft Animals

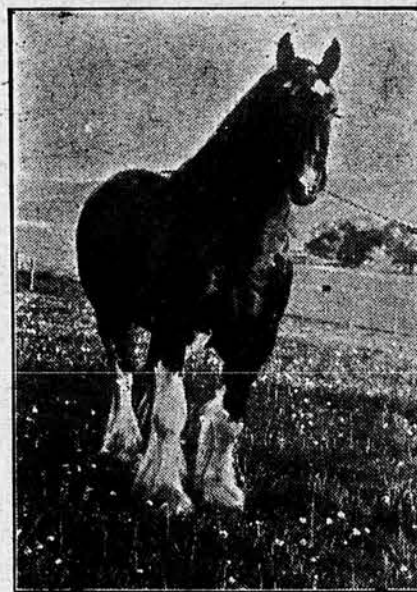
A UNITED effort of all the farmers in a community is needed in raising horses. This aids greatly in keeping up the enthusiasm needed in producing animals which have a real utility value. This has been shown in many places in Kansas, such for example as at Emporia, where the Lyon County Horse Breeders' association has been especially successful in boosting community breeding.

Similar associations are needed in other parts of Kansas. They are winning all over the country. Some of the associations in the eastern states are older than the ones in Kansas, and they have made great progress. A good example of this is the association of Percheron breeders in Delaware county, Ohio. The object of this association, as the Ohio Farmer said recently, is to promote the Percheron horse breeding industry in Delaware county and adjoining counties:

1. By holding an annual meeting in November for the election of officers and for a discussion of the matters concerning the promotion of horse breeding and for the furtherance of the business interests of its members.
2. To bring into closer business relationship the farmer, breeder, seller and buyer.
3. To advocate and introduce co-operative horse buying, breeding and selling.
4. To disseminate educational matters looking to a better knowledge of the principles and practices of horse breeding, rearing, feeding and management.
5. To assist farmers and breeders in obtaining purebred stallions and making sales.
6. To assist in the observation and enforcement of existing legislation in the ownership of stallions for public service and to encourage and insist upon the honest registration of animals.
7. To encourage proper classification and premium lists for purebred horses at state, county and other fairs.
8. To discourage the use of unsound stallions and mares for breeding purposes.
9. To encourage the use of purebred stallions and to educate against the use of grade and cross-bred sires.

During the past year more than 40 horses, both stallions and mares, were sold at prices ranging from \$300 to \$1,600 each, practically all of the surplus stock being taken as soon as it was ready for market. When a buyer comes to the county, the secretary, who lives at the county seat, gives him a list of all the stock for sale. Every animal offered for sale is classified according to breeding, age, sex, color, weight and price. Then the buyer is taken in an automobile to the breeders whose classification would seem to comply with his wants. In this manner the buyer can look over the horses of 10 or 12 breeders in a day and see the horses working, doing service in the fields. So far, selling has been the only co-operative feature developed by the association. However, the sales are made by the owner and no stock is ever consigned to the association. No commission is given by the breeder to the association for sales made; the expense of the organization is maintained entirely by annual membership fees.

It is the intention of the members to keep 200 breeding mares in the county at all times. Twenty stallions are kept for standing service and a few are added each year from other Percheron breeding establishments to replace the ones in service when they are sold. Young stallions are used by some breeders on their own mares and then sold the following spring or summer. Likewise a few purebred mares are added every



year from outside breeders.

Practically all the mares and stallions are worked. Many of the breeders carry on all their farm operations with the purebred stock and have little trouble from disease or accident. It is not uncommon for one member of the association to have five stallions in the same field at one time during the rush seasons of farm work. Thus the breeding of purebred horses is not a sideline but a regular farm routine, returning the maximum profits

in horse rearing. The horses are reared unhampered, broken to harness, developed under natural conditions and are the offspring of mares that can earn their keep in the harness. They are bred for practical draft purposes, with size, scale, bone and feeding qualities; with all the style, action, quality, finish and Percheron type that can be developed in an ideal draft horse.

The record of Delia, a gray mare owned by a member of the association, is interesting. When 4 years old she produced a stud colt. He sold as a yearling for \$175; her second colt sold at 6 months of age for \$145; the third at 2 years for \$725; the fourth at 3 years for \$550; the fifth at 2 years for \$725; the sixth at 3 years for \$500; the seventh at 2 years for \$900; the eighth at 22 months for \$1,100 and the ninth at 11 months for \$500. The owner realized \$5,320 from this mare. During every year of her life, Delia returned more than \$400 to her keeper and in addition did daily work on the farm. The higher price secured for her recent colts is believed to be due to the efforts of the association in getting the stock of the breeders before the buyers.

The record of Bessie and Mollie, a team of mares owned by another member of the association, shows the possibilities in constructive co-operative breeding and selling. Since 1903 Bessie has raised nine colts, the total sales of which have brought the owner \$2,910. Bessie's team mate and daughter Mollie was sold in 1906, but since then has raised eight colts which have brought in \$4,630. Thus the money received from both was \$7,540.

The membership fee consists of a nominal sum a year agreed on at the annual meeting; all of the money secured in this manner is used for advertising. The association has no other resources, as all prize money goes to the breeders owning the winning stock. Advertisements are carried in four livestock papers and circulars are distributed by members of the association at the fairs and other farm gatherings. Exhibits at fairs serve to keep breeders in touch with the association and the kind of individuals offered for sale.

## Prairie Dogs as Forecasters

Two prairie dogs from Comanche county living in a cage in the basement of the University natural history museum, never fail to predict bad weather by going into their burrows and refusing to come out, even for food. Sometimes before the government weather signals are flying on a nearby University building the two dogs have disappeared into their burrows. They never yet have missed giving a correct forecast, although they live in a big room with heavy stone walls, where the temperature is approximately the same the year 'round. How does weather information get to the dogs thru stone walls and a half dozen windows? The naturalists admit they do not know.

Among the employees of the S. D. Warren Company, Portland, Me., are seven men who have worked for the company 45 years.



## Seed Corn Has Beer Saved

Good Yields Were Produced Near the Creek

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAVE been picking some corn this week in a field near the creek. Some of the land lying nearest the creek is very good and it stands both wet and drouth well. Here we have some corn which supplies a good quality of seed. From 17 bushels I



We then made the usual time in cleaning such seed.

English bluegrass seed weighs 22 pounds to the bushel so it will be seen that too much wind cannot be used in fanning it. For this reason cleaning this seed is usually a slow job. By having two men, one to turn the mill and one to keep the screen clean, we managed to get thru from 8 to 10 bushels an hour. After cleaning the seed looked especially nice. It was never wet from the time it was cut until it was threshed and the fanning mill took out all stems and sticks so we now have prime seed. We expect to sow quite a bit of this seed next spring with the oats; we find there is no grass grown here with which it is so easy to get a stand as English bluegrass. A brother sowed some last spring with oats and despite the drouth and heat managed to get a fair stand. If a stand can be obtained under such conditions we think we are safe in trying for one next spring. Some of the eastern Kansas land which has been corned and flaked for the last 40 years is sadly in need of a course of grass and pasture.

In about another day we will finish this 8-acre field of corn and we then intend to cut the stalks and list it deeply. While the field lies quite level and is bounded by a slough on one side and the creek on another it drains lister furrows well if they run the right way. We plowed this field deeply last spring and then planted it with corn. When the wet month of June came the soil absorbed the water like an enormous sponge. Because of this we could not get on the land with teams until after July 4. We cut most of the weeds with hoes and wore rubber boots while doing the job. Had the land been listed I am satisfied it would have drained out in a short time and we would have been saved the pleasant pastime of cutting smartweeds in warm June weather and dragging a pair of heavy gum boots along at the same time.

I worked out my poll tax this week. I am not going to say just how old I am but there will not be many more polls to be worked out by yours truly. It is not pleasant to grow old but the old saying is a true one, that there is no great loss without some small gain. If we get past the age of 50 years we no longer have a poll tax to pay. This age limit of 50 years was fixed by law some years ago after having stood at 45 years for a long time. I can recall how mad a neighbor was when he found that, after having been exempt for a year or two, he was again called on to work out or pay a poll tax. It was aggravating, certainly. It is optional with the township boards as to whether the poll tax of \$3 shall be paid in money or worked out. Our township used to collect the cash but during the last two years has allowed it to be worked out, which suits most farmers in years when crops are short. When good crops come again I presume it will be easy to collect the cash. I am wondering what the suffragists would say if the law was changed so that instead of reading that all male residents between the ages of 21 and 50 should pay an annual poll tax of \$3, it should be made to read "all voters between the ages of 21 and 50." My poll tax work consisted in hauling rock for a low water bridge across the creek.

We spent a little more than a day this week cleaning up the English bluegrass seed. You may remember that at threshing time a load of oats was thrown by mistake in the bin with the grass seed, which made the cleaning of the seed a longer job. First we skimmed all the oats we could off the seed and by being careful we managed to get all but about 5 of the 50 bushels. Then we tried the mill on the top layer and found that it was going to be a slow job. The oats were heavy and clung to the screen so closely that the grass seed moved right over with the oats unless we pushed the mass back and allowed it to shake well two or three times. We then took a sand screen to the top layer and in a short time took out nearly all the oats.

the mill and one to keep the screen clean, we managed to get thru from 8 to 10 bushels an hour. After cleaning the seed looked especially nice. It was never wet from the time it was cut until it was threshed and the fanning mill took out all stems and sticks so we now have prime seed. We expect to sow quite a bit of this seed next spring with the oats; we find there is no grass grown here with which it is so easy to get a stand as English bluegrass. A brother sowed some last spring with oats and despite the drouth and heat managed to get a fair stand. If a stand can be obtained under such conditions we think we are safe in trying for one next spring. Some of the eastern Kansas land which has been corned and flaked for the last 40 years is sadly in need of a course of grass and pasture.

It is often remarked by those living in the city how much cheaper one can live on a farm but even the most city folks came from the farm at first I do not think they realize how little a farmer can really live on thru the year and live well, too. Some time ago I was on the train and fell into conversation with a lawyer from Kansas City. He had lived on a farm in his boyhood days but had been away so long he had lost the run of farm matters. Being greatly interested in poultry, he asked me about the income farm folks now received from their fowls and on my telling him that some of our neighbors sold from \$300 to \$400 worth of poultry and eggs every year he remarked: "Why, that's good. That would clothe them for a year, wouldn't it?" We farm folk, who wear overalls and duck coats because they are comfortable and suitable for the work we have to do, could tell him that \$400 would last an average farmer a long time if he used it only to buy clothes.

Most of the farms in this locality were leased for oil and gas last summer under the usual terms, \$1 an acre for a year to hold the land until drilling actually began. This rent did not begin until six months after the lease was drawn. The six months are up in most cases and the farmers are getting their quarterly acreage payments. It amounts in most instances to from \$12 to \$25 a month although there are some who get much larger amounts. It is a big help in a bad crop year, for \$25 a month means more to a farmer keeping a family out on the farm than three times that amount would in town.

We topped what little kafir we had which got ripe this fall. Out of the two wagon loads of heads which we had we can pick our seed with some to spare for neighbors who wish some of the variety we have. I receive almost every day from one to three letters asking where good seed kafir may be procured which indicates that there is going to be considerable demand for the seed between now and planting time. To all those wishing seed of any kind I would advise writing to the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan. The college has bred up a strain of kafir which for production and fairly early maturity cannot be beaten. I do not know that it has any of this kafir for sale this season but am certain it could tell inquirers of farmers who have. For several years the college has made a specialty of bringing seed buyers and sellers together, and it has a large list of names of those who produce good seed for sale.

The fight on the white slave traffic in New York has the support of 150,000 women.

## Year-after-year Comfort with Ideal Heating

It's a mistake to think that you too cannot have IDEAL Heating. Just read these reasons, then send for our free book "IDEAL Heating" and you will see how easy it will be for you to have these comforts and conveniences.



"Come right in, folks, where it's warm all over—radiators make a heap of difference"

**Reason 1.** IDEAL heating can be put in a house, new or old, without tearing out partitions, walls, or floors, or disturbing present heating arrangements. No dirt, fuss, or confusion.

**Reason 2.** Not necessary to have water pressure because IDEAL boilers use the same water for years. The outfit may the first time be filled with a bucket.

**Reason 3.** Not necessary to have a cellar because IDEAL boiler may be placed in side room or "lean-to." Thousands of boilers are so placed.

**Reason 4.** The savings in fuel (IDEAL boilers burn any local fuel) soon pay the original cost of the outfit and the absence of labor and attention, and re-

pairs of IDEAL heating, repay many times the cost.

**Reason 5.** The cost, as illustrated below, is not large. Consider that you buy an IDEAL outfit for a lifetime of service with no further upkeep expense, and when you are through with it, it's just as good as when first bought. It's the only equipment you can buy which is never worth less than you pay for it.

In the meantime, it gives you unequalled heating service with less fuel bill per season and it increases the value of your property more than any one thing will do.

**Reason 6.** Because your wife wants it and ought to have it. The outfit changes a house into a home.

**AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS**

### Write today for Free Book



A No. 4-19-W IDEAL Boiler and 270 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$200, were used to heat this farm house. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents.

**AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY**

Write to Dept. F-3 Chicago

Send for it TODAY.

THE GOOD JUDGE FINDS MEN SWITCHING FROM ORDINARY TOBACCO.



WHEN a gentleman gets acquainted through and through with W-B CUT Chewing, he finds that the common sense of it helps him across a feature of ordinary tobacco he never did like. The shreds of tobacco give up the tobacco satisfaction *without so much grinding and spitting*—the salt helps bring out the good tobacco taste—and because it's *rich* tobacco, a *small* chew lasts and satisfies.

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



## 10,000 Farmers to Get Simplex Straw Spreaders

**ON MY AMAZING NEW FARM DEMONSTRATION PLAN**

If you have three or four neighbors or friends or relatives who do not own straw spreaders, write me at once! I'll make an offer that will open your eyes. Think of it! I'm going to dot the country with 10,000 brand new Simplex Straw Spreaders, for demonstrating purposes on the most radical selling plan ever conceived. If you want the world's best Straw Spreader for your own use, on amazing terms, find out about this at once!

Men, I've found the big secret of Straw Spreader sales! Yes, sir, my records prove that every Simplex I put out sells three or four more to farmers who see it spreading straw. 20 feet at a time! 20 acres a day! Thick or thin! That's what gets them! Thousands and thousands of farmers will buy my blue ribbon

### SIMPLEX STRAW SPREADER

**Makes Straw Worth \$2.50 to \$3.80 a Ton**

—when they see how slick it works. And I know it! Every wide-awake farmer knows that straw is the best kind of fertilizer. They know it conserves moisture and prevents "winter-kill." Let them see the Simplex at work and they'll want one. That's why I'm going to send out 10,000 Simplex Spreaders at once to 10,000 different farms where others can see them working. For merely seeing the Simplex on their own farms where their neighbors can see it, I'm going to make these 10,000 men an unprecedented offer.


**SMASHING CREDIT OFFER! A Whole Year to Pay!**

Yes, sir! That's my starting offer to those who buy a Simplex; after they see it working on our demonstration farms. Long time credit! Unbeatable prices! 30 days' free trial without a cent in advance! I'll prove in a hundred different ways that the Simplex Straw Spreader is the world's leader—that it makes spreading straw easiest farm work.

**THIS IS YOUR CHANCE!**

I've made no deals on this new selling plan. This is the first announcement. Be one of the 10,000. Get a brand new Simplex Straw Spreader for your own use on my amazing new Farm Demonstration Plan! Make every bit of your straw worth \$2.50 to \$3.80 a ton! Make big money besides! Don't wait! Find out at once! I'll send details, pamphlets or letters from farmers, and my big catalog all free by return mail. Write a card quick.

MANSON CAMPBELL, President.  
**MANSON CAMPBELL CO.,**  
 570 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**WON HIGHEST AWARD AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION**

## International Harvester Wagons—Weber—Columbus

**WHEN** your old wagon is just about gone and you're thinking of buying a new one, sit down and do a little figuring. What kind of service has that wagon given you? How many delays have you had because of accident and breakdowns? Could you always get repairs easily? How long has it lasted? You have to add all unnecessary expense to the price you paid at first, to find out what your wagon really cost you.

When you have these figures you will see at once the advantage of buying a Columbus or Weber wagon. They give you steady service, with no delays. You can get repairs any day you need them. The folding endgate and link end rods make them easy to load and unload. The fifth wheel—an exclusive feature on these wagons—adds years to their life.

When you are ready to buy a new wagon and want the one that costs the least per year of service, drop us a line. We will direct you to the nearest Columbus or Weber wagon dealer and give you information that will make it easy for you to buy one of the best wagons you ever owned.

**International Harvester Company of America**  
 (Incorporated)

**CHICAGO** **USA**  
 Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

**Grand Christmas Package For You Free**

Add to the holiday cheer by using dainty Stickers, Seals, Labels, Cards, etc. Regardless of size or value of your gifts you can make them much more attractive and more appreciated by decorating them with these neat and dainty Xmas "fixings."

**Here is What You Get**

15 Gold Embossed Holly Post Cards. 9 Gold Embossed Gift Tags. 50 Maple Leaf Embossed Stickers. 4 Beautiful Holiday Booklets. 50 Dainty Santa Claus Stickers. 5 Big Embossed Envelope Cards. 32 Santa Claus and Assorted Stamps. 9 Gold Embossed Cards. 50 Assorted Stamps, Seals, Labels, etc.

All we ask of you for this 224 piece Xmas package is your subscription to our big story and family magazine for one year at 30 cents. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address The Household, Dept. X107, Topeka, Kansas

**Kure Roup** SEND for FREE SAMPLE. Cures roup, canker, chicken pox and bowel trouble. 50c a Box. STANDARD REMEDY CO., FONTANA, KANSAS

**AUTO FREE**

You may feel that you can't afford to buy a car, but if you live in the country or town under 10,000 you can get a new 1917 OVERLAND, without cost, as a reward for a few weeks' spare time work in your own community. 40 autos already given away. Write today for my new easy plan. G. F. ALDRICH, Mgr. S. L. Paul, Miss.

## Grow High Priced Chickens

It Pays to Advertise When You are Ready to Sell Them

BY BEATRICE DYE  
 Woodruff, Kan.

I STARTED in the poultry business five years ago with 100 purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hens and nine roosters. The first year during May, June, July and August I sold \$60 worth of eggs; in the fall \$38 worth of purebred roosters in addition to increasing my flock to 312 of which 212 were pullets. I realized that I was not obtaining enough money from a flock of 100 hens so I concluded that to make a success one must have purebred poultry and advertise the surplus eggs and chickens. A small breeders' card run in a farm paper doesn't cost very much and it delivers the goods. I put an advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and in three weeks I sold 284 fowls. I had to return 30 orders which I could not fill.

My poultry has the run of the entire farm, but in starting into the poultry business on a small plot of ground near a town or city, I should inclose the entire piece of ground with poultry netting, using one-fourth of the inclosure for the laying hens and the remainder for a garden or a place to raise little chickens. There should be a hen house 12 by 24 feet, with a slanting shed roof. The building should face the south with four windows at the top, and a door at each side, in the front of the henhouse. The house should be divided equally so that half the house may be used for nests and the remainder for roosts. The roosts should be on a level and arranged so that they may be taken down and scalded when mites get a start. Roosts should not be more than 2½ or 3 feet from the ground for when a fowl flies down from a high perch it frequently bruises its feet, getting "bumble foot." I prefer a dirt floor as it is easier on a hen's feet than a board floor. Straw should be thrown on the floor during the cold winter so that the hens may scratch for their feed.

The hen which has to rustle for a living produces more eggs than the hen that gets feed without any effort. The poultry must be well supplied with fresh water, grit and oyster shell. Poultry should be fed a mash before going to roost which is easily digested. Whole corn is hard to digest. The hen that goes to roost with a full crop of corn will get off the roost next morning with a sour crop and not feel like getting out and rustling for the things which are required to produce eggs.

I feed my hens sprouted oats morning and night. Oats sprout much more quickly than other small grain, and are cheaper than feeding corn. A successful grain sprouter can be made or bought for \$5. Cheap feed means cheap egg production. Cheaply produced eggs sold at high prices mean large profits and that is what all poultry raisers are striving for.

### Don't Waste Your Corn

Feeding corn to hens of no particular breed shut up in small quarters will not get enough eggs to pay. But purebred stock, bred by a breeder who knows his business, if given a chance, will make good use of good feed. Chickens need variety. Feed them a variety of grains, greens, charcoal, lime, plenty of grit, and if it is necessary to confine them, feed fresh meat twice a week. If in houses, keep them plenty warm and dry. Do not forget to keep them well supplied with water.

### Keep the Litter Fresh

A neighbor came to me to ask what was the matter with her fowls. The flock was affected with symptoms of catarrh; the membranes of nostrils and throat were inflamed, and some seemed to have roup. The conditions surrounding this flock seemed ideal. The roosting quarters were in open front houses with the backs and sides free from drafts. The rooms were scrupulously clean, and well sprayed with lime and sulphur. The droppings were kept cleaned up, and fresh water with the chill out of it was kept before the flock by putting a jug of hot water tightly corked in a pan of fresh water. Only 25 to 30 hens were kept in one roosting room, and the food ration seemed perfect. I was about

to give up and say that I was no chicken doctor, when my attention was attracted to the scratching litter.

This litter had been under cover for months without being cleaned out or changed, and had become foul with the droppings. This foulness was carried back to the birds, picked up with the grain they ate. From continual scratching they had stirred up a fine dust which they inhaled, and this had caused the whole trouble.

I am a believer in scratching litter, but it should be the clean, fresh kind, renewed every week, or at least twice a month. Once we had a flock of Black Langshans that was suffering from over-feeding and under-exercise, and we cured them completely by providing a good litter and scattering their grain ration in it. We give our young chicks litter from the beginning, and it insures good health and strong frames. But if the litter is allowed to become dirty or moldy it invariably will become a breeding place for disease.

Mrs. Henry H. Smith.

### The Song of the Hen

Listen for the cackle of your hen. It has a money value to you.

The winter season is approaching when the price of eggs will advance and the cackle will become of even greater significance to you.

Plan for the cackle, feed the hens in accordance with the demands of nature as propounded by the experts who have spent their life in the work.

If the cackle is not heard with sufficient frequency ask yourself why. Dig down and study the subject, for the more you study the oftener the hen will cackle and cackling means more eggs and a bigger bank account.

It is the law of nature that a hen should lay, and cackle. She should lay often and do much cackling, for that, too, is nature's law.

But she will not lay unless she receives proper food and care, and therein lies the wisdom of the man who thinks before he acts.

Get hold of some good literature, read up on the subject of egg production, apply the knowledge you thus obtain and in the end you will learn to experience a keen delight in every cackle of your hens.

Your hen wants to cackle—she will cackle, if you give her a chance.

And there's money in the cackle of a hen.—Colorado Agricultural College.

### Don't Let the Chickens Shiver

If I were starting in the poultry business I should select the breed that is most popular in my community. If I wanted a general purpose breed I should select one from the American breeds, not start with mixed chickens. There is much pleasure and profit in good purebred chickens. I raise the Barred Rock chickens. They are medium sized with broad breasts, long bodies and fine plumage and when properly bred they are good winter layers as well as summer layers.

I feed my flock corn and wheat and always give the corn at night. I have a pen, and shed bedded with straw. Their feed is put in the straw. I also feed alfalfa of the last cutting twice a week. I see that they have plenty of grit and if I have nothing better I put ashes in their shed. A shed can be made for the chickens very cheaply and it is essential that they have one so they will not have to stand in the snow.

If I were keeping a flock of 100 hens on an acre I should divide it into three pens and change the chickens from one pen to the other so they would not kill the grass. The secret of getting winter eggs is not only the kind of chickens you have, but the care they get. They should not be allowed to stand around and shiver. They must be kept fat. Poor hens never lay in winter. They also must have plenty of water. Keep the drinking vessels clean. I use permanganate of potash in the drinking water once a week. The hen house should be cleaned once a week. Scatter straw under the roosts. This keeps the floor dry and easy to clean out.

Centralia, Kan.

L. W. Harter.



**A Refreshing Drink, Feed for Hogs or Chickens, and an Ingredient in Certain Kinds of Paint, Buttons and Paper**

	Whole milk.	Buttermilk.
Water . . . . .	87.1	90.5
Fat . . . . .	3.9	.5
Casein . . . . .	3.4	3.0
Sugar . . . . .	4.85	5.3
Ash . . . . .	.75	.7
	<hr/> 100.00	<hr/> 100.0

From the analysis it can be seen that the only marked difference in chemical composition is in the fat content. There are physical differences between the casein compounds of sweet milk and buttermilk which makes the latter a desirable food.

Buttermilk from cream which has been handled carefully contains almost a pure culture of lactic acid bacteria which to a certain extent aid the digestive apparatus in its work, by destroy-

The most important thing is cleanliness. A clean barn, with clean cows,

In the future even greater uses may be made of the by-products of our creameries or they may become so important that they will require more attention than the original product.

One of the most interesting features of the next annual National Western Stock show at Denver, which opens January 20, will be a dairy show. The rapid development of the dairy industry thru the Rocky Mountain states has made this feature of the annual show an absolute necessity. The coming exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Colorado State Dairymen's association, and will contain dairy cattle of all the principal breeds from all of the Rocky Mountain states. A full classification has been provided, with more than \$5,000 in premiums. The show will have the support of the principal breed record associations, and it is expected that it will be of wonderful value in the dairy industry of the West.



**Settle one point about your  
HOME ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT**

What kind of storage batteries has it? On this point depends the satisfaction it will give. Other batteries deteriorate rapidly when compared with the Edison. Edison Batteries are admitted by everyone to be the most satisfactory in existence. Charge them when you use your engine. They are not injured by being completely discharged. Mr. Edison's Book tells you all about them—how with

*The* **TRADE**  
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you can have electricity in your house and barns, no matter where you live, simply by making use of the power your gas engine wastes. Send for the Book today.

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# ASK NOW



# THIS BOOK WILL SET YOU RIGHT ON SEPARATORS


This new book is chock full of cream separator facts. It tells you why I can sell you the best separator ever built at less money than any other cream separator manufacturer or distributor. It tells you the inside secrets of cream separator building and selling. It tells you all about my

## FOUR NEW SELLING PLANS, CASH OR TIME

It is full of dairy facts and knowledge. That's why I want you to ask for it today. It tells you how I build the New Galloway Sanitary bath-in-oil cream separator right here in my own FACTORIES in Waterloo. It tells you why cream separators no better are sold for twice and three times as much as I ask for.

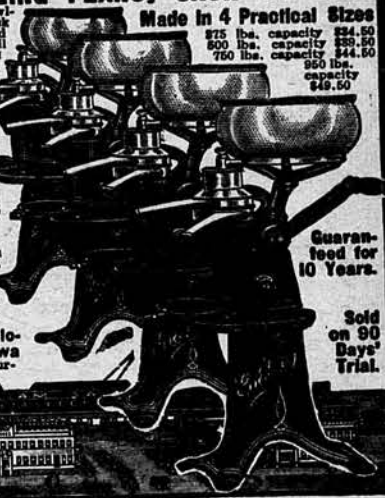
Made in 4 Practical Sizes

875 lbs. capacity	\$24.50
800 lbs. capacity	\$23.50
750 lbs. capacity	\$24.50
850 lbs. capacity	\$25.50



### THE NEW GALLOWAY SANITARY BATH-IN-OIL CREAM SEPARATOR

If you knew all there was to know about building a cream separator and built one for yourself it would not be a BETTER MACHINE. It would not run any easier, skim any closer, and could not be built of BETTER MATERIAL, no more wear and satisfaction be built into it by skilled workmen. WE BUILD THE QUALITY INTO GALLOWAY SANITARY CREAM SEPARATORS, and you get the service out. That's why we back every one of these machines with a



**\$25,000 GUARANTEE BANK BOND**  
Which with the reputation of the Wm. Galloway Company protects you as no OTHER manufacturer or selling agent of cream separators will do.

**90 DAYS' TRIAL ON YOUR FARM**  
And if you buy I guarantee it for ten years against flaws or defects in workmanship or material. I WANT YOU TO GET THIS BOOK. It tells the whole story and is free for the asking. In addition I will send you my big fall book of standard quality merchandise. Address

**Wm. Galloway, Pres., The Wm. Galloway Co., Dept. 43, Waterloo, Iowa**  
Cream Separator Manufacturer and Specialists

**The Great Galloway Factories**  
R-32

**Guaranteed for 10 Years.**

**Sold on 90 Days' Trial.**

STREET PAGE





# Half a Cow-

Half a cow means half a profit—really a loss, because a poor producer costs as much to keep as a good milker. If you have a cow that is below par, chances are some vital organ is impaired and she needs treatment.

Kow-Kure is the one cow medicine that quickly tones up the digestive and genital organs and puts a backward cow on her feet. Try Kow-Kure on your most doubtful cow. It is especially effective for the prevention or cure of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, Scouring, Bunches, etc.

Sold by feed dealers and druggists, in 50c and \$1.00 packages. Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

**DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndonville, Vt.**



**KOW-KURE**

**KOW-KURE**

**\$15** **95 AMERICAN**  
**Upward CREAM**  
**SEPARATOR**  
Sent on Trial. Fully Guaranteed. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Bowl a sanitary marvel. Whether dairy is large or small obtain handsome catalog. Address.  
**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.** **Box 5092**  
**Bainbridge, N.Y.**

**Spread Straw**  
You can spread straw from 15 to 20 acres a day and increase your yields 5 bushel an acre with our <sup>2</sup>  
**"Perfection" Straw Spreader**  
Easy to attach, runs easily, spreads fast and even; pays for itself quickly.

**Spreading Straw Pays on All Crops**  
like spreading manure. The Perfection Straw Spreader is now in its third successful year. Sold on 60 Days' Trial.

**FREE BOOK on Spreading Straw.** A postal brings it.

**THE UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY,**  
609 Union Avenue,  
Ottawa, Kansas.

A detailed black and white illustration of a horse-drawn straw spreader. The machine has a large, heavy-duty frame with a prominent front wheel and a smaller rear wheel. A large, curved hopper at the front is designed to hold straw, which is then distributed by a series of rotating mechanisms (likely a conveyor or belt system) underneath the frame. The entire device is attached to a simple wooden harness for a horse to pull. The illustration is positioned on the right side of the advertisement, partially overlapping the text.

**We Will Send You A Pair of Gloves FREE**

These gloves are made Gauntlet style from Automobile Tops and trimmings. They will outwear several pairs of ordinary leather gloves. They will protect your hands and are exceedingly comfortable as they give plenty of finger freedom and they are

**Water Proof**

These gloves are just the thing for automobile driving or work gloves. They are well made, pliable and durable.

We purchased a large supply of these gloves to give to our readers and we want you to write for your pair today.

**FREE OFFER**

We will send one pair of these gloves to all who send us \$1.15 to pay for one year's subscription to Mail and Breeze, or free for one three-year subscription at \$2.00. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. New renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer.

**Farmers Mail and Breeze, Dept. G, Topeka, Kan.**







**The New Hired Hand!**  
—the farmer needs good help in the fields. His wife needs good help in the kitchen. Her important duty is to make the best bakings. Her most important helper is Baking Powder. If she tries Calumet she'll stick to it. Its dependability and uniform quality means good-bye to bake-day failures. The farmer's wife wants the most of the best for her money. That's why most of them use Calumet. It's pure in the can and pure in the baking.

**Received Highest Awards**  
New Cook Book Free — See Slip in Pound Can.

**CALUMET BAKING POWDER**  
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST  
CALUMET BAKING POWDER CO.  
CHICAGO



**Columbia Batteries**  
**Ready! Fire!**

The fat spark of COLUMBIAS makes sure work of blasting. When you touch the button, she goes! For, the world's largest dry cell makers have packed 27 years of battery wisdom into every COLUMBIA cell. Time-tested, high-powered, sure-fire for every battery purpose.

**NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY**  
Cleveland, Ohio

Time-saving Fahnestock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.

**SALTED ROYAL HERRING**

These autumn caught fish are the cream of the season's catch. Salted just enough to keep—they are wonderfully good. The heads and innards are discarded; only the nice, juicy meat of the fish is used. After the fish are freshened in cold water they are just as rich and appetizing as if you had pulled them in from the lake yourself. 100-lb. keg \$3.50, 50-lb. keg \$2.15. A. S. JOHNSON FISH CO., Dept. 7, Duluth, Minnesota. Write for circulars.

**BIRCH Car FREE to You!**

Yes, it's a fact. You can get the agency for this superb 28 h.p. motor car with electric lights and starter, and have the opportunity to get a car free. Make \$2,000 to \$10,000 a year in the automobile business. I will show you how. Special offer now. Write quick—before too late, address Ralph Birchard, Pres., BIRCH MOTOR COLLEGE, Inc., Dept. 1132, 81 E. Madison, Chicago.

**Lovely Peacock Ring**  
**Latest Novelty FREE**

Peacock Rings are all the rage. They are sterling silver, bronze finish. The Peacock is enameled in brilliant natural peacock colors making a very attractive appearance and a ring that any person would be proud to wear.

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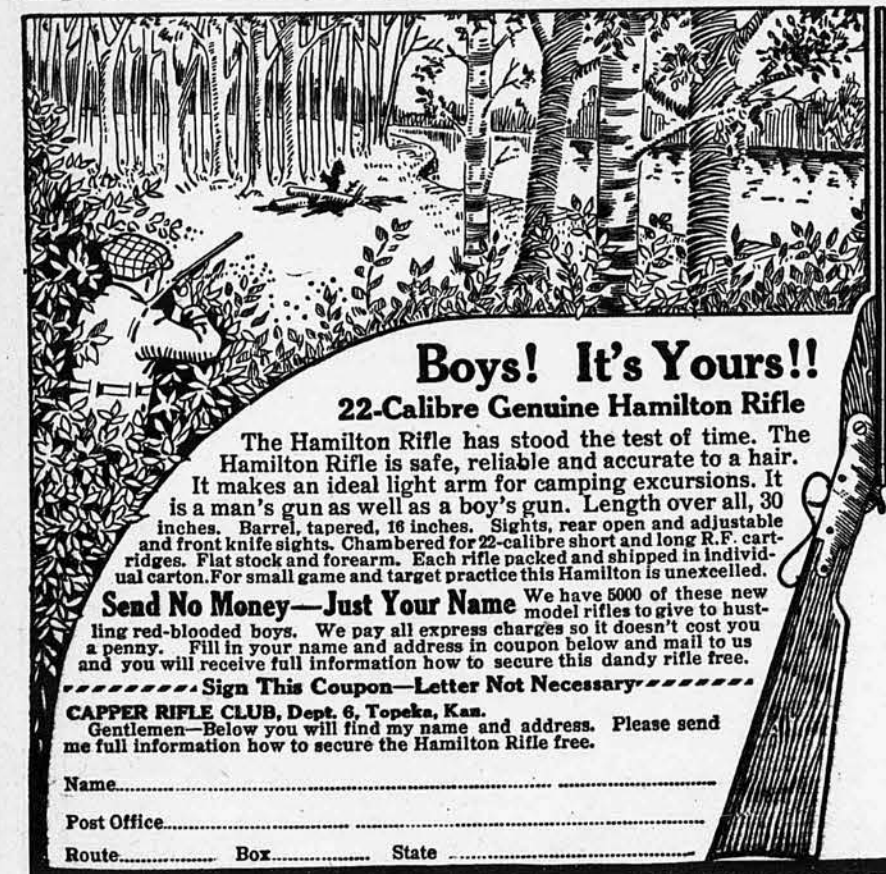
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## What Catherine Did With Sacks

BY CLARA SHEARER SMITH  
Cherokee County

I never knew how much could be done with common, everyday sacks until I visited Cousin Catherine's country home recently. Her house was so cozy and pretty I couldn't help exclaiming about it time and again the first day or two I was there. Catherine smiled knowingly all the time, but it wasn't until I had admired a couch cover that harmonized beautifully with the rest of the room that she said, "Well, Emily, I'll tell you how I did it. Just by using every sack that came on the place."

At my look of surprise, she went on to explain, "Yes, sacks. That couch cover is made of fertilizer or bonemeal sacks. I raveled the string carefully, washed out the lettering and dyed the sacks a dark brown. The two sacks for the top were joined with a neat felled seam and sewed to a deep flounce made of eight sacks cut crosswise, joined with French seams and finished with a 2-inch hem. I made pillow covers to match. One of our neighbors used fertilizer sacks and made a cover to put over their motor car during the winter months. I use the same material for covers for my mattresses. It is heavy enough so that the dust does not penetrate easily and keeps my mattresses fresh as new. The covers can be removed and washed with very little trouble."

"Well, Catherine," I said admiringly, "who but you ever would have thought of making all these things from sacks! But surely those dainty curtains at your windows aren't made from sacks too?"

"They certainly are," Catherine answered, laughing. "Those sash curtains are sugar sacks with some of my crocheted edging around the bottom and sides. One sack to a window is enough, and the table cover is made of flour sacks joined with felled seams. I hemmed the ends and featherstitched the seams on the right side. Then there are bran sacks. I made baby's first rompers of them, also the children's summer nightgowns. The sacks are much cooler than muslin. I also have made aprons of them, putting featherstitch on the hems. Bran sacks dyed a pretty color make a good lining for quilts. An inexpensive pad for the dining table was made of bran sacks lined with sheet wadding and quilted on the machine."

"Flour sacks make good dish towels. I use them, too, for straining juice for jelly and at butchering time we strain the lard thru a sack and use sacks for wrapping the smoked meat after it has been first wrapped in newspapers. I must not forget the small salt sacks, either. They make good washcloths and dishcloths. The string from the sacks is wound in balls and put to many uses. I keep a ball in my darning basket and mend the men's heavy every day socks with it."

"I've surely learned something today," I said as Catherine turned to go to the kitchen. "I'm going to make good use of my sacks from now on. I want some pretty things, too."

## Browned Onions

Select rather small onions of uniform size, peel and drop them into boiling salted water and cook until tender but not broken. Remove the onions from the water and arrange them in a baking dish with a thin strip of breakfast bacon over every onion. Place the dish in a hot oven until the bacon is crisp and the onions are well browned.

Hennessey, Okla.

E. B. R.

## What Does Your Writing Show?

The study of handwriting as a revelation of personal traits and characteristics is an interesting diversion for an evening hour. Studying under the noted expert, William Leslie French, a family found they could determine very accurately the talents and peculiarities of their acquaintances by examining specimens of their penmanship.

A few of the chief facts are given in the following statements: Order and system are indicated by careful punctuation.

Long letters well extended below the line indicate that the writer is in good health.

When the letters O and A are always closed at the top great reserve is shown. Persons fond of jumping at conclusions invariably leave breaks between the letters of a word.

The abrupt shortening of the final

letter in a word expresses coldness and selfishness.

When the writing slopes first one way and then the other the writer is vacillating and inconstant.

Conceit, pretense, and love of praise are denoted by very large capitals in comparison with the small letters.

Writers who form the small letters larger at the beginning of a word than at the end possess tact in a marked degree.

Careless punctuation denotes wastefulness.

Naturally generous persons use plenty of space between words and letters.

Pride is shown by a firm hand that is crossed with decision.

A's and O's open at the top indicate candor.

T's lightly crossed show a will that is gentle and not aggressive.

Mrs. Pearl Chenoweth.

Decatur Co., Kansas.

## A Boy's Overcoat

Tweed, melton, cravenette or other warm worsted materials may be used for the boys' overcoat shown here. The pattern, No. 7915, is cut in sizes 2 to



12 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

## When Corduroy Wrinkles

Never press corduroy, however badly wrinkled it may be, but turn it on the wrong side, and dampen thoroughly, hanging it up to dry, where it will not wrinkle. You will find it restored to its original freshness.—Mother's Magazine.

## Teach Children How to Spend

Every child should have an allowance as soon as he has a sense of the value of money, asserts Miss Frances L. Brown of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Some children have an appreciation of money values when quite young and no definite age limit can be set in regard to an allowance. Spending money wisely is not a divine gift, and children acquire the sense of the value of money by education.

Children should be allowed to buy some of their necessities, but parents should go along on shopping tours to advise them altho this should not be done in a dictatorial manner.

Accounts should be kept of all money received and spent and all children should have a certain amount of money to spend independently.

Frequently children are paid for little household duties, but the better way is for the child to feel a responsibility for his share of the work of the home, and then receive a weekly or monthly allowance for his necessities.

One part ammonia and two parts water will remove fruit stains. Put a clean cloth under stain and with another clean cloth dip into the water and ammonia and apply to stains until they disappear.

When children refuse to eat their cereal try sprinkling brown sugar over it. The change of flavor will please them.

If your wicker chair seats sag, dampen them with water and turn the chair upside down in the sun.



# It's Open Season for Pies

These Tested Recipes Have Won Good Cooks their Reputation

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County

"IF YOU will stay for dinner, I'll go down and buy one of Addie Vance's apple pies," said a friend in Republican City. He thought in promising that treat he had made his strongest appeal. So many persons have the same opinion of Mrs. Vance's apple pies that in one year she made and sold 2,500 pies!

We feel sure readers will be interested in Mrs. Vance's recipe for apple pies. She says that she considers an apple pie the most work to make of any kind. For the crust for one pie, use 1 cup of flour, a heaping tablespoon of lard or part lard and part butter, salt, and enough very cold water to make a soft dough. Cut the lard into the flour with a knife or stir in with the finger tips as lightly as possible.

For the filling, pare and slice the apples very fine. Lay the slices neatly over the bottom and around the sides. This way one is less likely to punch holes in the crust in filling. Having the bottom layer in place, pour in the slices of apple until the crust is rounding full. Sift flour over the top, then 4 tablespoons of sugar. If apples are very sour, add more sugar. Add 2 tablespoons of water, 1 tablespoon of butter dotted over the top and cinnamon or nutmeg to season.

A moderate heat in the oven is best. Too hot an oven is likely to burn or brown the crust before the apples are cooked. An hour is none too long to cook a big, thick apple pie.

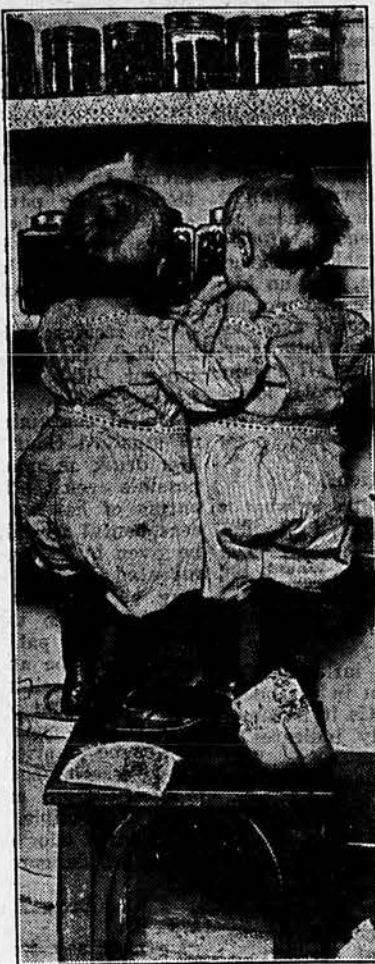
Mrs. Vance also sent the following directions for making a cream pie. The interesting point in this recipe is that the filling requires no separate cooking as do most cream pie recipes. For the filling use: 1½ cups of sugar with 2 tablespoons of flour stirred in. Mix this with one cup of cream and one cup of milk and "let it stand" while the crust is prepared. Then beat the whites of 4 eggs until very light and stir all together. Pour into the crust, season with grated nutmeg and bake. This amount makes two pies.

## Mince and Pumpkin Pies, Too.

Mrs. E. A. Lange of Brown county, Wisconsin has an enviable reputation as a maker of mince and pumpkin pies. In cooking of all kinds, Mrs. Lange is an expert. One finds encouragement in her statement that she didn't know how to cook anything until housekeeping forced her to learn. Her directions for making 2 gallons of mince are as follows: Three pounds of beef—or half pork and half beef, ¾ pound of melted suet, 2 bowls of apples to one of meat, 1 pint of molasses, 3 pounds of brown sugar, 1½ pounds of raisins—seeded and chopped in half, 1 pound of currants, ½ pint of boiled cider, juice and grated rind of one lemon and one orange, 1 pint of any fruit juice, 1 tablespoon each of mace, cloves, cinnamon and allspice, ¼ pound of citron and a little orange and lemon peel. Boil the water from the meat to about half a pint and add to the mince. Add salt and more sirup or cider to suit the taste.

Mrs. Price of Republic county is another excellent pie maker. She uses as a foundation for mince ½ as much meat as apples and ½ as much suet as meat. She also uses cherry or grape juice in preference to cider and adds the cherries chopped with currants, raisins, citron, lemons and the sirup of sweet pickled peaches, pears or apples.

Mrs. Lange's pumpkin pie recipe calls for 1½ cups of pumpkin cooked and pressed thru a fine wire sieve, ½ cup of



Where's that Mince meat?

sugar, 1¼ cups of milk, ½ teaspoon of salt, 1 saltspoon of cinnamon, ½ saltspoon of ginger, ½ saltspoon of nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon of cloves and 2 eggs.

A sour cream pie with two crusts makes an excellent substitute for mince pie. The ingredients are; 1 cup of sour cream, 1 cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 cup of raisins, ½ teaspoon each of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves, a pinch of salt and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. This pie has about as good keeping qualities as mince pie.

Another friend, Mrs. R. Gardner, is famous for her butter scotch pie. She uses ¾ cup of brown sugar, butter the size of a walnut, 2 tablespoons of milk or cream and boils all together until like wax. Then she stirs 2 tablespoons of flour into enough milk to fill the crust and adds 2 well beaten eggs and stirs the mixture into the caramel. The white of one of the eggs may be kept for frosting.

In this house we vary many recipes to suit the needs of small children. Instead of using much lard in the crust, we use a little soda with the flour and moisten with sour cream in place of water. This makes a crust not unlike a rich biscuit dough.

## True Patriotism

He serves his country best  
Who liveth pure life and death righteous  
And walks straight paths, however  
Others stray;  
And leaves his sons an uttermost bequest—  
A stainless record which all men may  
Read;  
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide;  
No dew but has an errand to some flower;  
No smallest star but sheds some helpful  
Ray;  
And man by man, each giving to all the rest,  
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's  
Power;  
There is no better way.

—Real Patriotism.

## Big Sisters Help New Girls

"Everyone's Lonesome Inside." That is the motto of the Big Sisters, a Young Woman's Christian Association organization in the University of Kansas, whose duty is to look after new women students in the university. Every year the Big Sisters are organized under ten Big Sister captains. They meet trains, find suitable rooms and room mates, start the freshmen in their university work and try to prevent them from becoming homesick. Throuth the year, every big sister keeps track of the little sisters assigned to her—there are three little sisters to every big sister.

The "Big Sister" captains this year are Agnes Hertzler, Kansas City, chairman; Mabel McNaughtin, Tonganoxie, assistant chairman; Alice Bowlby, Natoma, secretary; Frederica Johnson, Blue Rapids; Iva Scott, Solomon; Abigail Bixby, McPherson; Agnes Hackerott, Osborne; Marie Buchanan, Lawrence; Harriet Stevenson, Lawrence; Frances Hitchcock, Augusta; Ruth Stevenson, Paola. These captains also have charge of the correspondence from prospective women students.

The Big Sister movement started in K. U. in 1914 and became permanent largely thru the efforts of Miss Evelyn Strong, daughter of Chancellor Strong and president of the Y. W. C. A.

Mix plaster of Paris with vinegar instead of water and it will not set for some minutes, giving you plenty of time to put it just where you want it.

# The Use of Sour Milk in Baking

does not produce as uniform results nor make food of such fine quality as when pure cream of tartar baking powders like Royal or Dr. Price's are used.

There is often uncertainty with the antiquated use of soda and sour milk. When too much of either is used, or the milk is too acid, a bad taste is given to the food.

It is not necessary to use sour milk with Royal Baking Powder or with Dr. Price's Baking Powder as they are complete quick raising agents and food prepared with them

has no bitter taste.

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119 Factory Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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**Mail and Breeze Free Offer**  
We will furnish you with one of these lamps carefully packed free and postpaid if you will send us only one 3-year subscription and \$2.75 to pay for same, with this offer, we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. If you are at present taking the paper extend your subscription for another three years.  
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## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### An Operation at 73.

I have been injured for 15 years. Have used one dozen trusses in that time. Have paid from \$10 to \$15 a pair for them. They all proved to be nearly useless. I am 73 years old. The rupture is the size of a hen's egg on the left side. I weigh 130 pounds. Is there any other way? How would an operation do? Would it lay me up for any length of time? Would it be dangerous? Please tell me your opinion about it.

At your age an operation for the cure of rupture is not desirable, if a truss can be made to give security. You have had poor returns from trusses, and it may be that the nature of your rupture is such that it cannot be held by a truss. Two things are to be considered. Possibly you can get along in comfort and safety with no other help than an abdominal bandage. Large ruptures, that escape easily, are comparatively safe if they can be returned with equal ease. In such cases the abdominal bandage may be sufficient. The alternative is surgical operation. But 73 is not too old if your tissues are sound and your organs in good repair. Consult a surgeon who is broad enough to feel that the success of the operation demands your complete recovery, and you may safely follow his advice.

### The Heart.

I wish you would describe the symptoms of leakage of the heart. Is there much pain? Is there any cure for it? How long is one with a bad case of leakage of the heart likely to live?

The heart may be likened to a gasoline engine in the fact that its power depends upon the integrity of its valves. Unfortunately one cannot have the heart valves ground and re-seated like those of the automobile. When the valves of the heart become diseased sufficiently to create symptoms no repair ever occurs. There is a certain degree of compensation that comes because the heart muscle develops an extra growth of its fibres and does additional work but there is no repair of the valves.

I make a point of telling you this because I believe firmly that many if not most leaky hearts might be avoided by good care and judgment in early life. Valvular heart disease has many causes, but most often has its inception in early life during or following an attack of rheumatic fever, grippe, or some other infectious disease. In most of these diseases there is a poisonous condition which the body must overcome, and in the process fever runs high and the heart bears a great burden. It should always have ample time to recover from the strain. Nine times out of ten, however, the chief anxiety both of patient and guardian is to hurry back to school or work and take up without the least delay all the burdens of daily living. There is no doubt that many a leaky heart follows rheumatic fever, that might have been saved intact had the patient taken time for convalescence.

A person with a valvular leak does not necessarily feel any pain; in fact many patients are affected for years before feeling any great discomfort. It must be remembered that the normal heart is capable of doing twice as much work as ordinarily demanded, so there remains a good deal of reserve to compensate the leak. Pain may be felt early, however, and is commonly associated with palpitation.

Let me digress here to say that palpitation often occurs in healthy individuals under the stress of severe physical exertion or deep emotion, and is frequently experienced by persons with sound hearts but poor stomachs. The palpitation significant of heart trouble is that which occurs without cause.

The most frequent symptom in valvular heart disease is shortness of breath, which is experienced by every patient seriously affected. It is noticed in many ways, usually showing itself markedly after any extra exertion such as climbing a hill or walking upstairs, and is especially significant if it does not allow the patient to lie down flat during sleep. Frequently a cough comes in connection with it and perhaps a marked bronchitis.

Swelling of the feet and ankles is a common symptom of cases that are progressive. It is noticed most after being on the feet all day and may disappear during the night.

The liver becomes congested as the disease advances, and very often may

he felt like a hard mass extending far beyond its natural boundaries.

There is no cure for a valvular leak. The best treatment is to take the burden of work off as much as possible and give it a chance to make its reserve power overcome the deficiency caused by the leaky valves. Some patients manage to live long lives in comfort despite a leaky heart. I have a patient 83 years old who has had a valvular leak for 10 years to my personal knowledge. I won't say that he is in good health, but he keeps fairly comfortable. You ask the prognosis for a bad case. A case is only bad according to its symptoms. If the patient suffers a great deal, cannot lie down at night, and has marked dropsy, the chances are very poor for much extension of life. But if he feels comfortable, breathes well, has a good digestion, and no kidney trouble, he may live his normal span, provided that he avoids excesses, does enough work to occupy him, particularly keeps away from all strain, masticates his food very thoroly, keeps regular habits and cultivates a cheerful disposition.

### Vein Inflammation.

I had a bad case of phlebitis, or what is commonly called milk-leg, when my baby was born. I should like to know about phlebitis. Just what are the causes? And what is the best treatment? Would the trouble be apt to occur in successive cases of childbirth? Do most patients entirely recover from the disease? Is the trouble ever caused from the carelessness of the physician in charge?

Phlebitis means vein inflammation and may apply to any vein in the body. While milk-leg is a phlebitis it is something more, for it usually indicates a clot in the course of the vein. The medical name for it is phlegmasia alba dolens. When it occurs in connection with pregnancy it may be ascribed usually to the sluggish circulation, the pressure which occurs during pregnancy, or some infection introduced from outside. A careless physician may cause an infection, but the majority of cases are entirely independent of the attendant in labor, as is shown by the fact that some cases show symptoms before labor occurs. The symptoms are heaviness and stiffness of the leg, pain, swelling, fever and frequently loss of appetite, nausea and vomiting. The patient is greatly depressed and finds it very difficult to sleep or rest.

The best treatment is absolute rest in bed with the leg elevated slightly and warmly wrapped. If the patient does well and is careful not to leave her bed too soon she should make a complete recovery, and there is no especial reason to fear future attacks.

We read with interest your answers to inquiries in the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. We should like for you to give us the symptoms of ptomaine poisoning and treatment for same. We are 21 miles from the doctor and use considerable canned vegetables and fruits. What could we do while the doctor is being called, and how can we tell it is ptomaine poisoning?

MRS. C. D. T.  
You will be surprised and possibly a little comforted to know that ptomaine poisoning so far as it relates to canned goods is a good deal of a bugaboo. Standard brands of canned fruits and vegetables are quite free from danger and if canned meats develop ptomaines it commonly occurs after the can has been opened and the meat allowed to

become contaminated by saphrophytic bacteria. The canned goods should be sterilized by the packers after the cans are sealed, and if this is done the development of ptomaines is impossible.

Ptomaines are not bacteria, as is so commonly but erroneously supposed. They are the poisonous products generated by bacteria and are as likely to occur in meats that have never been preserved as in canned goods.

When ptomaine poisoning does occur its symptoms are very severe. The patient usually becomes nauseated, suffers severe cramping pains, and vomiting and purging begins in a few hours after eating the spoiled food. The prostration of the patient is extreme; cold sweat covers the body; the pulse becomes weak and thready. Genuine ptomaine poisoning has such marked symptoms that its diagnosis is comparatively easy.

The treatment is to assist elimination as much as possible and stimulate the patient. Hot water is a very effective home remedy. First give the patient a cupful containing a level teaspoonful of mustard flour. Following this have him drink as much plain hot water as possible even tho he throws it back. An enema of hot water containing a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart may be given by the rectum and this may be repeated in half an hour. Hot coffee may be given as a stimulant and external heat to the body and limbs is helpful. The patient should not be encouraged to be about but should lie as quietly as possible between the attacks of vomiting and purging.

To prevent such poisoning, food should always be emptied from the can into a clean vessel as soon as opened, and then protected from exposure in as cool a place as possible. Never eat anything of doubtful odor or appearance; experiments are dangerous.

### Have An Analysis.

C. F. S.:  
I cannot say from the symptoms you give whether your trouble is from the kidneys, or merely bladder irritation. One sometimes leads to the other. A good plan will be for you to invest \$5 in getting a chemical and microscopical analysis of urine. It is worth the price. I shall be glad to give you my opinion of the findings.

### You've Nothing to Fear.

Mrs. W. B.:  
The change in climate and altitude might produce such a change as you mention, and if it is only temporary and causes no symptoms of ill health you need have no fear about it. You will be quite safe in waiting for a few months while you give time for adjustment.

### A Dangerous Disease.

W. G.:  
Syphilis may never be absolutely cured, but it is a sure thing that many persons who contract it get such results from proper treatment that they live to old age in comparative comfort. This does not alter the fact that it is the most treacherous disease known, will be a complicating factor in every illness that attacks a person who has it, and often causes death in unforeseen ways.

## Think of It—

People cut out tea or coffee before retiring when these beverages interfere with sleep. In the morning they drink freely of them, strangely overlooking the fact that at whatever time of day the cup is drunk the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee is irritating to the nerves.

More and more people are turning to

## Instant Postum

the drug-free, nourishing, comforting cereal drink.

**"There's a Reason"**



## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for November 26: A Living Sacrifice. Romans 12:1-8.

Golden Text. Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your spiritual service. Romans 12:1.

It seems queer to find that the Epistle to the Romans, who were Latins, was written in Greek, but for more than two centuries Greek was the prevalent language, and would be understood by the majority of those to whom this letter was addressed. It was written from Corinth two years before Paul's visit to Rome, and partly prepares the way for his coming. He was proud of his Roman citizenship, and the fascination Rome had for him gave him a passionate desire to see that wonderful city.

Paul was the first to seize the important significance of the Empire for the growth of the church. The church at Rome was not built on an apostolic foundation, as is generally believed. A Christian community was in existence before either St. Paul or St. Peter visited there. It is true that these first Roman Christians were a very small band of people with strong Jewish sympathies, perhaps even tending toward Jewish exclusiveness, but Paul was not ashamed of his gospel, and he wanted it as world-wide as the Roman Empire.

This letter was intended to give spiritual help to the Roman Christians and to win their sympathy and support to be used later in securing fellow-workers for Paul's great missionary plan of proclaiming the gospel in Spain and the neighboring provinces to the West, with Rome as a starting point. If Paul's goal for a missionary center had been in the East instead of West, we, today, might be among those nations which sit in darkness.

The importance of this letter lies in its religious power rather than any ideas of theology. It is bound together by personal experience of God's mercy and grace and is the sincere outpouring of one who has come into living touch with his heavenly Father.

Beginning with the 12th chapter we find the practical application of the truths in the previous chapters which is Paul's fundamental teaching of the justification by faith. Paul never sets forth a principal without explaining its corresponding practice.

Sacrifice appears to be the natural voluntary expression of man's need of God, and is an institution as old as the human race. The dominant conception of sacrifice in the Old Testament was a gift or offering. The object of the gift was threefold; to secure and retain the favor of Jehovah; to remove His displeasure incurred; to express gratitude for benefits received. The only difference between Hebrew sacrifice and the lowest religions elsewhere was in respect to the deity to whom it was offered.

The sacrificial worship in earlier times differs from the later period mainly in a greater freedom as to the occasion and in particular to the place of sacrifice. The ritual at first was exceedingly simple, but as time went on and the sense of sin deepened the people felt a greater need for expiation and a somber atmosphere was added to the original joyousness of the sacrifice.

In the beginning every village appears to have had its sanctuary, or high place, with its altar. Later or in the time of Josiah, B. C. 621-2 the local sanctuaries were abolished, and the temple at Jerusalem remained the only legitimate place of sacrifice as required by the legislation of Deuteronomy 12:2.

The three varieties of sacrifice in the older Hebrew literature were, the burnt offering, the peace offering and the meat offering.

The fact that the whole of the sacrifice in a burnt offering was consumed upon the altar increased its value as a holy gift. Now Paul wanted his brethren to give themselves as a living sacrifice. Something more holy than a slain animal. Our body is an instrument of all human service rendered to God and we are to make our thank-offering by filling our bodies with new life and not by mutilating or slaying them with sin.

Paul's idea is simple, but it is a big one. Just to go on living every day with this loyalty to Christ and the joyousness of God's service is a spiritual sacrifice that fits our reason.

## Trapping Time is Here Again

BY GEORGE J. THIESSEN

Most amateur trappers make the mistake of not choosing their trapping grounds until they are ready to set their traps. Some, however, unconsciously acquaint themselves with the various runways and dens, and these usually are farmer boys. It is my advice to select the territory to be trapped as early in the season as possible. Generally speaking, just before cold weather, most of the smaller animals are active in preparing their winter quarters. If one is more or less familiar with the signs of the animals, such as natural places for dens, and tracks, he will have little difficulty in finding places for his sets where the fur bearers exist.

The skunk and civet cat generally prefer rough, stony country, especially in the vicinity of weed patches. Here these animals are able to hunt while well concealed. Most amateur trappers do not like to take the skunk and civet cat because of the odor they throw off. For them there is a trap which recently has been placed on the market, that solves the problem. In my tests with the Sabo I never have found either of these fur bearers which were able to throw off the slightest bit of fluid. However, if a New-house style trap is used such as the Hector, or a jump like the Hopper, either of the fur bearers may be killed by shooting them just back of the head so that the bullet cuts the spine. It is best to have the lead come out of the throat so the skin is not damaged. In the majority of cases the skunk will not throw its scent when caught in a trap provided it is not hurt or worried by the trapper previous to killing. On the other hand, the civet can only be approached with the greatest of care. It will use its defense in most cases as soon as it imagines its captor near enough.

The raccoon never is found far from water, usually near woods. It usually

Kansas women as citizens, to help Kansas obtain better government is being asked by Governor Capper in his speeches wherever he goes. Doesn't everything that is done in the court house, the state house, the schoolhouse, in the town hall, and in the capitol at Washington, have a direct bearing for good or ill on every American home, he asks. Do not these things touch the lives and fortunes of everyone in the home? The saloon and the professional politician always have openly or covertly opposed voting by women. But State and Nation need the vote of every good woman, says Governor Capper, and we can't spare one such voter.

prefers to travel along shallow streams where there are small fish, to be had without much labor.

The mink likes to have its den along the banks of a small, meandering stream rather than a large open one. In most cases driftwood supplies protection in its travels while the smaller creeks abound in fish and crabs. Under old roots which overhang the water, around old bridges especially, if built of rocks, at the mouths of tiles, and similar places are ideal for this small fur bearer.

The muskrat never is found far from water. Generally, they are thickest in the swamps. Some imagine that there are two distinct species of this animal, those that live in houses and those that have their dens in the banks. This is not true, however, as those that live in houses do not differ from those in burrows. Usually one finds the houses in swamps and shallow streams, and the dens along rivers and water with more or less current. However, I have seen houses built in streams and burrows in banks of swamps, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

The opossum is fond of the woods, usually not far from some creek, river, swamp or lake. The deeper the woods, the more possum, some old pelt hunters say.

The weasel, when prime usually is known to the fur trade as the ermine. It is a wanderer. It can be taken in dried up creek bottoms, in drains which have outlived their usefulness, at the entrances of abandoned muskrat houses provided they are not filled with water, around stone and board piles, in newly plowed fields, in fact almost any place.



**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES TO T.J. BROWN** 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS  
GREEN SALT CURED HIDES, No. 1, 24c HORSE HIDES (as to size) No. 1 \$6.00-\$7.50 (as to size) No. 2 \$5.00-\$6.50  
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

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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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## FREE TO TRAPPERS

Get started right this season and make more money. Send your name today for RUMBAUGH'S MARKET REPORTS now ready to mail. They quote latest market prices. Furs from northern states are my specialty and I'll pay the most money for them. Correct grading means more money for you. I guarantee my grades or return your furs. Write today.  
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Send for our special free price list before making shipment to anyone. When shipping to us you save the middleman's profit. We always guarantee entire satisfaction and quick returns, pay express charges and when so requested hold shipments separate for your approval of returns. Write at once for free price list. Fred White, the Kansas Fur Buyer, Beloit, Kan.

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Boys—men—experienced trappers—beginners—we need skins. Write for new price list on raccoon, skunk, mink, fox, muskrat and other furs. We pay top prices and send money same day we receive shipment. Thousands send us their catch yearly because they get a square deal from Funsten on one pelt or a thousand. Write for valuable FREE Trapper's Guide. Gives full instructions on trapping: all Game Laws, prices on steel traps, guns, etc. Send for it today, FREE.  
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**WILL PAY YOU MORE** for Furs. Prices high. Trapping season now on. Get busy at once. We furnish traps and supplies at lowest prices. Write for new booklet, "Opportunities for pleasure and profit in trapping"—also shipping tags, price lists, etc., ALL FREE.  
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Makes Robes 10 Sq. Ft. Larger. Save 60% on Robes and Coats by sending your hides to be "Ede tanned"—same as largest manufacturers do. Ede Safety Tan. Only tan that will not waste or shrink your hide with alum. Produces robes 10 sq. ft. larger—worth 50c per sq. ft. to you. Only tan that destroys all disease germs and is approved by Government Inspectors. Guaranteed for life. Ede Ship-Safe System. Recognized by railroads as only safe way to ship hides. Ends losses, thefts, delays. You can ship a thousand miles as safely as ten. Ask for it. Prices 12 1/2 to 50 Per Cent Below Others. Because we produce 35% of America's Custom Tanning, we can save you money. Write for Beautiful Catalog L, illustrating Ede Furs. Agents: If no Ede agent in your town, write for special proposition.  
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Des Moines Catalogue St. Paul Sioux Falls

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## AGENTS

I've a new soap game that's a dandy. New stuff. 100% profits. SAMPLE and FULL LAYOUT FREE. Write quick. LACASSIAN CO., Dept. 11, St. Louis, Mo.



# The Tale of a Success

## or "How Zack Hoag Caught the Silver Fox," and



1. Elmer Day explains to his customer from up-country, Zack Hoag, that he can get good prices for furs and pelts.



2. Zack goes hunting occasionally for fun, but never made a business of trapping. Knows there's a good many wild critters around and thinks there might be money in it.



3. Hunts up two old rusty traps and sets them on the farm near the timber forty.



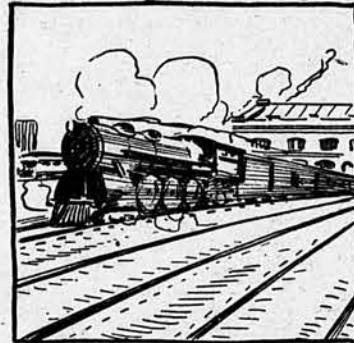
4. A gray wolf passes that way that night, but smells the scent of humans on the trap and steps clear of it.



9. 8:20 a. m. Biggs' office people opening and sorting the mail orders, etc.



10. 8:25 a. m. The latest issue of TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE with quotations of amounts paid for furs, is addressed to Zack Hoag and ready for the mails.



11. 8:50 a. m. The fast mail train leaving the Union Station at Kansas City for Zack's town.



12. 5 p. m. Zack gets his evening mail and with it a copy of the TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE.



17. In the morning Zack mails his order to E. W. Biggs & Co., of Kansas City, the oldest and largest hide and fur company west of the Mississippi river.



18. Receives his Victor Traps and Biggs bait next day. He can hardly wait to read the instructions.



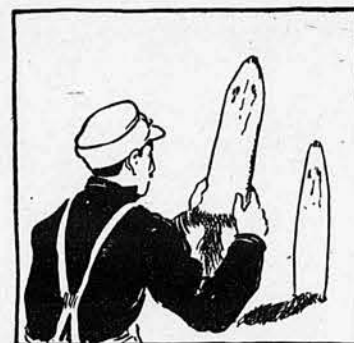
19. Carries the traps out to the woods and conceals them in an entirely different way, just according to the Biggs instructions.



20. Uses just a few drops of the fragrant Biggs bait and then goes carefully home.



22. Next day, to his great delight, he finds a marten, two ermine and a fisher, which he promptly skins. In the last trap in the woods he finds what seems to be a small fox, a strange little fellow with fur long and heavy, and dark silky undergrowth, while the guard hairs were partly a clear bluish white, giving the pelt an appearance of having been brushed with molten silver. Zack had never seen anything like it before.



23. He stretches the skins on frames like the instructions in the TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE had said.



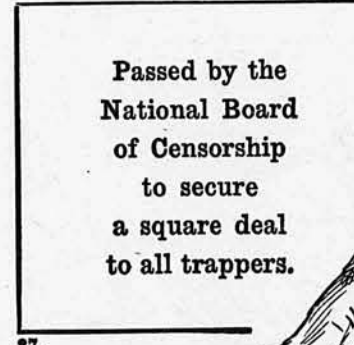
24. Wraps them securely for shipment, puts a "hold separate" tag inside the package, and ships to Biggs at Kansas City.



25. Zack's shipment is promptly opened at E. W. Biggs & Co., in Kansas City, and the clerks are delighted and astonished on seeing the silvery fur.



26. Check and letter Zack received: "delighted to receive the silver fox and hope you can send some more."



27.

Passed by the  
National Board  
of Censorship  
to secure  
a square deal  
to all trappers.





# Successful Trapper

and in moving pictures at The People's Theater



5. Early next morning, two red foxes wander down the path but their sharp eyes see the trap first and they go around it.



6. Several days later Zack tells his friend, "Pug" Wilson, an old time trapper, about his poor luck. "Shucks," says Pug, "you ain't got no kind of bait and your traps wouldn't catch a lame turtle."



7. Pug tells Zack to write to Biggs & Co., at Kansas City, for the TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE, a little publication that will give him a complete list of the famous Victor Traps, tell him what special bait to use for the different animals, and give correct instructions about concealing the traps, etc.



8. Zack's letter is delivered next morning at 8:15 a. m. to E. W. Biggs & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



13. Reads the EXCHANGE while eating supper and is surprised and delighted to find printed in it a letter from his old friend, Glenn Ely, over in the next county, who writes that he cleaned up \$20 in one week just a little while before, in trapping.



14. Zack sits down that very evening to order his Victor Traps and some Biggs bait.



15. Finds the TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE "great" and sits up until 2 in the morning to read it. Notices especially that Biggs send prompt payments for shipments, and on a simple request will hold the fur shipments separate until he has received the remittance and has said that he is satisfied.



16. Goes to bed and dreams he catches a fox that looks as if it were made of shining silver.



21. That night a heavy snow falls and next day Zack is too busy around the place to go out to his traps and see whether anything is caught or not.

## Easy Money in Trapping

Invest \$5—Make \$50 Before Christmas

There's Some Easy Money Running Around in the Woods in the shape of Skunk, Coon and Possum—just waiting for the fellow with a couple of sets of traps and the bait that lures 'em to the spot. Get busy now—write to E. W. Biggs & Co., Kansas City, Mo., and get all the information needed and supplies at factory cost—and start after these money-making fur bearers without delay.

### Great Fun In Trapping—Profitable, Too

Trapping is great fun—it takes you out into the open country, in the crisp winter air and means good health and life-giving exercise. Then there's the fascination of catching animals and turning their fur into money—you'll enjoy the game. If you have never trapped—start this season. There's some easy money ready for you. Over half a million trappers deal with us and get highest prices for fur and hides, because **Biggs Pays Top Prices all the Time.** Get our Raw Fur Price List and see for yourself.

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on request and your furs returned quick, if our grading isn't most liberal, prices the highest and returns the quickest. If you want your furs held separate, insert a notice saying "hold separate" in the shipment, and we'll follow your instructions.

### Trappers' Supplies at Factory Cost

We sell Guns, Ammunition, Traps, Baits, etc., at actual factory cost. No profit to us. We save you all the profits on goods of quality because we want more trappers and need all the furs we can get. Get today for Catalog of Trappers' Supplies—our price will open your eyes.

### BIGGS PAYS TOP PRICES ALL THE TIME

We have an enormous business supplying manufacturers with furs and hides, and the orders on file than take all the furs we can get. Get busy right now—prepare to go after fur bearers just as soon as snow flies—we'll make it worth your while. The game is easy and we tell you all you need know.

**E. W. Biggs & Company**  
2 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri

**FREE** Just use the coupon below, or a post card and mail AT ONCE for a copy of "THE TRAPPER'S EXCHANGE"—our monthly magazine for trappers—full of hunting and trapping adventures, stories and experiences sent in by experienced trappers, with pictures, diagrams, etc. Tells how others get big catches and make easy money. YOU CAN DO THE SAME. Sit down now—sign the coupon and mail TODAY.



### MAIL THIS TODAY—QUICK!

E. W. Biggs & Company,  
232 Biggs Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Gentlemen: Please send me at once catalogs of Trappers' Supplies and a free copy of your magazine, "The Trapper's Exchange."

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R.F.D.....Box.....

State.....







### Popping Corn

Bring a yellow ear of corn, and then rub,  
rub, rub.  
Till the kernels rattle off from the nub,  
nub, nub.  
Then put them in a hopper made of wire,  
wire, wire.  
And set the little hopper on the fire, fire,  
fire!  
If you find them getting lively, give a  
shake, shake, shake;  
And a very pretty clatter they will make,  
make, make.  
You will hear the heated grains going pop,  
pop, pop.  
All about the little hopper, going hop, hop,  
hop!  
When you see the yellow corn turning white,  
white, white.  
You may know that the popping is done  
right, right, right;  
When the hopper gets too full, you may  
know, know, know.  
That the fire has changed your corn into  
snow, snow, snow;  
Turn the snow into a dish, for it is done,  
done, done;  
Then pass it round and eat, for that's the  
fun, fun, fun!

### Teaching Horses to Swim

One of the most interesting sights in England is at Aldershot, the military center, where in a huge reservoir horses from all over the world are taught to swim, says the Kansas City Star.

Many of the horses are from inland regions and they have such a strong dislike for the water that they cannot be coaxed into it any deeper than their knees. The animals are carried out beyond their depth in collapsible boats and left without support. They must then swim to save their lives. After this experience the animal's dislike for the water is increased but they are kept on a slender diet and coaxed to follow a man in a boat who holds out a tempting feed of corn. The horses are never terrified or frightened and are taught to overcome their dread of water slowly. Some of the horses are so afraid at first that they will not wet their fetlocks but plant their trembling legs a few feet away from the water and there brace themselves. They are then ridden gently up and down the edge but are kept constantly in sight of the big sheet of water. They are gradually ridden a little way into it and soon are quite comfortable wading to the height of their knees. A few days later they find themselves walking on the bottom with just their heads above water, while the teachers swim at the side with one arm around a horse's neck.

The horses are never allowed to swim until tired. One new "pupil" is as much as one man can manage, but when the instruction has advanced a little several horses may be put in charge of one teacher. As they are able to swim longer and longer distances the collapsible boat comes into use again, and this time the teachers themselves get into the boats and let the swimming horses pull them along. There may be a long string of them swimming strongly for a long distance. The result of such training is that when military maneuvers are undertaken on a large scale the cavalry, upon reaching a river, however broad or deep, plunges in with confidence and swims to the opposite shore without panic or disaster.

### Pig Thinks He's a Dog

Some time ago when a sow and all of her pigs died except one, Tom Finch, who lives on a farm in Atchison county put the pig with a litter of pups. The mother dog was as considerate of the pig as she was of her pups, so the pig survived.

When the pups and the pig grew old enough to get around well, the mother began to teach them the arts of being a real dog. The pig followed the dogs everywhere and became a family pet of the Finches. He liked to be petted by them as much as any dog. When the dogs went hunting, the pig would do likewise. He would run out and try to bark at wagons passing along the road just as the dogs did, but the best he could do was the usual grunt. When a stranger came in the yard at night he would run up to him, grunt and try in many cases to bite him, just as a watchdog does, and often he was more effective than a watchdog. The pig looks like a pig and in many respects has the characteristics of a pig, but his actions are like those of a dog.

When cleaning wall paper use a dough made of flour mixed with water containing a little washing soda. The soda will not injure the paper and the work will be done more quickly.

Cut pineapple in slices, then pare each slice.



## What Does Winter Mean to Your Battery?

Maybe you live where you can drive your car all winter long.  
Or maybe in your locality the roads are hub-deep in snow, ice, and mud until spring.

It doesn't matter whether you live in Florida or Alaska—you need Willard Service for your battery's sake.

If you drive, your battery must be in working order—your starter must not fail no matter what the weather may be.

If you store your car, your battery must not be neglected—you want it to be in good condition when spring and good roads come.

If your winters are cold, your battery ought to have regular inspection, for if it is not properly charged it will freeze.

The Willard Service Station is there to help you. There you can have your battery well cared for, filled and charged. Or for a small sum, you can leave it there all winter where it will receive regular, expert attention. Or you can learn how to take care of it yourself, whether you run or store your car.

It doesn't pay to run any risks. Write for list of Willard Service Stations and let us do the worrying. Ask for booklet F-23 "Will She Start" on winter care for your battery.

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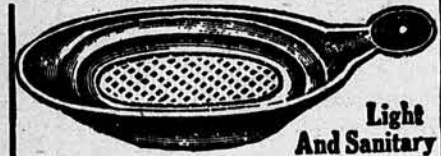
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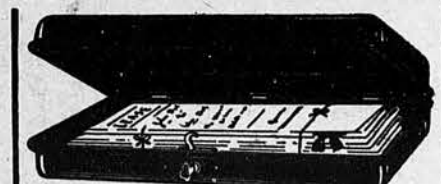
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**Special Offer** This steel box sent free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 for a 3-year subscription to Mail and Breeze.  
**MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. S. D., Topeka, Kan.**



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**Subjects for You to Discuss****Institute Programs May Be Made a Power in Any Community**

BY EDW. C. JOHNSON  
The Kansas State Agricultural College

**A**N ACTIVE institute is a power in any community. Usually its effectiveness can be measured by the success of its meetings. If these are well planned with a program in which the membership has a full part they are well attended and bring results. If they are poorly managed and without definite purpose they are of small interest and of little value.

The successful farmer is a busy man, not only with his hands, but with his brains. He has no time to waste. Random arguing does not appeal to him, but meetings with pointed discussions of specific things that are of use to him he considers an investment. He attends them and takes part. For every meeting, therefore, a program should be planned and announced in advance so that every one who attends may come with ideas on the subject well organized and with pertinent questions and suggestions. Programs to be most effective should be given at least once a month. The second Saturday of every month usually is a good time.

The program outlines which follow are prepared to give a definite purpose to the regular meetings. All outlines have been made so that they may be adapted to local needs. Only one or two of the topics from each outline are expected to be handled in any one meeting. Organizations which meet twice a month will find each outline well adapted to programs for two meetings.

In order that every member of an institute or other organization may have an opportunity to study the subject suggested on each program, arrangements have been made for the department of home study service of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., to supply free reading courses touching on the various topics. A postal card addressed to me at the College will bring a bulletin, outline, or other reading matter. Every member should enroll for a reading course at least two weeks before the institute, and thus make careful preparation to discuss the subjects on the program. No charge is made for the reading courses.

Carefully prepared sets of lantern slides and lectures on various subjects also may be obtained from time to time. A lantern usually can be obtained locally and thus a very instructive lecture dealing with the subject of the institute can be presented. The lectures are so prepared and illustrated that they do not require a specialist to give them. Sets of slides are supplied free, with the exception of carrying charges.

**Beef Production.**

- A. The proper type of beef cow.
  1. Comparison of special and dual purpose types.
  2. Can the farmer afford to raise unimproved beef cattle?
- B. Selection of the beef bull.
  1. Importance of pedigree. Relative importance of near and distant ancestors.
  2. Importance of individual excellence.
  3. Importance of conformity to herd type.
- C. Wintering beef cattle.
  1. The breeding herd.
    - a. What are suitable feeds for maintenance?
    - b. Importance of shelter.
    - c. Importance of exercise and fresh air in maintaining vigor.
    - d. Health precautions. Regularity in feeding. Wholesome feeds. Reasonable cleanliness.
    - e. What combinations of feed are suitable for the dam with growing fetus?
  2. Wintering stock calves.
    - a. Is this a problem of growth or of maintenance?
    - b. Suitable feeds and shelter.
  3. Wintering stockers and feeders.
    - a. Should the ration provide for growth or of maintenance?
    - b. To what extent should concentrates be fed with roughages?
  4. Baby beef production.
    - a. At what season should the calves be born?
    - b. Feeding and management before and after weaning.
    - c. Best time for marketing.
- D. Problems in fattening cattle.
  1. Best age for fattening under local conditions.
  2. Best season for fattening under local conditions.
  3. Best kinds and combinations of feed.
  4. Preparation of feed.
  5. Getting cattle on full feed.
  6. Rations for different stages of the feeding period.
  7. Importance of silage in the ration.

**Horticulture.**

- A. Home orchards.
  1. Best size of orchard.
  2. Relation to cost of living.

3. The best varieties to grow. Advantage of dealing with reliable nursery firms.
4. Transplanting methods and distance to plant.
5. Cultivation.
  1. Best varieties to grow.
  2. Preparation of the soil and planting.
  3. Cultivation and irrigation.
- C. Home garden.
  1. Its relation to family living and profits.
  2. Soil preparation.
  3. Size and arrangement of garden.
  4. Kinds of vegetables to grow.
  5. Cultivation, irrigation, and mulching.
- D. Pruning and spraying the orchard.
  1. Types of pruning.
    - a. Pruning for the open head or the central leader type of tree.
    - b. Thinning tops and outside branches to avoid cutting big limbs.
    - c. Pruning to rejuvenate old trees.
    - d. Pruning to form top in young trees.
  2. Spraying.
    - a. To control diseases.
    - b. To control insects—poison sprays, contact sprays.
    - c. Spray pumps suitable for farm use.
    - d. How sprays are applied.
    - e. The number of applications.

**Farm Accounting.**

- A. Why are farm accounts an advantage?
  1. They show how much money is invested.
  2. They make possible a comparison of methods and results.
  3. They prevent disputes and law suits.
  4. They emphasize the importance of details.
- B. Systems that may be used.
  1. Taking an inventory once a year to learn of investment and gain or loss for the year.
    - When should this inventory be taken? What is its special value?
  2. Keeping records of receipts and expenses besides taking the inventory. The difference between receipts and expenses shows the farm income. The farm income less a fair rate of interest on investment shows the labor income. What is the value of knowing the labor income?
  3. Keeping complete cost accounts in which records of labor are made and the receipts and expenses are credited and charged to the different departments of the farm business. Inventories also are taken. What is the value of keeping a cost account with each important part of the farm business?
- C. Books that may be used.
  1. Check book stubs for cash account.
  2. Specially prepared books for farm records.
  3. Ordinary journal-ruled book. How should records be entered in the day book?

**Farm Buildings.**

- A. The farm home.
  1. Modern conveniences that can be installed.
  2. The water supply.
  3. The sewage disposal.
  4. Methods of heating.
  5. Methods of lighting.
- B. Laying out improvements.
  1. Location of new buildings.
  2. Location of walks, drives, and shrubbery.
- C. Outbuildings.
  1. Dairy barns.
  2. Horse barns.
  3. Poultry houses.
  4. Hog houses.
  5. Ice houses.
  6. Machinery sheds.
  7. Work shop.
- D. Miscellaneous subjects.
  1. Ventilation of stables.
  2. Advantages of round stables.
  3. Care of farm buildings.
  4. Lightning protection for farm buildings.
  5. Use of concrete in farm building construction.

**Highway Improvement.**

- A. Are we spending enough money to get the greatest amount of value for every dollar spent on our roads?
  1. How much of the fund of this county is spent in permanent and how much in temporary improvement?
  2. What per cent of temporary improvement is a wise expenditure of funds?
- B. Highway laws of Kansas.
  1. Are they efficient?
  2. What is the relation of the township and county organization, and does this relationship promote a wise expenditure of road funds?
  3. Are the employees of these organizations trained and efficient?
  4. Would a longer term of office improve the work of officials?
- C. Highway administration in Kansas.
  1. Are we building and maintaining our roads by sound financial measures?
  2. How could our highway administration be improved?
  3. Is our road policy efficient and far-sighted enough to meet increased growth in traffic?
- D. Constructive policies.
  1. The care of road machinery and equipment.
  2. The type of construction for permanent bridges and culverts.
  3. Construction and maintenance of earth roads.
  4. Construction and maintenance of macadam roads.
  5. Financing the construction of surfaced roads.
  6. Cross-state roads.

**Mothballs in Gasoline**

How much further will an automobile go with mothballs in the gasoline than without mothballs in the gasoline? That

indirect question is being asked the department of chemistry in the University of Kansas by citizens and firms in different parts of the state who are submitting for analysis various preparations said to give more mileage to gasoline as automobile fuel.

One class of these preparations has been found to consist of naphthalene. Naphthalene in its commonly known form is nothing more nor less than mothballs. In its form for automobile use it appears as a powder, colored to give a different appearance, or perfumed with an aromatic oil to kill the old mothball odor, in the form of a lozenge, in capsules or dissolved in kerosene or gasoline.

Whether naphthalene will give more power to the gasoline the chemists' experiments have not gone far enough to determine. One chemist figured, however, 6 cents worth of naphthalene in mothball form would give the same results as \$2.60 worth of naphthalene in one of the common preparations for use in automobile tanks, used in like proportions. There apparently is no injurious effect from the use of naphthalene in motors. It apparently does give an extra kick to the gasoline, but the chemists believe most of the extra mileage comes from decreasing the gasoline feed, when using these preparations. Directions with preparations say the gasoline feed should be cut down. As most motorists probably feed too liberally, this decrease in gasoline produces more perfect combustion in the cylinders, reduces carbon deposits and naturally gives more mileage to the gasoline.

Other preparations to increase gasoline efficiency consist of kerosene, gasoline or high grade lubricating oil with a little ether or picric acid. The ether and picric acid gives an extra kick while the lubricating oil, having an extremely high boiling point, aids in efficiency by its lubricating properties. In old 2-cycle engines lubricating oil was introduced into the cylinders with the gasoline, but in the modern 4-cycle motors this system of oiling was abandoned. A third class of these preparations is purely fake and is made up of kerosene, gasoline or other volatile mixtures in a more or less disguised form.

**To Our Friend Bob White**

BY W. L. NELSON.

Please, farmer friend, may I speak before you shoot?

I am Bob White. "It is my cheery whistle that comes to you thru the ghost-gray mist of the morning, my covey call that echoes o'er hill and dale as dies the day."

In early springtime when nature writes in pink her proclamations of plenty, I, in orchards fields, and pastures, begin my battle against insect pests. Then when comes the wondrous white of winter, lulling into peace the plains and crowning with heavenly whiteness the hills, I still am here—still working to increase the next harvest. All winter long I labor eating the seeds of noxious weeds.

How many bugs and beetles and weeds do I eat? Well, I wonder! I cannot say, but here is what science says:

"Eighty-five different weed seeds make up in part Bob White's fare. Crops have been found packed with ragweed seeds and as many as 1,000 seeds of the crabgrass have been taken from one bird. A single specimen contained about 10,000 pigweed seeds. Crops and gizzards yielded fifty-seven varieties of bugs, nine grasshoppers and locusts, and thirteen different sorts of caterpillars, besides ants, flies, wasps and spiders. A teaspoonful of chinch bugs has been taken from one quail, and an adult bird has been known to eat 5,000 plant lice in two hours. Bob White feeds upon the boll-weevil, cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, squash bugs, the army worm, Hessian fly and many other insect pests."

What pay do I demand for this helping you in your fight against weeds and in reducing the annual insect bill of 800 million dollars? Why I ask only that I be let live. Dead, I am only a small morsel of meat; alive, I make it easier for you and yours to live. Spare me and I will serve you.

I speak not in opposition to true sportsmanship but against unrestrained slaughter. Today our numbers are few. Tomorrow we may be no more.

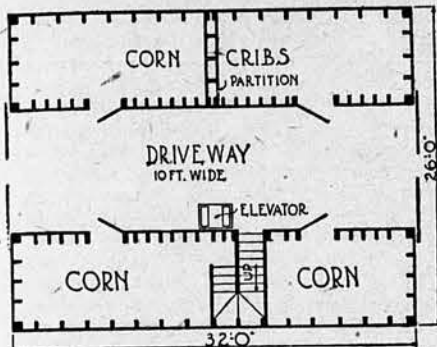




## Building a Grain Storage House

The chief faults of cribs and granaries are that they are constructed with too little regard for strength and durability. False economy is practiced when a building is erected with just a few stones or an occasional pier for a foundation and with light, unsound timbers for sills and framework. Consideration is not given to the great strain to which a crib or bin is subjected, due to the pressure from the weight and settling of the grain; this strain is particularly severe at the floor and near the bottom of the walls.

Since the foundation of grain storage buildings must support not only the weight of the superstructure of the building, but that of the grain also, it



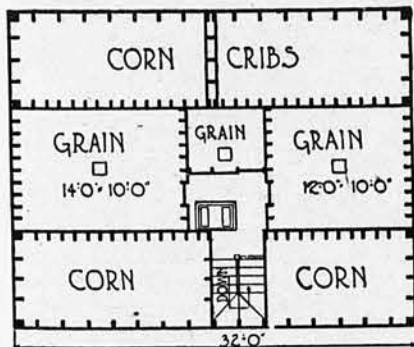
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

follows that the foundation is an important feature. The best practice is to use concrete as a foundation. A good foundation can be made of a 1:2½:5 mixture of concrete, the foundation wall extending into the ground below the frost line. Very often concrete is placed only under the sills or sleepers, usually extending in three strips the length of the crib; this leaves the end open for the admission of rodents. At a comparatively small cost this could be closed up entirely.

From some standpoints it would be a desirable thing to use concrete for the floors of cribs and granaries. In some localities an objection exists to using concrete as a flooring material, based on the belief that it retains moisture and will induce rot in grain. It is possible to make a dry concrete floor by using a rich mixture so as to make it dense and impermeable, having first provided for excellent drainage beneath the floor.

Objections raised to the use of wood as a flooring material is its liability to rot from dampness. If proper ventilation is provided beneath the floor it will not rot. The reason that so many wood floors in cribs and granaries do rot is that rodents gain access to the space beneath the floor and in their burrowing pile up mounds of damp earth against the floor when, of course, rotting will occur rapidly.

It is possible to use creosoted wooden floors, or at least to creosote the sills and under side of the flooring. A brush



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

treatment will help, but in any event the treated lumber should be allowed to remain in the open air a couple of weeks before being put into place, so the odor largely will disappear.

The framing of a building for storing grain is equally important as the foundation, because it is the framing which will have to withstand the lateral pressure; and as a matter of fact, 75 per cent of the failures of building of this kind are due to bursting or racking of the walls because of insufficient rigidity.

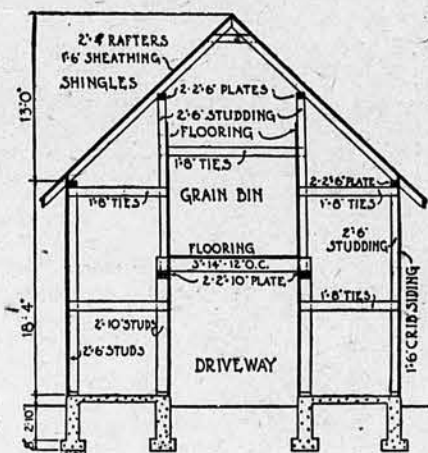
A few of the principles and practices employed in barn building can be applied very advantageously in the construction of buildings for grain. Heavy stock of 6x6 or 6x8 stuff mortised and tenoned together will provide a framework for the walls which will give excellent and satisfactory support.

Lighter stuff can be used in conjunction with the heavy stuff. Particular attention must be given to crosssties and braces to prevent the bulging of posts and studs. Adequate support always must be provided for overhead beams.

The walls of granaries, usually are made of shiplap, either 6, 8, or 10 inches wide, or better of German or novelty siding or of drop siding. Plain square edged boards are sometimes used to wall up granaries, but this is inadvisable since shrinkage cracks between the boards are sure to appear and a certain amount of the grain will be lost. Nailing for the boards should be provided at intervals not to exceed 2½ feet in order to prevent bulging of the boards.

Corn cribs usually are sided with 1x6 fencing or beveled siding, a 1-inch space being left between adjacent boards to provide for ventilation. The siding usually is put on horizontally and can be used more economically in this way, tho sometimes in order to get a different effect it is put on diagonally. The pitch of the roofs on cribs is generally at least one-half. The purpose of using a steep pitch on roofs of grain storage buildings is to provide room for the installation of conveyor equipment in the upper part of the crib. The mistake should not be made of assuming that the roof will help hold the crib together. Its sole purpose should be to shelter the inclosed grain and the framing of the crib should be made strong enough to support itself and any load which is likely to come upon it.

Formerly the height of the building was governed by the height to which a man could shovel grain, and on account of the labor and difficulty involved, cribs seldom were built over 12 feet high. The advent of the modern portable dump



CROSS SECTION

and elevator makes it possible to have bins 20 feet or more in height.

The gradual evolution of the grain storage building has shown that the best type of construction is the double form, two rows of bins with a central driveway between. Of course, on small farms, and occasionally on large ones, granaries are sometimes constructed as small, single, separate buildings.

## Can't Fool the People

A few politicians are blaming the defeat of Hughes in Kansas on the governor; some say the women did it. The fact is, the only good reason for Woody carrying Kansas was that he got the most votes, and that the women were given the ballot to vote for whom they saw fit—not for any particular party or man. As for Governor Capper, he did all in his power for the success of the Republican party. That the people of Kansas believe in and will trust Capper, is shown by the immense majority—over 125,000—that he received last Tuesday. A few gas receivers, crooked judges and a bunch of fee-grabbing lawyers can't turn the people of Kansas against Arthur Capper—the most useful and successful business manager the state ever had in the governor's office at Topeka.—Ottawa Guardian.

A Philadelphia firm which has its bookkeeping office in a mezzanine gallery recently advertised for a bookkeeper "not taller than 5 feet 5 inches."

Dwarf Yellow milo is an excellent grain crop for the western third of Kansas. The milos cannot be grown in chinch bug territory.

The high price of sugar is leading Cuban planters to increase their sugar-cane and decrease their tobacco acreage.



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**The Long-Bell Lumber Co.,** 123 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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## Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near \$2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

**You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE** and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Military service is not compulsory in Canada, but there is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Geo. A. Cook, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Canadian Gov't Agt.

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## A Profit from Fall Pigs

BY JOHN M. EVVARD  
IOWA AGRICULTURIST

Just what to do with the fall pigs is sometimes a perplexing problem in cold winter climates.

It is well to remember at the outset that fall pigs are dry lot fed pigs. Fall pigs spend most of their lives away from pastures. Especially fortunate are those fall pigs which are farrowed the first of September because they have two months or so of green pasture, usually. But when the middle of November comes, the pastures and forages dry and freeze up, and from that time on all feed must be supplied in an artificial manner.

Fall pigs must be kept warm and dry, otherwise they will not do well. They need to be sheltered in houses that are well ventilated, properly bedded, and quite warm and dry. Direct sunshine is to be emphasized. Experience teaches that fall pigs which shiver thruout the winter usually will come out in the spring with a "sliver" sort of conformation, in other words, they have not done well and they will be classed as runts. Expensive shelter is not necessary. At the Iowa station we have had excellent results in the use of the ordinary 6 by 8-foot Iowa gable roof hog house—an individual movable structure. A house of this size accommodates very readily from six to 10 fall pigs thruout the winter.

Sanitary conditions need to be provided. Freedom from worms means a great deal in successful fall pig raising; likewise freedom from lice. If the pigs are farrowed on clean pastures and are suckled by mothers that are not infected, there need be no worry after the cold weather comes because the cold weather stamps out the worms and prevents them from propagating. With lice the cold weather apparently is an advantage, because it is in the winter season that they flourish most abundantly. Clean up the old houses and put the clean pigs into them. If there are no lice there at the start, there will be none after Christmas. A clean bill of health is essential at the outset.

Good feeding is absolutely necessary. Most folks have trouble in this regard. A fall pig must have a good start. This means that his mother must have been summered well, and then after the little piglets make their appearance it further means that the sows must have excellent feed and that a creep should be provided for the pigs wherein they may go and select what feeds they will. The most excellent feeds are corn, meat meal tankage, wheat middlings and some kind of milk. A little milk works wonders even the good corn, meat meal tankage and middlings are provided. Give them what you can spare of it, and watch them grow. The fall pig that does best in the early fall usually is the one that makes the profits. Generally speaking, to grow the fall pig along slowly with the idea of putting him on grass the following summer is a mistake. One is likely to make them grow too slowly and thus create a serious handicap from the standpoint of ill health and runtiness. Then, too, if they grow slowly, it will take a year to finish them—September 1 pigs being marketed about September 1. Of course, the markets are good in September, but the production costs are high. Why not push them hard and let them develop into 225 and 250-pound marketable hogs by April, a month that is always noted for its good markets?

Some fall pigs that made excellent gains at the Iowa station, and which were fed according to the free choice system of self-feeding, made gains at a cost of \$5.14 a hundred pounds. This was on the basis of corn being worth 70 cents a bushel, meat meal tankage, \$2.50 a hundred, and the charcoal, limestone and salt at current prices. Of the condiments, however, the pigs ate but little. On April 14 they weighed 240 pounds, having made an average daily gain of 1.6 pounds during the period from weaning to marketing. Here is a gain of 160 pounds in 100 days on each pig, which is a good record. They required only 360 pounds of corn plus 25 pounds of meat meal tankage, a total of 35 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain made. These results speak for themselves, and show clearly the possibilities of profit in fall pig production. Insofar as the grain required for 100 pounds of gain is concerned, this record compares favorably with our spring pig production costs.

Now a little milk added to this ration will cut down the meat meal tankage con-

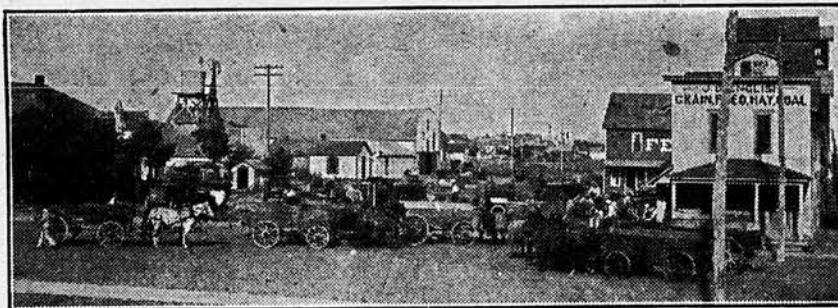
sumption and essential protein requirements. Likewise the pigs will gain a little faster, and do a little better all around because there is something about milk that supplies the deficiencies of a corn-tankage ration. At any rate, milk is a great growing feed and its virtues are clearly demonstrated when supplied to fall pigs that are compelled by virtue of circumstances to spend most of their lives in cold, dry lots.

## Wheat Sales at Cimarron

A great deal of wheat has been sold recently at Cimarron. The high prices have moved the grain rapidly. A good wheat crop was produced on many farms

there is water. And even the pools which now afford a watering place are so shallow that they might easily be put out of commission by a severe freeze up.

To farmers who live in the great Arkansas River Valley, where inexhaustible water may always be obtained by digging to the level of the river bed, this talk about a water famine naturally seems strange. The wells here are all supplied by vein water, and consequently some are strong and others are weak according to the vein. There is no sheet water to afford strong wells for stock water so the stockmen naturally depend on the creeks for stock water and when these fail they are "strictly up against it."



Wagons Filled With Wheat in the Streets of Cimarron Waiting for a Chance to Unload.

in Gray county this year, almost all of which has been sold at a big price. This high price has encouraged the planting of a large wheat acreage. If the season of 1917 is favorable a huge wheat crop will be grown in Gray county.

## More Water is Needed

BY W. H. COLE

Timely rains have fallen all fall and have kept the wheat growing nicely but judging by the well on this farm the subsoil must be getting thoroly dried out. This is a dug well and is 36 feet deep. In wet seasons the water stands within 3 feet of the curb, which is of cement. During the season of 1913 the water got so low that to pump two tanks, or about 28 barrels, from it at one time would lower it to the end of the pipe, which is about 4 feet from the bottom of the well. Judging by the present condition of the well the soil must be drier now than it was in 1913, for pumping one tank from it lowers it to the same level that the pumping of two tanks did in 1913.

The problem of obtaining water for the big herds of cattle is getting to be a serious one. In normal seasons the creeks in this part of the state, fed by the springs which come from the hills, afford an abundance of excellent water for stock. At present the springs are not running and the rippling streams of summer now consist of only a few pools of water. These are made almost unfit

for stock to drink by the leaves of the trees which have fallen and blown into the pools and caused the water to turn black.

Owing to the water famine none of the feed that was put in the shock during the fall is selling. Should the dry weather continue thru the winter quite a hardship would result, both to the men who went to the expense of putting up the feed and to the stockmen who expected to buy it and feed it on the farm where it was raised but who, should the weather continue dry, will either be forced to leave the feed alone or else haul it to some distant feed lot where

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.

Unquestionably the best time to raise hogs is in the spring. The early pigs are always stronger, grow faster and are more healthy than the later arrivals. The sows should be thriving at breeding time, but not over fat.

The best time to breed gilts is when

they are 8 months old. Breeding too early hinders development and lowers the vitality of both litter and dam. A sow should remain in the herd as long as useful. A proved good sow is not "second hand" in the same sense that a buggy or gas engine is considered second handed. A good steady sow with well developed teats usually can be depended upon to repeat every past performance.

Some of the causes of losses in pigs are the following: 1. Sows too fat, and fed too much corn; 2. Lack of attention at farrowing time; 3. Poor shelter and poor feed at farrowing time.

The first day after farrowing, give water, only. The second day after farrowing, give a little of the same kind of feed that the sow received before farrowing. Also add bran to the ration as this gives more bulk and helps to keep down the craving appetite. Keep a close watch on the pigs. Do not feed the sow without first looking at the pigs. Increase the feed slowly, depending on the appearance of the pigs. Usually the food can be increased on a sow with a large litter faster than on a sow with a small litter. If the pigs are poor, it is evidence that the sow should have more feed for milk production, while on the other hand if the pigs are fat, the feed should be increased slowly. In case of scours in the pigs, do away with all sloppy feed and put a tablespoonful of blood flour in the sow's drinking water.

The feed for the sow should be increased gradually until she is receiving about all that she wants. The object being to get quick growth in the pigs. As soon as the pigs learn to eat, they should have a trough by themselves. A pig should be kept growing rapidly until it is 50 or 60 pounds in weight. From 50 pounds on, the gain can be made largely from grass with some concentrated feed in addition.

The amount fed will depend on the age of the sow. Old sows should be kept from getting fat.

Corn should be fed in connection with some nitrogenous feed such as oilmeal, meatmeal or tankage.

2 FEB 17

## A Governor for the Engine

The governor of a gasoline engine does not usually give much trouble, yet when it does, the trouble usually is serious.

There are two types of governors in common use on gasoline engines, the hit-and-miss governor, and the throttling governor. Both act on the same principle in that weights or balls are used to regulate the action according to speed. These weights are thrown out by centrifugal force when set in motion, the higher the speed the greater the throw of the weights. The weights may be on a separate shaft or mounted in the fly wheel. Springs hold the weights in so that the centrifugal action will not be too great. The speed of the engine may be regulated by changing the tension of these springs.

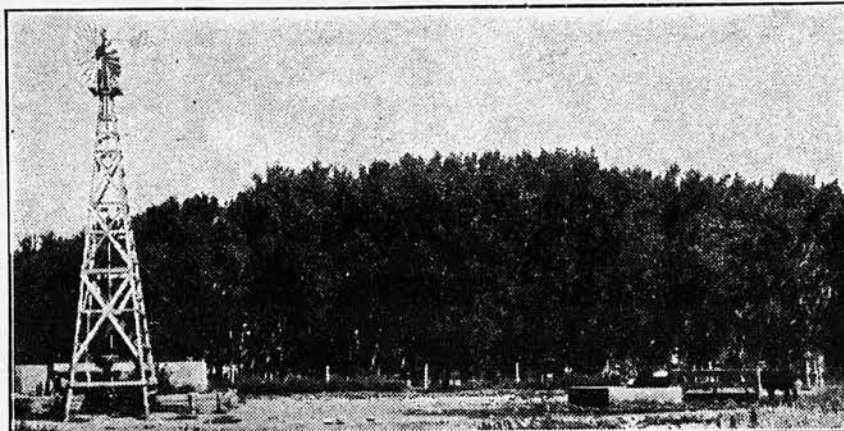
The hit-and-miss type of governor regulates the engine by holding the exhaust valve open when the engine is running slightly over speed. As the weights are thrown out, the governor sleeve moves so as to press a detent arm toward the exhaust valve rod which then engages in a notch or detent on the exhaust valve rod, holding it open until the speed of the engine has gone down to normal.

The throttling governor works in very much the same way, but the movement of the sleeve is transferred thru a lever to the throttle, thus partly shutting off or throttling the mixture as it enters the engine.

In either type of governor, if the weights, sleeve, and arm are not working properly, irregularity in the action of the engine will result. Sometimes we find a spring has been lost and the weight is wired in place. This partly or completely destroys the action of the governor. The fly wheel may have slipped on the shaft, causing the arm to cease to act on the detent. Then the engine will run away. The same effect may be produced by accidental bending of the arm. Of course, the opposite effect may be produced by either of these troubles, causing the engine to run too slow, or to refuse to run. An engine is balanced to run at a certain speed and should not be made to run much above or much below this speed.

E. R. Gross.

Put a bit of lard in starch while it is cooking and the clothes will iron easier.



Deep Wells Containing an Abundant Supply of Water are Needed in Placing the Livestock Business of Kansas on a Permanent Basis.



# Four Autos To Be Given Away

## On February 10, 1917

Oldsmobile "8"  
First Grand Prize

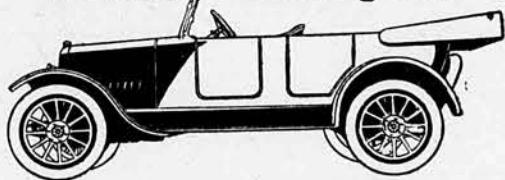


OLDSMOBILE "8"  
Price \$1250

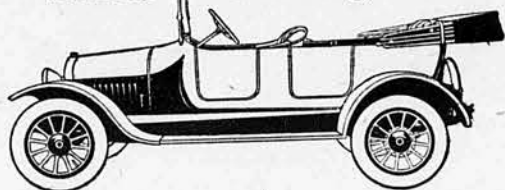
### The Farmers Mail and Breeze Will Give You One of These Four Big Cars Free

During the past few years we have given away more than 60 Automobiles but this is the most liberal, and extraordinary offer we have ever made and while we will conduct numerous other contests in the future you can depend on it that you will never have a better opportunity to receive a Big Touring Car free than you have in the contest just starting. This offer simply can't be beat. Think of it! We are going to give Four Big Automobiles valued at more than Three Thousand Dollars, to the readers of Mail and Breeze in exchange for just a few weeks' work.

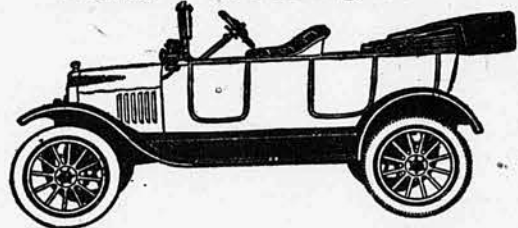
Second Grand Prize  
Briscoe Touring Car



Third Grand Prize  
Buick Touring Car



Fourth Grand Prize  
Ford Touring Car



## OLDSMOBILE "8" The Big Prize

The first Grand Prize is an Oldsmobile Eight valued at \$1,250. We haven't the space here to give the specifications of this magnificent touring car but when you send us your name on the coupon below we will mail you illustrations and full description of this Latest Model Oldsmobile "8," Fully Equipped. It is yours for a very little effort. There is nothing disagreeable to do. Just a little work among your friends and neighbors. That's all you have to do to win an auto. Let us tell you all about it. Mail the coupon and be a winner.

### Everybody Handsomely Rewarded

This is not a One Car Automobile Contest as you can see. In addition to the Oldsmobile Eight we will also award a Briscoe Touring Car, valued at \$830 as second prize: A Buick Touring Car, valued at \$720 is the third prize and a latest model Ford Touring Car, valued at \$388, is the fourth prize. A total value of more than three thousand dollars. All who enter

this contest and do not receive an automobile will receive a liberal cash commission. Should two or more contestants tie for a prize, each will receive the full reward tied for. Be sure to fill in your name on coupon and mail it to us so we can explain fully our easy plan of getting a Big Oldsmobile 8 free, freight prepaid.

### Use The Coupon—Letter Not Necessary

There is no reason in the world why you should not be the winner of one of these Brand New Touring Cars. It makes no difference who you are, you stand the same chance as any other person to win and experience is not necessary. Write for complete details and rules of this, the biggest Automobile Contest ever conducted by any concern. Mail coupon now.

DON'T WAIT.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Contest Dept. 110, Topeka, Kan.

### Here Is the Proof Read These Testimonials

#### CAR WORKS FINE.

Contest Manager, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir: I wish to again thank you for the prize and also to thank you for your exceptionally kind treatment of me and your evident desire to please me in the matter of the car and the trouble that you took to see that I received it in good shape. The car has worked fine since I have had it and has been the source of much pleasure to myself and the friends who helped me in the contest.

Again thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I remain an enthusiastic friend of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Sincerely yours,

Brown Co., Kan.

(Signed) H. R. MAXWELL.

Contest Manager:—I received my prize and assure you I am more than pleased with it. The Overland Auto was certainly a most liberal reward for the work I did for you in the contest. I found it an easy matter to sell subscriptions to your paper, and found it was well liked by everyone.

You may publish this letter if you wish and if there are any of your readers who have any doubts about the fairness and liberality of your contests, I would be glad to have them refer to me. The prize you gave me was the best reward for a couple of months' work I ever received in my life.

With best wishes for your success and hoping you may be able to make many others as happy as you have made me, I remain, Very truly yours,

(Signed)

MRS. L. E. BECKER.

WE HAVE DOZENS OF OTHERS

Arthur Capper,  
Publisher.

FARMERS MAIL  
AND BREEZE,

Contest Dept. No. 110,  
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me full information regarding your big free Auto Contest.

Name.....

Town.....

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Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

## ANCONAS.

WANTED—SOME FANCY MOTTLED ANCONA cockerels. F. W. Felten, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, Kan.

## DUCKS.

ALL VARIETIES DUCKS CHEAP. BARE Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.  
MAMMOTH PEKIN DRAKES \$1.25. DUCKS \$1.00. Mrs. Jno. Eubanks, Holton, Kan.

## GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE GUINEAS CHEAP. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

## GEES.

WHITE CHINA GESE. EMMA AHLSTEDT, Roxbury, Kan.  
ALL VARIETIES GESE CHEAP. BARE Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

## LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHAN HENS. \$1 EACH. A. F. Simmons, La Cygne, Kan.  
FINE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.  
GOOD BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS \$1.50 each until Dec. 15th. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens. Will Umbach, Bellefont, Kan.  
EGG CHAMPIONSHIP WHITE LEGHORNS. Half price. Moving. M. Lewis, Hamilton, Kan.  
FINE ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockles. \$1.50. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Reasonable. Clarence Lehman, Newton, Kan.  
FANCY SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cks. and cks. \$1.00 up. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.  
283 EGG WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. Pure Tom Barron stock. \$3 to \$5. Braunhurst Farms, Gridley, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each, \$10.00 doz. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.  
200 PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn cockerels 75 cts. each. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Eggs \$1.00-15, \$5.00-100. Write A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.  
FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens \$7.00 per doz. Cockerels \$1.00 each. Stella May, Speed, Kansas.  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. HENS \$10 per dozen. Cockerels 75c and \$1 each. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.  
THOROUGHbred SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, exceptionally fine. \$1.50 each. Cora Taylor, Baxter Springs, Kan.  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, UTILITY COCKERELS from pure line bred stock, cheap if taken at once. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kansas.

## MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS \$1.00 up. Edw. Atchison, Overbrook, Kansas.  
BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. Breeding stock cheap. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS. \$1.50 and up. Choice stock. Victor Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.  
PURE BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, trap nested, great layers, largest eggs, one dollar each. Mrs. A. W. Lamkin, R. 2, Latham, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS. COCKERELS, hens and pullets. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kan.  
MUST SELL TO MAKE ROOM. WHITE Orpington cockerels \$1.50 and up. Chas. Ramsey, Luray, Kan.  
FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.  
PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, some from winners, one to three dollars. Mrs. Harriet Newell, Manhattan, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS. WILLIAM A. HESS, Humboldt, Kansas.  
FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00. Mrs. Bryant Wells, Belmont, Kan.  
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK STOCK FOR sale. Mrs. H. A. Morgan, Jarbola, Kan.  
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$1.50 each. Almeda Siler, Wells, Kan.  
WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, EXTRA FINE ones, \$2 each. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabatha, Kan.  
PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and pullets, six for \$5.00. Bertha Portney, Clyde, Kan.  
PURE BARRED ROCKS. EARLY COCKERELS \$1.50 each, 6 for \$8.00. Chas. Koepel, White City, Kan.  
COOPS OF 4 CHOICE BARRED ROCK cockerels \$5.00. Inspection invited. J. M. Jarvis, Newton, Kan.  
FINE, EARLY, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, extra large, free range. \$2.00 each. A bargain. Hugh Williams, Wymore, Neb.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

FINE LARGE BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED Rock pullets \$1. Cockerels \$2. From prize winners. Nora Hill, Cambridge, Kansas.  
PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. SEVENTEEN years' successful breeding. Cockerels or pullets \$1.00 each. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kan.  
PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. From prize winning stock. Farm raised. \$1.50 each before Jan. 1st. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.  
WEIGHER-LAYER-BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pullets and hens \$2.00 to \$5.00. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan. Successor of W. C. Opfer, Clay Center, Kan.  
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. LARGE early hatched cockerels that will give satisfaction \$1.50 and up. Mrs. W. E. Schmittendorf, Vassar, Kan.  
CLOSING OUT SALE A. H. DUFF'S Big type Barred Rocks. Account due Mr. Duff we are closing out entire flock Barred Rocks. Exceptional values in cockerels, pullets, breeding pens. Write for prices quick. Charles Duff, Larned, Kansas.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

LARGE UTILITY AND FANCY R. C. REDS, guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.  
THOROUGHbred COCKERELS. S. C. Reds. \$2.00 and \$2.50. J. Disberger, Dwight, Kan.  
FOR SALE—FINE ROSE COMB RED PULLETS one dollar each. W. Clyde Wolfe, Ellsworth, Kan.  
LARGE DARK ROSECOMB REDS, COCKERELS, pullets, bargains. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kansas.  
ROSE COMB REDS. COCKERELS \$1.00 TO \$2.00. Pullets \$1.00 to \$1.50. Mrs. J. H. Bundy, Penokee, Kan.  
NOVEMBER PRICES SINGLE COMB RED cockerels \$1.50, 6 \$8.00, 12 \$15.00. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.  
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS AND PULLETS. \$1.00 to \$3.00. Cock bird scores 92, \$10.00. Andrew Ketter, Kelly, Kan.  
FOR SALE—RHODE ISLAND REDS, PULLETS and cockerels, pen or single, good stock. Anella Wales, Downs, Kan.  
ROSE COMB RED CKLS. THAT ARE right in size, type, color and price. Sold on approval. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.  
WELL MATURED R. C. REDS, Sired by Vibert egg blood, good size and color. Will score well. \$1.50 to \$5. Earl Clayton, Americus, Kan.  
PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS for sale. Both combs, extra nice ones. \$1.25 each. E. S. Thompson, Holt, Mo., R. No. 1.  
FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels and pullets. Prices reasonable considering quality. Mrs. C. H. Jordan, Wakarusa, Kan.  
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS FROM laying strain, first pen \$2.50. Second \$1.50 if taken soon. Eggs in season. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.  
EARLY HATCHED EXHIBITION AND utility Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Fourteen years' continuous breeding both combs. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.  
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS BRED from my blue ribbon state show winners \$2 to \$5. Also a few Single Comb cockerels and pullets. Morris Roberts, Holsington, Kan.  
ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS OR PULLETS \$2.50. Bred from prize winners big shows in Kan., Missouri and Okla. Blood red with beautiful lustre. Red eyes and red pigment on legs. Three firsts at State Fair this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.  
S. C. R. I. REDS, HENS AND PULLETS, bred to lay, excellent quality. Making sacrifice price for thirty days. Hens \$10.00. Pullets \$9.00 per dozen f. o. b. express Rydal, coops included. Order from this ad what you want. They will satisfy. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co.

## TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS CHEAP FOR quick sale. Wilbur King, Cullison, Kan.  
TURKEYS—THOROUGHbred BOURBON Reds. Early spring hatched. Toms \$4. Hens \$3. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.  
PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Prize winners, for sale cheap if sold soon. Ellen Daily, Scottsville, Kan., Route No. 1, Box 22.  
BUY NOW—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, pure bred, big bone. Bargain prices before Thanksgiving. Toms \$4.50. Hens \$2.75. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND pullets. Geo. Kittell, Newton, Kan.  
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 and up. I. C. Noyce, Stockton, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTES. GOOD HENS \$1 each. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.  
FINE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50 each. David Fritz, Princeton, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTES. PURE BRED cockerels \$1.50. Virgie Hodson, Lewis, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS and pullets. Mrs. M. F. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.  
THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Henry S. Voth, R. 2, Goessel, Kansas.

## CREAM WANTED.

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

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

FINE WHITE ORPINGTON AND SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Write for prices. Mrs. Abel Anthony, Longford, Kan.  
BARGAINS ALL VARIETIES CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas, bantams. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.  
COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE HENS AND cks.; also pigeons, Runts Italian crosses for large squab breeding. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

## POULTRY WANTED.

GUINEAS WANTED—BROILERS \$4.00. Old \$3.00 dozen. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.  
THANKSGIVING TURKEYS, GEES, ducks, guineas, and chickens wanted. Coops loaned and price list free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

## PET STOCK.

WANTED—WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ PUP, plus about six weeks old. J. G. Brockway, Baldwin, Kansas.  
GREY HOUND PUPS \$5.00 EA. RUSSIAN and stag cross pups \$10.00 ea. Idle Hour Kennel Co., Guymon, Okla.  
FERRETS, DRIVE OUT MINK, GOPHERS, squirrels, rabbits, prairie dogs and exterminate rats. Book for stamp. Augustine, Whitehall, Wis.

## SHETLAND PONIES.

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

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

WANTED. FOR SEED. SUDAN GRASS, Cane, Kaffir, Milo Maize, Feterita, Millet and Sweet Corn. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.  
SEND SAMPLES, STATING AMOUNT YOU and your neighbors have for sale, of sweet corn, millet, Sudan, cane, kaffir and other seeds. Gunn Seed Co., Lincoln, Neb.  
SUDAN GRASS AND CANE SEED WANTED—Will buy any quantity. Send sample stating quantity you have and price wanted. C. O. B. your station. Address B. Ellis, Hico, Tex.  
ALFALFA SEED—HOME GROWN, RE-cleaned, non-irrigated, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9 per bushel. White bloom, biennial Sweet clover, unhusked \$7.50, husked \$8.00 per bu. Bags 25c each. Samples and delivered prices on request. Why wait until spring and pay more? The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.  
FANCY SWEET CLOVER SEED. PURE white, hulled, re-cleaned, price ten dollars per bushel F. O. B. Florence, Kansas. Fancy alfalfa seed, re-cleaned for eight dollars and forty cents per bushel, will ship by freight or express, will not ship less than sixty pounds. Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK.

EIGHT SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE. Frank Templeton, Spearville, Kansas.  
FOR SALE—GALLOWAY BULLS. Address Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.  
REGISTERED SHORTHORNS ALWAYS for sale. Lewis Gray, Protection, Kan.  
FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULL calf 8 months. Ed Deeds, Windom, Kan.  
FOR SALE—TWO PURE BRED ROAN Shorthorn bulls. Grant Ewing, Blue Rapids, Kan.  
WE OFFER A BARGAIN IN FEW HIGH class Jersey Bulls. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.  
FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bulls from imported stock. Geo. Nichols, Estherville, Ia.  
JERSEY BULLS, CALVES OR YEARLINGS, prices reasonable. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN heifer and bull, nine months old. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kan.  
POLAND CHINA BOARS AND GILTS, Serviceable age, cholera immune. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
TWO YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS, weight 170 lbs. each, heavy fleeces, priced right. L. B. Boyd, Larned, Kansas.  
POLAND CHINA HOGS. HAVE FOUR good males for sale cheap. Cholera immune. Downie Bros., Rt. 4, Hutchinson, Kan.  
FOR SALE—ONE PERCHERON STALLION, one Jennet, one extra good reg. jack and big type Polands. Geo. Morton, Oxford, Kan.  
FOR SALE—PURE BRED FRENCH DRAFT stallion, weigh 1900 lbs. For particulars and price write owner. W. H. Roberts, Westmoreland, Kan.  
REGISTERED AYRSHIRE HERD BULL from Manhattan college herd, a fine individual; also some young stock. G. F. Mather, Burdett, Kan.  
CHOICE HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS. Car load or more. Mostly springers. High grades. Few Guernsey and Holstein calves. Will crate to express. Paul E. Johnson, South St. Paul, Minn.  
FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE HERD OF HOLSTEIN cows, including my registered bull King Segis. A selected lot of cows from high producing and high testing herds. T. E. Belkham, Ft. Scott, Kan.

110 HEAD OF HIGH GRADE HEREFORD cows, 4 to 7 years old, at \$60 per head. 5 full blood Hereford bulls, two and three years old, at \$100 per head; all in good condition. Address Hill Ranch Company, 811 Beacon Building, Wichita, Kansas.

## LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

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

## LANDS.

CALIFORNIA FARMS FOR SALE. WRITE for list. E. R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.  
GOOD 40 A. FARM IN JEFFERSON CO., Kan., \$2,500. \$1,000 will handle it. No trade. Write F. D. Whitaker, Ozawie, Kan.  
1943 ACRE IMPROVED RANCH, HODGEMAN county, Kansas, \$20 an acre. Terms. John L. Wyatt, Huntington Beach, California.  
235 ACRES BOTTOM, NORTH EASTERN Kansas, two miles good town, full description first letter. Address F. care Mail and Breeze.  
WANTED FROM 10 TO 40 ACRES OF good land, well improved, near town, east half of Kansas. Give description, cash price first letter. Box 251, Hill City, Kansas.  
WANTED—FARMS AND RANCHES! OWNERS send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Illinois.  
FOR SALE—33 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, best bottom land, 3 miles Emporia, \$160. Would make good location for retired farmer desiring small place. Fine stand of winter wheat. T. B. Godesy, Emporia, Kansas.  
FOR SALE—620 A. STOCK FARM, 100 A. bottom, 100 good wheat upland, bal. good pasture, never failing water, good buildings. Part cash. Bal. easy grain payments. \$30 per acre. J. L. Bashor, Russell, Kan.  
SMALL MISSOURI FARM. \$10 CASH AND \$5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, C-142 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
FOR EXCHANGE—NICELY IMPROVED 78 acre farm near Harrison, Boone Co., Ark. Want improved farm or stock ranch in Eastern Kansas. Will pay cash difference on actual value. Christian & Taylor, Harrison, Ark.  
FOR SALE—160 A. FARM. 42 A. ALFALFA, 8 timothy, about 70 that will raise corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, mostly in wheat now, good 7 room house, barn 44 by 46, 40 acres hog tight, about 40 in lots, timber, grass and meadow, plenty of good water. Will sell at bargain to move at once. For particulars write H. R. Hampton, Niotaze, Kansas.

PROSPERITY IN CANADA—\$900,000,000 in new wealth added in 1915. Enormous crops and low taxation make farmers rich. Wheat average, 36.16 bushels per acre in Alberta, 28.75 bushels per acre in Saskatchewan, 28.50 bushels per acre in Manitoba. Taxes average \$24 and will not exceed \$35 per quarter section. Includes all taxes; no taxes on improvements. Free schools and full religious liberty, good climate. Get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. 20 years to pay. Good land from \$11 to \$30 per acre; irrigated lands from \$35, and the government guarantees your land and water titles. Balance, after first payment, extended over nineteen years, with interest at 6%; privileges of paying in full any time. Before final payment becomes due your farm should have paid for itself. We will lend you up to \$2,000 in improvements in certain districts, with no security other than the land itself. Particulars on request. Ready-made farms for sale. Special easy terms. Loans for livestock. In defined districts, after one year's occupation, under certain conditions, we advance cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers up to a value of \$1,000. We want you; we can afford to help you. We own the land; we want the land cultivated. Our interests are mutual. Buy direct and get your farm home from the Canadian Pacific Railway. Send for free book. J. S. Dennis, Assistant to the President, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Ave., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

## FARMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FARMS IN KANSAS largely sown to wheat. Box 522, Kansas City, Mo.  
FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS; describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.  
IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, Desk 9, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

## TO FORD OWNERS.

STOP FOULING OF SPARK PLUGS AND pumping of oil by attaching a White's Oil Distributor to your Ford. Saves its cost in 30 days in oil alone. Price \$3 prepaid or sent C. O. D. if you write your name on a postal. Evapco Manufacturing Company, 439 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

## FEATHER BEDS.

NEW 40-LB. FEATHER BEDS, \$7.30; 6-LB. pillows to match, \$1.15 per pair; new, live, clean feathers; best ticking; sold on money-back guarantee; write for free catalogue; agents wanted. American Feather & Pillow Co., Desk 228, Nashville, Tenn.

## HELP WANTED.

FARMERS WANTED. \$75.00 MONTH. MEN and women. U. S. government jobs. Short hours. Easy work. Common sense education sufficient. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't R 51, Rochester, N. Y.

## LUMBER.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.  
LUMBER AND SHINGLES AT WHOLESALE prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Send us your bills for free estimate. Robert Emerson Company, Box 1156 F, Tacoma, Wash.



## Additional Classified Ads

## FOR SALE.

EGGS, FRESH, WANTED—PER DOZ. 35c. The Copes, Topeka.

10-16 CREEPING GRIP TRACTOR. LEVI Holl, Russell, Kan.

TWO PEAFOWL MALES; ONE FEMALE; for \$25. P. J. Neufeld, Inman, Kansas.

FOR SALE CHEAP. MAXWELL BRISCOE car or will sell parts. Box 101, Allen, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE FOR NOV.—YOUNG RED cedars 24 to 36 inches high, 15 cts. W. P. Waters, Pyatt, Ark.

TO TRADE—16 H. P. GEISER TRACTION engine for good Ford car. V. E. Seewald, R. No. 2, Le Roy, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR FIRST CLASS threshing outfit, 80 acres well improved in eastern Kansas. Z. care Mail and Breeze, Kentucky NEW SORGHUM MOLASSES.

Six one gallon pails to case, \$3.25 per case. Sample mailed for 5c. S. Rosenblatt, Hawesville, Ky.

1 40 H. GARR SCOTT, DOUBLE CYLINDER, plow engine. 1 42x70 Avery separator. Cash or bankable paper. D. B. Speck, Oakley, Kansas.

WANT FARM MACHINERY—WANT TO trade 10 H. steam and good young jack for plow outfit, steam or gas, F. C. Jardon, Baldwin, Kan., R. F. 3.

LAWRENCE, KAN.: MY NEW HOME, convenient to university and schools, for sale. Consider N. Central Kansas land. W. H. McClure, Concordia, Kan.

MONEY IN BEES, THE PASTURE IS free. I have nicely equipped apiary of 80 swarms mostly 10 frame hives for sale. H. A. Bushby, Rydal, Kan., Republic Co.

FEED AND SALE BARN TO TRADE IN on Kansas farm. Will pay difference or assume. Also Minnesota land to trade for Kansas land. W. H. Parsons, Otis, Colo.

GASOLINE ENGINE—THE HIGHEST grade engine made. 2 1/2 H. P. 20 year guarantee. Slightly used, cost new \$75. Sell for \$30. W. J. Farley, Independence, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: 1 hay press good as new (John Deere self feed); 1 grain separator (Nichols & Shepard); 5 grain wagons with roller bearing steel trucks, 10,000 lbs. capacity. Other farm machinery. Forsha Ranch, Hutchinson, Kan.

320 ACRES LEVEL AS THE FLOOR. ALL tillable, rich black loam, good wheat, barley, millet, corn and some alfalfa land. 150 acres winter wheat. 1/2 goes with place. 3 miles from Monument. Only \$22.00 per acre. No trade. Cash and terms. Owner, W. F. Ziegler, Oakley, Kansas.

WELL ESTABLISHED FORD AGENCY IN good Kansas town of 1300. Will sell agency and 50x70 building, with or without shop and accessory business. Best of reasons for selling. If interested in live proposition, let us hear from you, but don't write unless you mean business. Address Q., care Mail and Breeze.

## PATENTS.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABILITY should write for new "List of Needed Inventions," Patent Buyers, and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SINGLE FARM HAND WORK by month, steady employment. F. M. Sutcliffe, Gove, Kan.

ALL MEN-WOMEN DESIRING \$85 GOVERNMENT jobs near home write immediately. Ozment 302, St. Louis.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED. Commence \$75.00 month. Sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K 48, Rochester, N. Y.

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

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

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

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

## FENCE POSTS.

FOR SALE: HEDGE AND WALNUT posts, carlots. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kansas.

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4 LB. PACKAGE FINEST GREEN RIVER Long Green Natural Leaf Tobacco, in the hand, \$1.00 prepaid by parcel post in 1st to 6th zones. Beyond 6th zone 3 lbs. for \$1.00. State whether wanted for chewing or smoking. Satisfaction or money back. Green River Tobacco Co., Box 103, Owensboro, Ky.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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

## A Load of Wheat Brings \$218.68

William Oller was in Coldwater recently with a load of wheat. He had on 142 bushels, and it was sold under contract for \$1.54 a bushel. The check he received in payment for this load of wheat called for \$218.68. That probably is the largest amount anyone ever received for a load of wheat delivered in Coldwater.

Finney County—Good winter weather up to November 11. Farmers are pasturing their wheat in the southern part of the county; in the northern part wheat is just coming up.—F. S. Coen, Nov. 11.

Pottawatomie County—Corn husking in progress. Average yield about 15 bushels. Small acreage of wheat is looking fairly well. Corn 75c a bushel. Potato prices out of sight.—S. L. Knapp, Nov. 10.

Greenwood County—A 2 1/2 inch rain has made plenty of stock water. Plenty of rough feed, although not much grain raised this year. Stock doing well. Hogs scarce. Corn \$1 a bushel.—John H. Fox, Nov. 11.

Morton County—The wheat crop is suffering from lack of rain and much of it isn't sprouted. Too dry to stack feed. Milo crop is light. Good pasture, and stock is looking fine.—E. E. Newlin, Nov. 10.

Elk County—Stock water was low until the rain on November 7 and 8. Wheat never looked better. Some fall plowing being done. Corn \$1 a bushel; eggs 28c; potatoes \$1.50; butter 35c.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, Nov. 11.

Wabaunsee County—Wheat is looking well. Plenty of moisture. Many farmers are fall plowing. Little corn. New corn, 90c a bushel; prairie hay \$4 to \$6 a ton; alfalfa hay \$8. Stock is doing well.—Henry Leslie, Nov. 11.

Dickinson County—Several good rains in the last few weeks. Wheat looking fine. Upland corn making 5 to 10 bushels. Plenty of hay and fodder for the winter. Eggs 32c and everything else in proportion.—F. M. Larson, Nov. 12.

Sedgwick County—We had a big rain. Wheat, hogs, hay and practically everything advancing in price. Wheat looking fine; good stand and ground in excellent condition. Some fall plowing being done.—J. R. Kelso, Nov. 11.

Lincoln County—Wheat needs rain and is infested with the Hessian fly. The weather is warm and the ground dry. Most of the wheat has been sold. Price \$1.70. The corn crop is very light. Cattle are selling low.—E. J. G. Wacker, Nov. 8.

Geary County—Plenty of rain. Wheat is looking well and there is moisture to bring up the late sowing. Many sales, everything bringing good prices, except horses. No demand for work horses. Wheat \$1.82; corn 90c.—O. R. Strauss, Nov. 11.

Edwards County—A good rain three weeks ago brought up the late wheat, but more moisture is needed now. Many farmers are pasturing their wheat. Stock is selling well at public sales. Wheat \$1.70; corn \$1; kafir 95c; butter 30c; eggs 35c.—G. A. King, Nov. 11.

Osborne County—The rain and snow of 10 days ago have sprouted most of the wheat but it is getting dry again. Farmers are busy husking corn and fixing up around the farm. Roughness will be scarce, as wheat will not make any pasture.—W. F. Arnold, Nov. 10.

Republic County—Good rains have helped the wheat. About three-fourths of the corn has been husked. Some fall plowing not yet done. A good many sales, at which everything has brought high prices. Wheat \$1.75; corn 85c; oats 50c; butterfat 38c; eggs 28c.—E. L. Shepard, Nov. 10.

Scott County—Stock in good condition, although some distemper is reported among horses. Hogs are being marketed at much lighter weight on account of the high price of grain. Wheat is growing, but there is little moisture. Farmers' Union and Grange on the increase.—J. M. Helfrick, Nov. 11.

Kearney County—Have had two light snows, but need a good rain. Not much wheat sown. Broodcorn nearly all baled and is selling for \$200 a ton. Fair crop of alfalfa, but little demand for it and the price is going down. Fat hogs \$8.85, butterfat 34c; eggs 35c.—A. M. Long, Nov. 10.

Phillips County—Farmers are gathering corn. The yield is light and there are many nubbins. Corn is selling for 90 to 95 cents a bushel. Rain and snow are bringing up the wheat. Not much old wheat in the bin in this locality. Lots of feed in the country and stock is looking fine.—Roy Stanley, Nov. 9.

Woodson County—We have had the finest kind of fall weather, although a little dry until a 2 1/2 inch rain November 8. This gave plenty of stock water and helped fall plowing. Wheat is looking fine. Sales are plentiful with good prices. Hogs \$9 a hundred, corn \$1.10 a bushel; chickens 14c; flour \$2.40. E. F. Opperman, Nov. 10.

Rice County—A good rain November 7 will put the late wheat in good condition. Early

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LARGE ranch loans in Kansas and Texas. The Commerce Trust Co., Atchison, Kan.

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

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

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

HAVE YOU OIL ON YOUR LAND? NEW book on oil and gas. Their surface indications, history, origin, and accumulation. Satisfaction guaranteed. 65 cents postpaid. Wilson Co., Houston, Texas.

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

wheat looks well and is being pastured. Corn not very good. A few farmers still are holding their wheat, but the majority sold at \$1.50. Stock is doing well and milk cows are bringing high prices. Horses are lower than in the spring. Wheat \$1.78; corn 98c; hogs 10c; eggs 35c.—Lester N. Six, Nov. 10.

Allen County—A nice rain November 8 gave a little help towards stock water, which is getting scarce. Very little plowing is being done. Some horses are dying from eating kafir stalks. There are many sales and fair prices are being paid. Fat hogs are getting scarce and there are not many fall pigs. Corn is the lightest crop in years. Seed and grain high. Eggs 30c, butterfat 32c; chickens 10c; potatoes \$2.—Geo. O. Johnson, Nov. 8.

## Be Careful Whom You Pay

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

Allen, C. H. Drehmer; Anderson, D. R. Hawley; Atchison, B. M. Butters; Barber, B. M. Butters; Barton, Charles Schick; Bourbon, W. Leowenthal; Brown, W. J. Schenck; Butler, Thos. Tunstall; Chase, Walter Wright; Chautauqua, G. L. Murphy; Cherokee, A. D. Hull; Cheyenne, S. F. Groom; Clark, C. H. E. Ackenbaugh; Clay, H. N. St. Cyr; Coffey, C. L. Cotton; Comanche, Comanche; Cowley, Walter Mathews; Crawford, C. J. Siple; Decatur, G. E. Wray; Dickinson, J. E. Glas; Doniphan, W. J. Schue-night; Douglas, W. H. Vaughn; Edwards, H. O. Sare; Elk, G. L. Murphy; Ellis, Thomas Gibbs; Ellsworth, C. G. Leander; Finney, R. T. Edson; Ford, H. O. Sare; Franklin, A. H. Dodge; Geary, B. F. Sweet; Gove, A. K. Trimmer; Graham, H. M. Shaw Grant; Gray, J. K. Heron; Greene, R. L. Edson; Greenwood, C. H. Drehmer; Hamilton, R. L. Edson; Harper, E. N. Pugh; Harvey, D. R. Hawley; Haskell, Haskell; Hodgeman, H. O. Sare; Jackson, John E. Davis; Jefferson, C. E. Barber; Jewell, E. V. Nelson; Johnson, W. H. Vaughn; Kearny, R. L. Edson; Kingman, E. N. Pugh; Kiowa, D. W. Stratton; Labette, M. C. Harrison; Leavenworth, W. T. Coolidge; Leavenworth, H. J. Hargrave; Lincoln, E. E. Jones; Linn, E. B. Harris; Logan, B. O. Brown; Lyon, C. H. Drehmer; McPherson, D. R. Hawley; Marion, Walter Wright; Marshall, A. Vickland; Meade, A. H. Dodge; Miami, A. H. Dodge; Mitchell, E. N. St. Cyr; Montgomery, G. L. Murphy; Morris, Walter Wright; Morton, I. F. Thorne; Nemaha, W. H. Valentine; Neosho, B. Y. Edelen; Ness, W. T. Coolidge; Norton, G. E. Holton; N. 1/2 Osage, W. E. Bush; N. 1/2 Osage, M. D. Duffey; Osborne, E. E. Jones; Ottawa, J. E. Glash; Pawnee, H. O. Sare; Phillips, G. E. Holton; Pottawatomie, B. F. Sweet; Pottawatomie, John E. Davis; Pratt, Pratt; Rawlins, S. F. Groom; Reno, J. K. Heron; Republic, E. V. Nelson; Riley, B. F. Sweet; Rooks, G. E. Holton; Rush, W. T. Coolidge; Russell, Thomas Gibbs; Saline, C. G. Leander; Scott, R. L. Edson; Sedgwick, E. Huff; Shawnee, W. E. Bush; S. 1/2 Shawnee, C. E. Barber; Sheridan, A. K. Trimmer; Sherman, C. E. Barber; Smith, E. L. West; Stafford, O. L. Vanzant; Stanton, Stanton; Stevens, I. F. Thorne; Sumner, Thos. Tunstall; Thomas, S. F. Groom; Trego, H. M. Shaw; Wabaunsee, W. E. Bush; Wallace, B. O. Brown; Washington, W. A. Scruby; Wichita, R. L. Edson; Woodson, Albert Coe; Wyandotte, Karl F. Spellman; Wyandotte, H. J. Hargrave;

## Brief Bits

A ton of soy beans will yield about 40 gallons of oil useful in various ways.

A hundred and twenty-four pairs of birds nest on the average farm in the Northeast.

Garlic flavor can be eliminated by heating milk to 145 degrees F. and blowing air thru it.

There are 70 national bird reservations of which 67 are in charge of the Department of Agriculture.

Care should be taken to handle alfalfa hay so as not to lose leaves, as these contain considerably more than 50 per cent of the feeding value of the hay.

After testing his 17 cows thru a cow-testing association, a Nebraska farmer sold seven and received more profit from the 10 remaining animals than he had received formerly from the whole herd.

The United States meat-inspection service certified to the wholesomeness of 11,220,958,000 pounds of meat from 61,826,304 animals during the last fiscal year. It condemned 348,945 animals and 738,361 parts of animals, equivalent to about 84,320,000 pounds of meat.

## Checker Players Busy

Great nights for checker-playing. You can't beat them. Now that the election is past and you've had time to tell all

about how close you came to Wilson's majority in Kansas you'll have a few hours in the evening to enjoy the good, old pastime of checkers. Nothing could be finer, on an autumn or winter night than a few friends in after supper, a basket of apples, some cob pipes if you happen to be smokers, and the well-rubbed checker board. Let the wind howl. With the stock well sheltered and the woodbox full no man on earth need worry.

Of course you've read all about the big championship checker contest now going on in Kansas. Look up the last two or three issues of the Farmers Mail and Breeze if you've missed it. You don't actually have to send here for your checkerboard if you don't happen to have one, but if you want to get into the county championship class fill in the coupon shown here. This is the list of county champions corrected up to date:

Allen Co., Roy Cox, Savonburg. Anderson Co., Nan King, Garnett. Barton Co., Leland Morris, Pawnee Rock.

Brown Co., S. Thompson, Fairview. Butler Co., Geo. W. Lyon, Eldorado. Chase Co., Pete Rodecker, Cottonwood Falls. Chautauqua Co., James Jack, Chautauqua.

Clay Co., Jesse Dever, Clay Center. Cloud Co., A. E. Abbott, Concordia. Coffey Co., A. T. Stewart, Gridley. Comanche Co., Judge Combs, Coldwater.

Cowley Co., A. H. Moor, Arkansas City. Decatur Co., Wm. Hollister, Norcatur. Dickinson Co., Dr. J. N. Kitcherside, Hope.

Doniphan Co., Leroy Sandy, Troy. Douglas Co., Mayor J. W. Francisco, Lawrence.

Ellis Co., Albert Devore, Gorham. Edwards Co., Walter Wedge, Kinsley. Ellsworth Co., Tony Matouch, Lorraine.

Ford Co., H. Helland, Bucklin. Franklin Co., A. M. Peel, Richmond. Geary Co., Dr. Yeats, Junction City. Gove Co., F. B. Strong, Gove.

Graham Co., O. B. Kackley, Hill City. Gray Co., Seth Clover, Cimarron. Greenwood Co., Mrs. J. Hollister, Quincy.

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Kearny Co., Harry Henry, Lakin. Kingman Co., W. O. Cook, Spivy. Kiowa Co., Ben Fullerton, Greensburg.

Labette Co., Clarence Murray, Parsons. Lane Co., H. C. Smith, Alamota. Leavenworth Co., Wm. Hammond, Basehor.

Lincoln Co., J. B. Bishop, Lincoln. Lyon Co., T. J. Atchison, Emporia. McPherson Co., John A. Davis, McPherson.

Marshall Co., T. C. Randolph, Marysville. Meade Co., R. E. Thoman, Fowler. Montgomery Co., Thos. Wittman, Coffeyville.

Morris Co., R. Sunter, Wilsey. Nemaha Co., J. J. Baser, Seneca. Neosho Co., Charlie Huffman, Chautauque.

Ness Co., Judge A. S. Foulks, Ness City. Norton Co., C. D. McWilliams, Norton. Osage Co., H. M. Halleck, Burlingame.

Osborne Co., A. B. Dillon, Alton. Ottawa Co., Dr. J. M. Coulter, Minneapolis. Pawnee Co., E. E. French, Larned.

Phillips Co., R. A. Woodward, Gretna. Pottawatomie Co., Elmer Samuelson, Fostoria.

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Rooks Co., F. E. Reynolds, Plainville. Russell Co., Theodore Gibbs, Fairport. Saline Co., Walter Green, Salina.

Scott Co., O. D. Card, Scott City. Sedgwick Co., Wm. Parham, Cheney. Sheridan Co., E. L. Gregg, Hoxie.

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Washington Co., Bert Menefee, Washington. Wichita Co., Hugh Glenn, Leoti. Wilson Co., L. H. Porter, Fredonia.

Woodson Co., Dave Bowen, Vernon. Wyandotte Co., Chas. Buckhalter, Fire Dep't. No. 7, Kansas City.

## Championship Checker Player Coupon

To the Creeker Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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

Name ..... F. F. D. .... Town or City

State .....



# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**IMPROVED 80 acres** Lyon Co., Kan.; \$1,200 cash, balance easy. Improved 80 acres, Lyon Co., Kan.; \$1,500 cash, balance easy. Improved 276 acres Lyon County, Kan., \$2,000 cash, balance 5% seven years. Address Ira Stonebraker, Allen, Kan.

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

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

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

**FOR SALE: GOOD 160 acres** Wheat, Corn and Alfalfa land in Jewell County, Kan. 130 acres in cultivation, 10 acres alfalfa, balance pasture and groves, five room house, barn, granary, chicken house, well, windmill, close to school and church, nearest market five miles, centrally located between three good towns. Price \$75.00 per acre. If interested address Lock Box 133, Geary, Okla.

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

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

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

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

**160 ACRES OF PERFECT WHEAT LAND.** Four miles from Scott City, 120 acres in wheat; 1/4 goes to purchaser delivered. Price for quick sale \$19. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

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

**SELL LAND AND LOTS AT AUCTION.** It is the surest, quickest, most successful method, proven by hundreds of auction sales this season. For terms, etc., write **LAFE BURGER, LAND AUCTIONEER**, Wellington, Kan.

**160 ACRES** 6 miles of Ottawa, 1 mile of station, 155 acres tillable; 75 acres in blue grass pasture and timothy and clover hay meadow; fair 6 room house; good barn; fine location; 25 acres growing wheat. Price \$70.00 per acre, \$2,000.00 cash, remainder long time 6%. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

**330 ACRE SHEEP FARM** for sale, including 100 head of pure bred registered Hampshire ewes, 2 rams, one three-year-old, imported by Cooper & Nephews and one yearling bred by same firm. Also a full line of good machinery necessary to run place. Good improvements, all fenced and cross fenced sheep tight, stone posts, 165 acres bottom land, limestone soil; best in the world for alfalfa and corn. 40 acres in alfalfa, 65 acres in wheat; 1/4 to go with the place delivered in town. Balance ground for spring crops. 6 mi. to town; daily mail route, 40 rods to school; phone in house. Price per acre \$50. Perpetual running water and plenty of good hard wood timber for posts, shelter and fire wood. New stone basement barn. If interested write to E. S. Taliaferro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

**CHOICE RANCH FOR SALE.** 1080 acre ranch, 4 mi. south Leoti, Wichita County, Kan., at \$8.50 per a. \$4,000 cash, bal. 3 years 7%. 160 to 200 a. nice smooth bottom land; from 12 to 15 feet to water. Party getting this ranch can get the use of 2 or 3 sections more land. F. G. Jones, Agent, Leoti, Kan.

**NESS CO. WHEAT LAND** Write for free list and county map. Land, \$20 to \$30 a. G. P. Lohnes, Ness City, Kan.

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

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

**80 Acres Only \$100** Montgomery Co., Kan., good loam soil; 60 a. cult., 20 past., good bldg., only \$100 cash, \$500 Mch. 1, bal. \$500 yearly. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

**DO NOT RENT LAND** You can buy land outright in Eastern Oklahoma for what one or two years' rental would cost in an old, well settled country. If you have the energy to clear virgin land and settle on it you can have a farm of your own in a well settled state. The 1,750,000 prosperous people in the state made a garden of a wilderness and there is room for another million. Write for a copy of "Current Events" and other information to Immigration Bureau, K. C. S. Ry., 507 K. C. S. Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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

**TRADES EVERYWHERE.** Exchange book free. Berse Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FOR SALE** or exchange for Kansas land: 50 acres irrigated land Miami Valley near Springfield, N. Mex. New Improvements, 20 acres apple orchard; close to school and church. Lock Box 2, Morrill, Kan.

**GOOD HALF SECTION NEAR LIBERAL TO TRADE.** Nice smooth, dark sandy loam, no improvements, all in grass. Near school. Fine neighborhood. Nine miles from Liberal. Price \$25 per acre. Mortgage \$2100, five years at 6%. Will take good residence in part payment, or other rental property. Must be good condition and clear of debt. Give full description first letter. P. O. Box 158, Liberal, Kansas.

## ROOKS CO. FARM

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

## Stock and Grain Farm

387 acres, Franklin County, Kansas, 6 miles North of Ottawa, a town of 8,000 people. 1/4 mi. to shipping station; 2 sets of improvements; about 50 acres bottom land; the biggest bargain to be had within a radius of 75 miles of Kansas City. Terms: Write or phone, Agee-Block, 302 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MISSOURI

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

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

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

**Grain and Dairy Farm** 160 acres, Polk Co., Mo., 2 miles out, rich soil, spring water, good roads, good improvements, good school, price \$12,000. Large farm list free. WEST REALTY CO., Bolivar, Mo.

## FARM LOANS

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

## WISCONSIN

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

## MONTANA

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

## FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

**FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS** or will take in payment, full or part, land that can be rented. 160 acre farm in the famous Pecos Valley, New Mexico. Railroad across road from house; 2 1/2 miles to two good small towns and 11 miles to Carlsbad, a city of 4,500. This farm cost me \$130 per acre and nothing like it can be purchased under \$150. Every acre is under irrigation. Wheat goes as high as 42 1/2 bu. per acre and is a sure crop. Oats, alfalfa and fruit are a sight. A thickly settled country of the very best of people—mostly from Kansas. A great place for fishing and no winter to speak of. A beautiful new 6 room bungalow. Owner must live on or near this land to get the best results which is impossible for me. Price \$125 per acre; and should you desire to put in some other land that can be rented price it right. No inflated price for I have no time for such foolishness. The water is a government proposition and there is 10 times more than can ever be used. Write quick if you want this place. D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

## ARKANSAS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**PARTLY IMPROVED** 159 acres, 3 miles station. Grant county, 60 acres cleared, dwelling, barn, potato house, orchard; good neighborhood; 2 public roads; R.F.D. telephone line; \$12.50 acre. Write today. Owner. J. D. Shearer, Kingsland, Ark.

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

**760 ACRES**, virgin timber.....\$11,400  
395 a., 3 sets improvements.....\$4,000  
160 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$4,000  
160 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$3,500  
80 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$1,500  
80 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$250  
Heber Springs Development Co., Box 176, Heber Springs, Ark.

**THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.** Perry County, Arkansas. Improved farms; rich level land, soil that will produce wonderful crops of corn, wheat, oats, clover and alfalfa at prices ranging from \$15 to \$35 an acre. Good terms. Come, join a community with a future. Free literature. Write today. Chafin-Colvin Land Co., Perry, Ark.

**100,000 ACRES FOR SALE.** Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

## FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge,  
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,  
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



## COLORADO

**FOR IRRIGATED FARMS** and dry lands write King Realty Co., Greeley, Colo.

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

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

**FOUND—320 ACRE HOMESTEAD** in settled neighborhood. Fine farm land; no sand hills. Price \$300, filing fees and all. J. A. Tracy, Ft. Morgan, Colo.

## OKLAHOMA

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

**STOCK FARM—320 a. 3 mi. out; 120 a. in cult., 200 a. finest prairie pasture; improved; some timber. Pure water. R.F.D. and phone. Price \$6,600. 1/2 cash, bal. at 6%. Free list and map. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.**

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

## Dewey, Washington Co., Okla.

Located in a splendid oil, gas and agricultural country. Has two steam railroads, one electric interurban, water works, sewer system, electric lights, natural gas, paved streets, free mail delivery, manufacturing plants, two National banks, splendid schools, the best county fair in the state and three thousand live energetic citizens. Want more folks like those already here. For information, write Joe A. Bartles, Dewey, Okla.

## FOR SALE

Splendid 250 acre farm, 2 miles from Chelsea, Okla. 2 good farm houses, barns, wells, etc. 150 acres in cultivation, 60 acres hay, 40 acres pasture. \$35 per acre. Half cash, easy terms on balance. Bargain. Sidney Roberts, 306 Ohio Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

## TEXAS

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

## SOUTHWEST TEXAS IRRIGATED FARMS

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

## Crocodile Wrench and Handy Tool Free

The Crocodile Wrench requires no adjustment, simple; always ready for use; never slips. Works in closer quarters than any other wrench. It is light, strong, compact. Easily carried in the pocket. Successfully used as a Pipe Wrench, Nut Wrench and Screw Driver.

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or cleaning threads in bolts used on farm machinery. It is drop-forged from the best steel, scientifically tempered, nothing to get out of order. Look at the actual reproduction of a bolt cut from blank with a Crocodile Wrench—this feature alone will be worth a lot to you.

## Our Special Free Offer

We will send the handy Crocodile Wrench free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 for a 3-year subscription to Mail and Breeze. With this offer we will include a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly. The Handy Tool is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be refunded. The dies on this wrench alone would be worth more than the subscription price in time saved in going to town for repairs. Address

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE  
Dept. C. R. Topeka, Kan.

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Beautifully enameled in colors and gold. Free if you send 10c for 8 months subscription to our big magazine. Money back if not satisfied. HOUSEHOLD, Department EB 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

## Foreigners Combine to Buy

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

Foreign buying of wheat increased last week, instead of diminishing, and prices attained new high levels for May and July deliveries, closing about 9 cents higher than a week ago for May and July delivery and with about 7 cents net gain on December contracts.

Quotations for distant deliveries advanced more than for carlots or December contracts, reflecting the speculative belief in a shortage in supplies before another harvest.

The extraordinarily high prices do not seem to check the demand for wheat. The British government's agents were said to be persistent buyers all week, taking wheat in million bushel lots, both in the United States and Canada. Demand seems to have been stimulated by reduced estimates of the Argentina crop owing to recent drought and by unusually late frosts in some sections.

Broomhall reported that British millers are obtaining ample supplies from the government. With the government thus controlling the supply and distribution, the element of speculation is largely eliminated from the market. The Liverpool quotation for No. 2 hard wheat was equal to \$2.28 a bushel, less than 39 cents above the Chicago December quotation. The difference does not provide a profitable shipping margin, but the export business between the United States and the Allies is no longer based on merchandising profits. The English government appears to be buying wherever and at whatever price wheat may be obtained and put afloat, and at the same time disposing of the wheat to English millers at an arbitrary price.

Receipts of wheat last week at the five principal United States markets were less than half those of a year ago, but about equal to a normal movement for this season prior to the last two years of phenomenal crops. Rough weather may reduce farm deliveries. Demand for carlots has been less urgent and cash prices have lost some of their premiums, tho millers continue to report good flour demand and mills are running nearer to capacity than usual.

Corn futures advanced about 9 cents to new high levels, affected chiefly by some large foreign purchases. The close was near the top level. Present prices are the highest on record, taking the country over.

The English government agents were in the market, taking a million bushels in one day. The Liverpool quotation was equal to about \$1.69 a bushel, 8 1/2 cents higher than a week ago. There is 60 cents a bushel difference between wheat and corn prices in England, compared with nearly a dollar a bushel difference in the United States.

The November government crop report, giving the preliminary estimate of the corn yield, showed a total for the country of 2,643 million bushels, a reduction of 74 million bushels from the October forecast. Principal reductions were, Illinois 20 million, Nebraska 16 million, Missouri 13 million, Iowa 9 million, Texas 9 million, Indiana 7 million. There was an increase of 5 million in Kansas, 6 million in Wisconsin. The total is 411 million less than last year.

Intimations have come from England that the government is likely soon to require a mixture of corn flour and wheat flour, and this accounts for the sudden increase in English buying and for the relative strength of the English markets.

Foreigners bought large quantities of oats, as well as of corn in the United States last week. Oats, like corn and wheat, are selling around the highest prices ever paid.

Because of the national election and the advancing season receipts of livestock last week were materially smaller than in previous weeks, and prices were higher. At the five Western markets the decrease in cattle, compared with the preceding week, was 57,000, in hogs 75,000 and sheep 61,000.

The decreased supplies, together with urgency in demand, gave the market a stronger turn. Prices for fat steers were 20 to 40 cents higher. The full fed steers, in so far as values were tested here, seem to be lagging behind Chicago. The top price in Kansas City was \$11, paid for both yearlings and heavy steers, and the top price in Chicago was \$12.05, tho buyers assert that Kansas City offerings were not comparable with those in Chicago. Evidently high finished steers would sell considerably above \$11 in Kansas City. The short fed to good steers are bringing \$8.75 to \$10.50. Range steers sold largely at \$7.50 to \$8.50, a few loads at \$6.25 to \$7.25, and "canner" steers as low as \$5.50. The range class shows the greatest advance, and killers were unusually eager for them. Shipments from Colorado were liberal, and the bulk of them sold at \$7.60 to \$8.

Prices for butcher cattle were 10 to 25 cents higher. "Canner" cows, which were in fairly liberal supply, were only 10 cents higher, and the better classes of cows and heifers were up 25 cents and scarce. Veal calves were quoted up 25 to 50 cents, top \$11.

Only 24,000 stockers and feeders were shipped back to the country last week, and about 8,000 cattle and calves are held over the week-end. Trade was dull, with the best steady and others 15 to 25 cents lower. Some heavy feed-

ers sold to a countryman for \$8.85. Killer's bid on the same cattle was \$8.80.

After dwindling to nearly nothing late in the preceding week shipping demand for hogs increased last week and with smaller receipts hog prices rebounded 40 to 50 cents and closed 25 to 40 cents net higher. The 10 cent quotation was returned in Chicago and here prices remained under that level, tho unusually high for this season of the year. Packers say there are plenty of hogs in the country, but enormous demand for pork product and the belief that under weight will prevail in hogs because of the high price of corn will probably sustain prices.

Receipts of livestock, with comparisons, are here shown:

	This week.	Preceding week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City .....	50,700	84,500	65,100
Chicago .....	63,500	72,400	54,400
Five markets .....	167,300	234,000	187,600
Hogs—			
Kansas City .....	46,125	79,025	58,375
Chicago .....	199,000	220,000	161,000
Five markets .....	372,725	447,025	333,175
Sheep—			
Kansas City .....	29,725	36,000	33,950
Chicago .....	88,000	101,000	60,000
Five markets .....	193,475	254,300	197,050

Reports from 186 cold storages show that their rooms contain 2,877,541 cases of eggs as compared with 4,589,593 cases in 217 storages on October 1. As a few cold storages have not responded to monthly inquiries, this report does not include all holdings. Reports from 179 cold storages show that their rooms contain 82,269,098 pounds of creamery butter as compared with 95,640,774 pounds in 205 storages on October 1. The 142 storages that reported holdings on November 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 79,294,074 pounds as compared with 92,718,649 pounds last year, a difference of 13,424,575 pounds or 14.5 per cent.

## Cattle Breeding that Wins

(Continued from Page 1.)

livestock. The Tomson farms are not exactly an exception, for a few are raised every year, but the number is small, and experience does not encourage the owners to increase the number. The farms are devoted almost wholly to Shorthorns, for it has been observed that if there is room for more stock that more Shorthorns best fit into the working plan. There is a constant demand for the Tom-

Once in a while we find a judge worthy of the name. Such a judge is Thomas B. Buckner, of Kansas City. A case had dragged four days in his court. There was money, lawyers, exhibits, witnesses, experts, stenographers, everything calculated to make a rich spoil of attorney fees for years. The judge interrupted. "Now," said he, "you've got a long complicated case. Whoever loses will appeal. The appellate court will order the case transferred to a superior court. Goodness knows where all this will end and what it will cost the loser. It seems to me the defendant has the best of it. If I were the plaintiff I'd settle. And if I were the defendant I would take a small settlement. That's my honest, judicial opinion." They settled and \$8,000 worth of litigation was squared for \$250. \* \* \* No license to rob the people of 1/4 million dollars in receivership fees will ever be issued in such a court.

son Shorthorns at all ages, altho the bulls generally are sold at 12 to 15 months, and have brought as high as \$2,000.

The handling of the herd is simplicity itself. With the Tomsons it is grass principally, just plain grass. And such grass! A perfect mat of it, thick on the ground, luxuriant, knee-high, a combination of tame and native plants, mostly bluestem, bluegrass and White clover. There is no overpasturing and no shortage of grass. They recognize in grass the best and cheapest feed, and it receives treatment in accord with its rating. The Shorthorns are kept on the pastures the year around, and for seven months they are maintained exclusively on it. At other times, the cows get just enough grain to keep them thrifty and in the best condition. In the winter alfalfa, silage and corn fodder are scattered in the pastures so the manure will be the better distributed.

The Tomson farms are chiefly devoted to pastures. Of one farm of 520 acres 450 acres is in grass, including alfalfa, timothy and clover, and native pastures. It has been the practice to feed more or less tame hay in these native pastures where the grass had become thin and in

this way the seed of several tame varieties was scattered and many scant spots were set to tame-grasses, bluegrass naturally predominating. This plan resulted in lengthening the pasture season, for prairie grass is available only from around May 1 until the first frost in the fall, whereas the tame grasses come earlier and continue later.

Only the common crops grown on the farm are fed, with alfalfa and silage as the basis, allowing about 20 pounds of silage a day to an animal, which it is figured provides all the grain needed. That this method is good is shown by the thick-fleshed cattle. To be sure, the show herd is handled differently, but that is another story. Incidentally, one of the brothers, James G., is recognized as one of the most capable men in the country in fitting cattle for the show ring. With the Tomsons, however, the show herd is secondary, and is maintained principally as an advertising feature.

Heifers are bred at 18 to 24 months, as it is believed they make more regular producers when bred at these ages. Breeding too young should be avoided as it impairs growth. The matrons have a rest of three to five months after weaning a calf before giving birth to another one. The calves are dropped in the fall and early spring, and are allowed to suckle their dams for seven to eight months. The fall calves have corn-chop, silage, bran and oats as soon as they will eat, while the spring calves receive no grain.

The management of the cultivated land has been such that greatly improved yields have been obtained thru rotation of crops, including the legumes, alfalfa and clover, and the spreading of manure on the fields. Under this method, the farming land has been brought to a high state of production. Yields of corn have been increased in some fields from 35 bushels an acre to 90 and 100 bushels. No unusual means were employed to bring this about, for the Tomsons are not much given to experimenting. They say possibly the results might have been better if they had, but the point is that only such methods were used as could be applied readily on any farm, by average men.

The advice of the Tomsons to beginners in the purebred business is as conservative as have been their own practices. They don't encourage a young man to rush into the business pell-mell or invest at the start any considerable amount of money. "Don't sell the grades to buy full-bloods," said one of the brothers. "Rather, buy a registered female or so in addition as a starter, and by comparison with the grades learn of the difference in character and quality. A good plan is to buy an aged cow with calf at foot, and bred to calve again, for which one would pay, say, \$200. In less than a year there will be three head. The time to get into the business is when one is ready, whether cattle are high or low.

"A young man who is contemplating engaging in the business should weigh well all its phases, and his own adaptability to it, and upon deciding to enter it should do so with the determination to 'stick.' From the very nature of the undertaking, greatest rewards can be expected only after one has earned recognition as a reliable breeder, and this takes time. Because we have been long established, should our herd be wiped out people would still come to the Tomsons for cattle.

"A tremendous advantage of livestock generally is to be seen in improved farms and better farming. There is a pride in fine stock that begets industry. The breeder of purebreds becomes more of a student along all lines, and he is almost certain to take better care of his stock because he has more invested in them. No system of farming is complete without livestock, and the best is none too good. One can always be more certain of his standards by the use of full-bloods. Because of the breeding back of them there is an inherited propotency one can't see.

"An imperative need of the times is more and better livestock. It is the province of the breeder to supply this demand. A new era is opening to him, in the readjustment of the cattle business made necessary by changed economic conditions. The man who gets into the business and stays with it is bound to win, under intelligent management."

A new French automobile driven by air propellers can make a speed of 50 miles an hour over the sands of the Sahara desert.



### Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Enclosed find check to pay for my advertising. To say that I am well pleased is putting it mildly.—Yours very truly, W. A. Prewett, Breeder of Polled Durham Cattle, Asherville, Kan., April 21, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—I am all sold out and letters coming in at the rate of three to five a day; can't get stamps fast enough to answer all the inquiries. I wish you would change my ad.—Yours very truly, F. J. Moser, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Goff, Kan., May 12, 1916.

### LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

**FLOYD YOCUM** LIVESTOCK and REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAN.

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

### Be An Auctioneer

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

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

### SHEEP.

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

### HORSES.

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

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

### Pioneer Stud Farm

Established 1870

### 50 Registered Stallions and Mares

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

**C. W. LAMER & SON**  
Salina Kansas



### Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

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

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

A. P. COON, Manager

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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

### 50 Chester White Boars

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



### CHESTER WHITES

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

### Kansas Herd Chester Whites

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

### WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

**FRANK HOWARD,**  
Manager Livestock Department.

### FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 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.

### Combination Sales.

Dec. 11-16—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan. Percheron Horses.

Dec. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan. Feb. 9—Breeders' combination sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Feb. 22-23—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association, sale at Lincoln, Neb. C. F. Way, Sec.-Treas., Lincoln, Neb.

### Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 22—M. H. Roller & Son and Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.

### Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan. Holstein Cattle.

Nov. 22—E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene, Kan. Nov. 23—The Chase Farm, Pawnee City, Neb.

Dec. 12—J. B. Branson, Route 1, Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 21—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Sales Manager, 4110 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb.

### Jersey Cattle.

Dec. 14—S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 22—Tomson Brothers, Carbondale and Dover, Kan.

Nov. 23—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. Dec. 6—Lock Brothers, Pawnee City, Neb.

Dec. 14-15—Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Grand Island, Neb.; Con McCarthy, York, Neb., sale manager.

Dec. 21—Breeders' Consignment sale, Grand Island, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., sale manager.

Dec. 28—B. M. Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., at Abilene, Kan.

Jan. 10—W. P. Kuehn, Red Cloud, Neb. Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 16—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb. Jan. 27—J. B. Roberts, Pierce, Neb.

Feb. 6—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb. Feb. 7—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb. Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Feb. 9—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.

Feb. 20—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb. Feb. 21—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 23—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan. Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.; sale at Dearborn, Mo.

Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

### Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb. Jan. 31—J. H. Proett & Son and H. J. Nachlingall, Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb. Feb. 1—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffs, Kan. Feb. 3—Dave Boserger, Cortland, Neb.

Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids, Kan. Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan. Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

The Enid combination sale of Shorthorns, conducted by Manager F. S. Kirk, was well attended and very satisfactory. Ninety-one head of cows, calves and young bulls sold for a total of \$12,730. Twenty bulls averaged \$152.25 and 50 females averaged \$158.10. Buyers were present from numerous counties of Oklahoma and bidding was snappy, especially on the better bred animals.—Advertisement.

### Wilson's Good Shorthorn Average.

D. O. Wilson, Winfield, Kan., sold November 10, 25 head of Shorthorns for \$4,050, an average of \$162. The 17 females averaged \$165, the eight young bulls averaged \$155.62. Among the buyers were Joe Nemeir, Hope, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; J. R. Ely, Marion, Kan.; W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla.; W. F. Wilson, Winfield, Kan.; I. W. Newton, Winfield, Kan. The top cow was lot 44, an extra sold to I. W. Newton, Winfield, Kan., at \$350. Mr. Newton also topped the bull offering, taking Avondale 24, by Avern's Dale, at \$250.—Advertisement.

### Closing Out Poland Chinas.

A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan., is one of the best Poland China breeders of the state. His hogs are uniform in size and quality; at the head of this herd are such noted sires as Kansas Giant, Orphan Chief and Big Boned Bob. Mr. Enos offers his entire herd of hogs, herd boars, herd sows and 40 splendid spring boars and gilts, owing to the fact that he will move this coming spring. Here is a rare chance for those who wish large type Polands with both size and quality and



### Percherons—Belgians—Shires

39 heavy 3 and 4 year registered Percheron stallions. 68 ragged 2 year olds. 41 yearlings. Can spare 25 registered mares from my herd. 24 registered Belgian stallions. 11 registered Shire stallions. Sires and dams brought over from France, Belgium and England. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Near Kansas City.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

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



### O. I. C. Fall Boars

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

### Silver Leaf O. I. C. Boars

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

### Murry Offers White Boars

10 Fall Boars Prize winning blood and good individual. Weighing 150 lbs. Also fall and spring gilts. Sow sale Feb. 15. 40 Spring Boars CHAS. H. MURRY, Friend, Neb.

### FEHNER'S O. I. C.

Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fechner, Higginsville, Mo.

### DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**IMMUNE DUROCS:** Choice fall boars. Best of blood lines, one and two years old. Every animal guaranteed. E. L. Hirschler, Halstead, Kan.

### DUROC GILTS FOR PIG CLUB BOYS

Fine April gilts of Col. Wonder breeding at attractive prices. Also fall yearling boars, spring boars and fall pigs. OSCAR T. YORK, VINLAND, KANSAS.

### Immune Duroc Boars

Herd headed to farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. G. B. Woodell, Winfield, Ks.

### 15 DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

Good Spring boars, Col. and Crimson Wonder breeding. Also a herd boar two years old, his sire by King the Col., dam by Crimson Wonder 3rd. Price \$100. ARTHUR A. PATTERSON, Ellsworth, Kan.

### SCHWAB'S IMMUNE DUROCS

50 BOARS Fall and Summer yearlings and spring boars, the blood of Pals Col. and Buddy K. 4th. Attractive prices. We ship on approval to everybody. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

### King the Col. Breeding

Booking orders for pigs at weaning time sired by a splendid son of this great sire. Either sex. Ralph P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.



### Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

### Big Type Herd Boars

25 husky spring boars. Crimson Wonder, Illustration, Good Enuff, Golden Model breeding. All immune. Prices right. Descriptions guaranteed. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

### BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

**Duroc-Jerseys** Spring boars and one fall yearling boar for sale. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

### GUARANTEED DUROC BOARS

Duroc boars with size, bone and stretch; immune and guaranteed breeders. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

### Trumbo's Duroc Boars

20 big, husky spring boars shipped on approval. Immured by double treatment. Prices, \$15, \$20, \$25. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

### DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champion Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Mod. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

### Private Sale, Boars and Gilts

20 Duroc Jersey boars, March farrow and 15 gilts same age. Priced to sell. Also a choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Address A.E. Sisaco, Topeka, Kan., Phone 3026 Wakarusa

### DUROC BOARS AND GILTS

by five different sires, are on the bargain counter. Pairs not related—herd, boar and herd sow prospects. Also plenty for the farmer and stockman. 49 hogs and 62 sows shipped the past 3 months. Write J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MO. before buying.

### BALDWIN DUROCS

### Two Purebred Duroc Pigs for \$25

A boar and a gilt not related, of Sept. farrow. Golden Model and Critic breeding. Shipped on approval. Pedigree with each pig sold. For full particulars, write, S. F. & F. M. OLDHAM, MURRAY, (Cass Co.) NEBRASKA.

### DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

**HIGH CLASS DUROCS** Spring boars by our herd boars, also Elk Col., by Perfect Col. Grand champion Ill. State Fair. 2 extra good fall boars. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Neb.

### Country Gentleman 132541

Last chance to get boars sired by this great boar. Also some good ones by Gold Medal 176251. We are keeping his gilts and offer him for sale. Everything immune and farmer's prices. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

### GOETHE'S DUROC-JERSEYS

Private Sale: 20 spring boars, 35 spring gilts, 50 fall pigs. Crimson Wonder Again, Model Top and Valley Chief breeding. T. E. GOETHE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

### Bancroft's Durocs

Guaranteed immune. No public sales. Fair private sale. Spring boars and gilts open or will breed to order for spring farrow. Pairs or trios not related. September pigs weaned November 1st. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kans.

### Taylor's World Beater Durocs

The large good kind of spring boars \$25 each. Booking orders for fall weaned boars \$12.50; also sow pigs \$14. Prepay express charges on weanlings anywhere in Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma. JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MILLER CO., MO.

### Jones Sells on Approval

This means just what it says. 20 Duroc Jersey gilts (March farrow) bred to Pals Kant Be Beat, Illustration's Improver and Orion's Highland King. Booking orders for pigs of Sept. and Oct. farrow, shipped at weaning time. W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan. (Write for private sale catalog just out.)

### MO'S CHAMPION HERD OF DUROCS

Boars, Boars, Boars. We have them with champion blood on both sire and dam's side. Every one champion bred. These boars must move at once. Write for breeding, description and prices. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

### Duroc-Jerseys

**BREEDING, SIZE AND QUALITY** Boars and gilts by Crimson Orion King 193345. A King the Col. 149369, Pals Col. Jr. 64379a, Golden Model Again 155043, Ohio Kant Be Beat 60977, Crimson Good Enuff 168341. Gilts may be bred to our great herd boars, Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustration, Valley's King the Col. LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

### Duroc Boars on Approval

25 big spring boars at farmer's prices. Shipped on approval. Well grown, splendid individuals and up to date breeding. A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

### MARCH DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

20 March boars, brothers to the gilts reserved for our annual bred sow sale in February. A variety of breeding unexcelled in the West. Individual merit with breeding. Close prices to move them quickly. Howell Bros., Horkimer, Kansas (Marshall County)

### Home of Fancy Pal

**BRED SOW SALE FEB. 7** at Sabetha, Kans. Some choice April boars, big, stretchy fellows, at farmer's prices. Write at once for bargains in boars. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Open gilts \$20, or for \$30 will keep and breed to "Graduate Prince", our new herd boar, that has won as many State Fair prizes and sired as many prize winners as any boar in the state. Weight 900. Call and see him. Service boars \$25. Some extra choice baby boars at \$12.50, sired by "Model Top Again", a prize winner at both the Kan. State fairs last year. Order now. \$100 takes the pick of our baby Shorthorn bulls. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.



## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**FOR SALE** One big type Poland China sow; pedigree. IRA D. MULLINAX, DELPHOS, KANS.

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

**BIG APRIL BOARS BY YOUNG AMAZON** Smooth, heavy bone; also fall pigs by half ton boars. Beauties at bed rock prices. W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kan.

## Satisfaction or Money Back

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

## BIG, STRETCHY BOARS

Immune, ready for service. Gilts, bred or open to your order; satisfaction guaranteed. Write to save money. All stock immune. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kan.

## Spotted Poland

10 spring boars and two Nov. boars for sale at farmers prices. Also five Hereford bulls from 8 to 15 months old. All stock registered. C. T. Drumm & Son, Longford, Kansas

## N. M. Bailor &amp; Son, Poland

Spring boars for sale. Big, growthy kind and priced reasonable. Also pigs at weaning time. Write at once. N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, KANSAS

## I Ship On Approval

Best of big type breeding Poland China boar and gilts no relation; also a fine lot of summer and fall pigs at farmer's prices. Immune and guaranteed every way. ED. SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

## Big Type Poland China Pigs

for sale. Eligible to registration; sired by Jumbo Longfellow. 23322 weight about 40 lbs. Price crated, \$15.00 each, two for \$28.00, three for \$40.00. R. J. Blackman, Cole Camp, Mo.

## BAZANT'S SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Largest Herd in the West.

125 pigs just weaned and ready to ship on approval. Pairs, Trios not related. 12 yearling sows bred to your order. Pedigree with each pig. I can certainly please you. R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KANSAS

## NO BETTER GROWS

Big type. Herd Boars and Sows. Can furnish one or fifty. Write your wants or inspect the herd.

L. C. WALBRIDGE  
RUSSELL. KANSAS

## Private Sale

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

## ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

Home of more prize winners than any herd in the West, headed by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr.; large, roomy, prolific sows. Am pricing the grand champion boar Robidoux; also special prices on fall and spring boars. A number of herd headers among them priced for quick sale. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLANDS

Private Sale

20 March and April Boars. Also 20 gilts, same age, for sale, bred or open. Pedigrees with each pig. Special prices. R. H. McCUNE, LONGFORD, KAN., (Clay County)

## Sunflower King

25 Spring Boars, 25 Spring Gilts

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

## DOUBLE IMMUNE POLAND BOARS



## 50 Big March Boars

Sired by Blue Valley, Blue Valley A Wonder and Blue Valley Tim. Largely out of Blue Valley and Blue Valley A Wonder dams. They are the kind that improve the breed. Write for prices and full descriptions. Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

of the most fashionable blood lines. Every hog immunized and priced for quick sale.—Advertisement.

## Increase the Size of Your Hogs.

C. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan., has a strictly large type herd of Poland Chinas. At the head of this herd is a Pfander bred boar, King Wonder's Giant, by King of Wonders. He is an outstanding individual. Mr. Greene at present has for sale a nice lot of winter and spring boars, big boned, rugged, stretchy fellows that will increase the size of your hogs. All are immunized and satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Write him today describing what you want.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., proprietor of the Sunflower Herd of Holsteins, is changing his card ad in this issue and is offering bull calves by a 30-pound sire and out of A. R. O. cows. He also would spare a few heifer calves. Mr. Searle's herd is one of the largest and best bred in the state. Look up his ad and write him for prices and particulars.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., offers 75 Spotted Poland China pigs of fall farrow for sale in pairs, trios or to suit purchaser. They are by two of the best boars in the state and out of big mature sows. They are out of big litters and will be priced right if you write at once. Pedigrees will be furnished with each pig. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., breeds Hampshire hogs and lots of them and offers nothing for sale for breeding purposes that is not strictly first class. He sells on approval. He has two perfectly marked boars for sale and some choice gilts bred or open. If desired they will be bred to the son of the great \$800 Paulson's Model. Also pigs just weaned for sale. Everything at low prices to sell them quick. Write for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

John M. Blough, Bushong, Kan., breeds big Poland Chinas and has been doing so for years. His present offering of March boars are of strictly big type. They can be bought for much less money than the same boars are bringing in places where they have more corn. Mr. Blough desires to sell these boars in the next 30 days and would like to hear from breeders or farmers wanting Poland China boars that will develop into half ton boars. Look up the advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him at once.—Advertisement.

H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan., is one of the pioneer Poland China breeders of Central Kansas and is now advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, 20 March and April boars, sired by the best 1915 son of King of Kansas and out of the best 600 and 700 pound sows. These boars are not fat but in good breeding condition and the dams trace to such families as Expansion, Big Hadley, Big Orange and other leading big type families. These 20 boars will weigh in their present form from 225 to 250 pounds and will be priced at farmer's prices to move them in 30 days. Get Mr. Griffiths's prices.—Advertisement.

## Pure Scotch Shorthorn Bulls.

P. M. Borland, Clay Center, Kan., starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering pure Scotch Shorthorn bulls for sale. Included in the offering is the herd bull, Happy Barmpton 365725, by Barmpton Knight, by Gallant Knight, by Lord Mayor, by Thistle Top. He was bred by Tomson Brothers and is one of the best bred bulls in the country. He is now 5 years old, and will be sold fully guaranteed. He is also offering three straight Scotch bulls from 12 to 15 months old and two spring bull calves that are straight Scotch and very choice. If you are in the market for something choice you can't do better than write Mr. Borland for prices and descriptions. If you can use a bull that is a proven sire of merit write him about Happy Barmpton. Look up the advertisement in the Shorthorn section of this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## The Groninger Poland Sale.

Herman Groninger & Sons' big annual Poland China boar and gilt sale came off as advertised last Thursday and was a success. The heavy rains of the day before made it impossible for autos to travel and not one was at the sale. This kept many from the sale that were undoubtedly planning to come. The average on the 25 boars was \$40 and the average on 18 gilts was \$31.65. The offering was one of the best of the season and one of the best ever sold in Northeastern Kansas. Among the prominent buyers were Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.; M. T. Kling, Barnard, Mo.; James Smith, Troy, Kan.; John Schultz, Reserve, Kan.; O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.; Cecil Lawrence, Holton, Kan.; Gilbert Larson, Pierce Junction, Kan.; and W. C. Margraves, Preston, Neb. The local support was good. The Groningers will not hold a bred sow sale but have for private sale some choice gilts bred or open or bred to your order. Also some choice young boars left. The sale was conducted by Col. C. M. Scott and Col. Charles Foster.—Advertisement.

## Bellows-Tomson-Lookabaugh Sales.

For the convenience of Shorthorn breeders, a special train of Pullman sleepers will leave Maryville, Mo., about 10:30 or 11:00 p. m., following Bellows Brothers' Shorthorn sale, November 21, for Tomson Brothers' sale, Wakarusa, Kan., November 22. This train will stop at Topeka for breakfast, leaving the Santa Fe station at 8:30 a. m. This will enable anyone reaching Topeka the morning of the 22d before that hour to connect with this train. The regular train for Wakarusa leaves Topeka at 10:15 a. m., and arrives at Wakarusa at 10:48. Special Pullman service has been provided over the Rock Island the evening following Tomson Brothers' sale for the H. C. Lookabaugh sale, Watonga, Okla., November 23. These are three of the most important Shorthorn sales of the year. Both Bellows Brothers and Tomson Brothers are holding calf sales and offering the choice of their 1915 and 1916 calf crop, representatives of all of their best families. The Bellows offering is made up of the get of Radium, Sultan Supreme, and Parkdale Baron. It should be said to their credit that never have Bellows Brothers presented

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

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

## Albright's Private Sale

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

## Original Big Spotted Poland

75 fall pigs, pairs and trios not related. Pedigrees with each pig. Big litters.

Address ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

## BABY PIG BARGAINS

I have 75 pigs, sired by King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr., just weaned, will sell at bargain prices. Pedigree with each pig. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS

## 20 March and April Boars

sired by the Best 1915 son of King of Kansas and out of 600 and 700 lb. dams. Will weigh around 225 and 250. Farmer's Prices for 30 days. H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.

## ENOS' IMMUNED POLANDS

40 Spring Boars and Gilts sired by such great sires as Kansas Giant, Orphan Chief and Big Boned Bob. Am going to move, hence, herd boars, herd sows and all sell. Call or write early for choice. A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS



## TOWNVIEW FARM

## Big Type Poland Chinas

Winter and spring boars, big, stretchy fellows. These winter boars have size, bone and age to make good with hard service. All immune and satisfaction guaranteed. Write today or call.

C. E. GREENE, PEABODY, KANSAS

## Dispersion Sale, November 22

13 Mammoth Black Jacks and Jennets. Imported Belgian stallion, Voltigeur 7537 (81820); 6 years old, weight 1900 lbs.

13 brood mares and mules, some cattle. 4 Jacks 3 to 6 years, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2 standard, 8 to 9 inch cannon bone. (Bring your tape line.) Prompt servers and sure. Monster, 3 years old, black, light points; prompt and sure. Will make 1200 pound herd jack.

W. J. STRONG, MORAN, ALLEN COUNTY, KANSAS

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

## \$30 Poland China Sows \$30

20 head of big, stretchy, March gilts, sired by the great 900 pound, 2-year-old boar, Charter Monarch. Cholera immune, registered and recorded and guaranteed to please you, or your money back. Bred for March and April farrow; these are priced to sell; \$30 each or four for \$110.

S. E. WAIT, BLUE MOUND, KANSAS

## BERKSHIRE HOGS.

**HAZLEWOOD'S BERKSHIRES** Bred gilts all sold. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices reasonable. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

**BERKSHIRE PIGS** Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**Sold on Approval** Two perfectly marked boars, choice gilts open or bred to Wempe's Model, by Paulsen's Model, the \$800 boar. Also pigs just weaned. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KAN.

**Shaw's Hampshires** 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE.

**For Sale: 3 Registered Guernsey Bulls** Glenwood breeding; 6, 10 and 16 months old. Write for description and photos. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.

**REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS** Heavy producing strain, rich in Advanced Register blood lines. 1 to 4 years old, \$75 to \$150 each. MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

**GUERNSEY PURE BRED BULLS** ALSO A FEW FEMALES. BREED UP YOUR HERD. High class individuals from Wisconsin, with Advanced Register ancestry at bargain prices. A rare opportunity to secure some of the best blood in the Guernsey breed. Tested for tuberculosis and guaranteed as breeders. Send for List. HELENDALE FARMS, 700 Cedar St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President

CARL BEHRENT, Secretary

Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917 H. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROHWIG, Secretary

## For Quick Sale

12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Big type and good all over. Farmers prices. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

**20 Poland China Boars** by Panama Giant by The Giant by Big Ben. Strictly good ones at fair prices. Write at once. Can ship over Rock Island or Burlington. J. F. POLKY, Oronoque, Kan.

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

**POLANDS PRIVATE SALE** No public sale but the tops of 80 Spring boars and gilts and choice brood sows with litters. Farmers prices. PETER LUFT, Almena, Kan.

**SHORTHORNS** 4 yearling bulls, by Pilot, by the 2700 pound Victorious King. Pioneer, a grandson of Ayvalide and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.

## Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands

October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Barmpton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Foland, Almena, Kan.

## Percherons--Shorthorns--Polands

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

**Shorthorns--Poland Chinas** For sale, a 30 months' old herd bull, Matchless Prince, got by His Highness. I am keeping his get. Write J. W. LIGGETT & SONS, Almena, Kan.

**COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctioneer** Devoting my time to the business. Address as above.

**COL. C. H. PAYTON** Purebred stock sales and big farm sales solicited. Write or phone. Address as above. L. J. Goodman, D. V. M. vaccination a specialty.

## CAPPER PIG CLUB

"More and Better Swine for Kansas Farms."

102 Boy Members. 102 Purebred Sows. 102 Counties Represented.

## Gilts and Spring Boars

Registered or Eligible, for Sale

Some of the best blood lines in America represented in this offering. The Capper Pig Club has five breed associations. Describe what you desire to purchase and write to breed club secretary for names of breeders who have stock for sale.

## BREED CLUB SECRETARIES:

Poland Chinas (including Spotted), Virgil Knox, South Haven, Kan. Duroc Jerseys, Elmer Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

Hampshires, Ray Jones, Sylvia, Kan.

Chester White and O. I. C., Louis Kahle, Alta Vista, Kan.

Berkshires, Gilbert Arthur, Hartford, Kan.

Encourage the pig club boys by purchasing breeding stock.

For information about the Capper Pig Club address

JOHN F. CASE, Contest Mgr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas



## MULE FOOT HOGS.

**For Sale** Registered Mule Foot Hogs, 5 months old. Big type. E. W. KRAUS, EUDORA, KAN.

**200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs** all ages, priced to sell. 50 Big-Type sows, bred to champion boars. Catalog free. C. M. THOMPSON, LETTS, IND.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**  
Double Marys (Flatcreek Strain) and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

**SHORTHORNS** 10 young red bulls for sale, 8 to 12 months old, sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, the 2500 lb. bull, and out of Orange and Gloster cows, weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

## Scotch Bulls for Sale

Including the Herd Bull, Happy Barmpton 365725 by Barmpton Knight by Gallant Knight by Lord Mayor by Thistle Top. Also Three straight Scotch bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Also two spring bull calves.

P. M. Borland, Clay Center, Kansas

## Scotch and Scotch Tops

24 bulls, 15 of them from 10 to 15 months. Balance 6 to 10 months. Reds and Roans. Half of them pure Scotch. Write for prices and descriptions. Also choice March Poland China boars for sale.

G. F. HART, SUMMERFIELD, KANSAS (Marshall County)

## Village Knight 398231

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

WM. WALES & YOUNG, Osborne, Kansas

## SALTER'S SHORTHORNS

12 young bulls 6 to 12 months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. One three year old herd header, by Prince Pavonin. These young bulls are by such sires as Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, Silver Hampton and Master of the Dales; also cows and heifers. Scotch, Scotch topped and plain bred in calf to our great herd bulls, but priced so both farmer and breeder can afford to buy. Parties also met at Wichita. Phone, Market 3705. Address,

PARK E. SALTER, AUGUSTA, KANSAS

## GALLUP Shorthorn Bulls

Herd Established 30 Years.

10 March bull calves sired by Defendant 42680 by Crusader by Barmpton Knight, Red and Roans. As good as the best. Address

A. H. GALLUP, BLUE RAPIDS, KAN.

## Cedarlawn Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale: The two year old herd bull, Mystic Victor, by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight. A valuable tried bull sold guaranteed in every way. Young bulls from six to ten months old. Address

S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## Shorthorns-Private Sale

Herd Established 25 Years.

25 cows and heifers bred to Scottish Buck by Scottish Gloster. 3 yearling bulls and 10 bulls younger. Scottish Buck is a ton bull five years old that is a proven sire of merit. We are keeping all of his heifers and three of his sisters and offer him for sale.

This is a reduction sale because of a shortage of feed and pasture. Everything offered is very desirable. Address

H. C. WILLIAMS & SON, Sylvan Grove, Kansas (Lincoln county)

## Scotch and Scotch Tops

## A Choice Lot of Spring Bulls (Reds and Roans)

Can ship over Rock Island, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe. Write me your wants. Address,

C. W. TAYLOR  
ABILENE KANSAS

## Thirty Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Eight to 10 months old. Half of them Double Standard. A choice lot of youngsters of choice breeding, size and quality. Address

V. A. PLYMAT, Barnard, Kan.  
(Mitchell county)

an offering of such uniformity, such fashionable blood lines and representing as high a standard throughout. A number of show things have been cataloged. Tomson Brothers include their entire 1916 show herd with the exception of the champion Village Marshal to which several of the heifers are bred. They are the get of Maxwalton Rose-dale, by Avondale and out of the dam of Pride of Albion, twice champion at the Royal, Prince Valentine 4th, a repeated show winner and Dale's Cumberland, by Cumberland's Last and out of an Avondale dam. Considered either from the standpoint of breeding or individual merit, the Tomson offering is decidedly high class. H. C. Lookabaugh's offering includes a very attractive assortment of breeding cattle of the most fashionable strains and several imported things. Mr. Lookabaugh has endeavored to make this the most attractive sale offering that he has ever presented and those who have inspected the cattle say that he has fulfilled his hope.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

S. P. & F. M. Oldham of Murray, Neb., offer to ship on approval a pair of purebred Duroc Jersey pigs of September farrow, for the low price, \$25. These pairs are not related, are descended from the great Golden Model and Critic families and are bargains at the prices asked. When writing please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

## Price Claims Date.

J. C. Price of Lincoln, Neb., asks us to claim December 21 as the date for the Shorthorn Breeders' Consignment sale to be held at Grand Island, Neb. Mr. Price says the demand for good cattle makes the chances for a good sale unusually good this season. He says consignments are coming in right along and suggests that breeders desiring to list stock should write him at once.—Advertisement.

## Lockwood's Poland China Sale.

J. M. Lockwood held his big Poland China sale at York, Neb., November 9. The offering was good but the lateness of the date was such that most breeders were supplied with boars which fact lowered the average to some extent. The entire offering of about 53 head averaged \$38; the top price of \$107 was paid by Orville O. Jones of York, for boar No. 1. Other buyers are listed below: Martin Price, York, Neb.; George Getz, York; J. C. Witzel, York; W. E. Gould, York; William Shaw, Benedict, Neb.; J. T. Bond, York; P. A. Hendrickson, Luskton, Neb.; Levi Hendrickson, Luskton, Neb.; E. Hays, York; I. N. Lott, Fairmont, Neb.; and George Werner, York, Neb. Col. A. W. Thompson of York did the selling.—Advertisement.

## The Chestnut Shorthorn Sale.

The Chestnut and Loghry Shorthorn and Polled Durham sale held at Geneva, Neb., November 8, was very well attended and fairly good prices prevailed. The stock lacked fitting and many of the animals had not been handled enough to make them quiet in the ring. Twelve bulls sold for \$2,015, an average of \$168; 23 females sold for \$3,275, an average of \$142.30, with a general average of \$151. The herd bull, Cumberland Star, selling far below his value, went to Adolph Fickmer of Chickley, Neb., for \$310. Other buyers follow: R. C. Heintz, Stockham, Neb.; W. H. Demming, Fairmont, Neb.; Julius Klinkard, Stockham, Neb.; E. B. Bellows, Luskton, Neb.; A. T. Wild, Grafton, Neb.; J. S. Shaw, York, Neb.; William Johnston, Rising City, Neb.; William Knox, Geneva, Neb.; C. E. Richards, Hebron, Neb.; J. E. Beason, Geneva, Neb.; and K. Martin, Hardy, Neb.—Advertisement.

## Nelson &amp; Son's Shorthorns Appreciated.

A big crowd of representative Shorthorn breeders assembled at the S. A. Nelson farm November 10, this date being the occasion of the Nelson & Son's annual sale. The offering was high class in every way and fully appreciated by those present. Fifteen bulls brought \$4,015, an average of \$267.33. Thirty-six females sold for \$11,820, an average of \$328.33. The entire offering sold for a total of \$15,835, a general average of \$310.50. The great breeding bull, Royal Sultan, first prize aged bull at Nebraska State Fair this year, was the top bull sold and went to J. W. Tamplin & Son of Palsade, Neb., and Halgler Ranch, Halgler, Neb. Other buyers are listed as follows: Godfrey Lindholm, Uehling, Neb.; William Plumber, Staplehurst, Neb.; R. E. Styker, Rising City, Neb.; G. E. Billings, Roswell, N. M.; W. J. Myers, Rock, Neb.; S. A. Foster, Lincoln, Neb.; John Lentner, Pleasantdale, Neb.; Peter Hopley & Sons, Atlantic City, Ia.; George Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb.; Retzlaff Brothers, Walton, Neb.; Owen Kane, Wisner, Neb.; C. W. Childs, Hartington, Neb.; C. E. Churchill, Hartington, Neb.; Barnes McKelvie, Clay Center, Neb.; Von Forell Brothers, Chester, Neb.; J. L. Young, Coleridge, Neb.; M. F. Hooker, Lincoln, Neb.; F. W. Childs, Hartington, Neb.; Uppermill Farms, Wapella, Ia., and T. A. Gierens, Walton, Neb. The cattle were presented in splendid condition and everything considered the sale was one of the interesting Shorthorn events of the year. Cols. H. S. Duncan and Z. S. Branson were the auctioneers.—Advertisement.

## Good Place to Buy Shorthorns.

December 6 is the date of Lock Brothers' dispersion Shorthorn sale, to be held at the Lock Brothers ranch, near Pawnee City, Neb. This great herd of cattle was established over 35 years ago and during that time nothing was spared in the way of money or effort to breed the very best. Each year the older cows and more inferior have been weeded out and now the herd, consisting of about 45 head, will be dispersed, including the great 2,200-pound straight Scotch bull, Walnut Duke. He is the sire of three brood cows on the farm and as a breeder has proved his worth. He is a good individual and should go to some other good herd. The bull that preceded him was also a Bellows bred bull, Scotch Goods, by Good Choice. None but the very best Scotch bulls have been used for years. A lot of the cows were sired by Barmpton Royal, a bull of great merit as a sire. Everything of breeding age not sired by Walnut Duke will be bred to him. Those sired by him will be bred to A. O. Tiller's bull, Colossus Goods, another Choice Goods bred bull. Mr. Tiller is putting in a dozen or so of good ones, six young bulls and

## HEREFORD CATTLE.

## Two Registered Hereford Bulls

for sale. One 4 years old (wt. 1950) and one 2 years old. Also some good Percheron stud colts. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

## BLUEVALLEY BREEDING FARM

20 Years Breeding Herefords. 100 breeding cows.

For Sale: 12 bulls ready for service in the spring. Seven extra choice spring heifers at \$85 each. Two March bull calves that are herd bull prospects.

Spring Poland China boars (two fall yearling boars) eligible to record.

100 big boned, farm raised Barred Rock cockerels.

FRED COTTRELL, Irving, Kansas  
(Marshall County)

## HEREFORD FARM

Our Herefords prove profitable in the hands of their purchasers. Best of breeding and individual merit.

T. A. Wallace Barnes, Kan.

## POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

## Polled Durham and Shorthorn Cattle

Roan Orange, weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride, first at Kan., Neb., Iowa and Okla. State Fairs, head our herd of 100 registered cattle. Young stock for sale. Will meet, trains. Phone 1602, or write J. C. BANCURY & SONS, PRATT, 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** Breeders of registered Red Polled cattle, Percheron horses and Poland China hogs. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Ks.

**RED POLLED** cows and heifers, bred or open, also two May bull calves. I. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

**MORRISON'S RED POLLS** Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

## Red Poll Dispersion!

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

U. E. HUBBLE, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

## Red Polled Cows and Heifers

For quick sale I am offering 30 cows and heifers, either sired by, or bred to Cremo, by the 18 times champion Cremo. Cows \$100. Heifers \$85.

ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

## JACKS AND JENNETS.

**JACKS AND SADDLE HORSES** All ages. M. D. GUTHRIE, BOX 4, MEXICO, MO.

FOR SALE OR WOULD TRADE for other Livestock, Percheron Stallion, Jack and 6 Jennets A. AIKINS, Valley Falls, Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

## Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

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

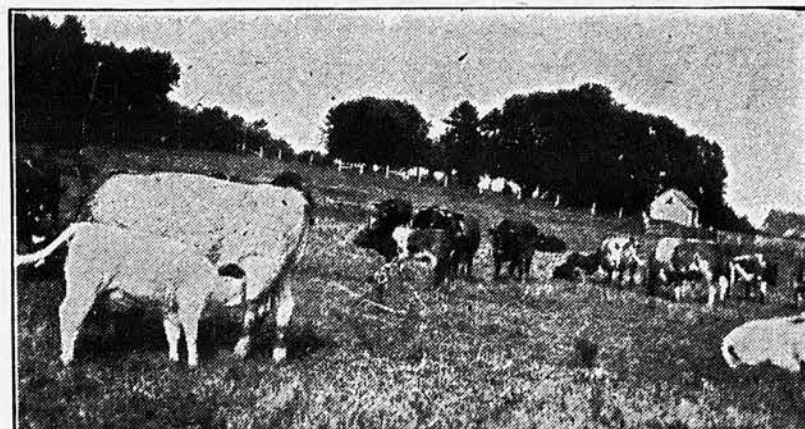
## BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

## Dispersion Shorthorn Cattle Sale

At the Lock Ranch, near  
Pawnee City, Neb., December 6



A Part of the Breeding Herd.

## 45 Head THE RESULT OF 35 YEARS SUCCESSFUL BREEDING — 45

10 top young bulls in age from 9 to 18 months. 15 choice young cows two years old and up. 15 heifers from calves up to breeding age. We include the herd bull WALNUT DUKE, a pure Scotch, Bellows bred, bull. The young stuff was sired by him and the older cows will be bred to him. A lot of the cows were sired by SCOTCH GOODS, by Good Choice.

O. A. Tiller, of Pawnee, is consigning ten or fifteen head of good young things; six young bulls and some choice young cows, sired by a son of the grand champion MASTER OF THE GROVE. They will be bred to Mr. Tiller's great young bull, COLOSSUS GOODS. This will be one of the best offerings of the year. Write now for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

## LOCK BROS., PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA

Auctioneers—L. W. Leonard & Sons. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES** high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20 each. Express prepaid. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

**Registered Bull Calves** for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also can spare a few cows. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

**CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES**  
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked \$20 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

**Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon**  
One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS**  
A.R.O. bull calves always for sale; just now a few cows to make the herd. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

**15 High Grade Cows ALL MILKING.**  
priced to move at once, to make room for registered cows. COE'S DAIRY, Cottonwood Falls, Kansas

**BONNIE BRAE HOLSTEINS**  
A choice bunch of high grade 2 and 3 year old heifers coming fresh. Also a few young cows and one well bred registered bull, old enough for light service. IRA ROMIG, STA. B, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**Northview Herd Holsteins**  
For Sale: Five young bulls, seven to 18 months old. A big bargain in a three-year-old herd bull. Also a few cows and heifers to freshen this fall. LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS.

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

**Two Bulls of Serviceable Age**  
one a grand son of Hengerveld King, the other a son of Sir Johanna Fayne. Priced very reasonable. Pictures and description on application. Tredico Farm, Route 3, Kingman, Kas.

**Sunflower Herd Holsteins**  
KANSAS' GREATEST HERD  
Offers cows bred to 30th sire. Bull calves from 30 lb. sire and A. R. O. dams. Might spare a few heifer calves. Buy the kind that will make a profit on present high feeds. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

**Holstein Bull**  
of grand champion breeding. Sire, Sir Juliana Grace DeKol; dam, Johanna Lilly; both grand champions at the Oklahoma State Free fair, at Muskogee in 1916. A beautiful individual, mostly white. Write for photograph and price. A bargain.  
**ALBECHAR HOLSTEIN FARM**  
Robinson & Shultz  
INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**  
FROM WORKMAN  
Hardheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**Buy Your Herd Bulls From Us**  
We have big strong, robust fellows brimming over with type and beauty. We have cows that give 1200 to 1650 lbs. of milk per month. As high as \$1 lbs. fat on official test. J. A. COMP, WHITE CITY, KANSAS

**FANCY BRED JERSEY BULLS**  
Four bulls from eight to 24 months old. Some choice young females. Ask for prices and descriptions. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**Linscott Jerseys**  
Kansas' First Register of Merit Herd. Private sale at Farmer's Prices. Bulls different ages. Inspection of herd desired. Write for illustrated descriptive list. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

**Get Rid of the "Boarders"**  
Do you keep cows or do they keep you? Do you know which are earning a profit and which are merely paying their board? One community increased the average net profit per cow 129% in a few years by testing. Cows from regularly tested herds sell for more money and so do their offspring. Knowing beats guessing in dairy work. Get our free booklet, "What is Accomplished by Testing Cows" and learn how to build up your herd from animals of known production. Every farmer should read this booklet. It's free. Send a postal today.  
**The American Jersey Cattle Club**  
355 West 23d St. New York City

the remainder young cows and heifers. Among them are several sired by his former herd bull, Pleasant Hill Master, a son of the grand champion Master of The Grove. The cows consigned by Mr. Tiller will have calves at foot or be bred to Colossus Goods. This is a high class offering in every way and will not be fully appreciated until it is seen. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Nebraska Horse Breeders Meet.**  
The executive committee of the Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' association met at Grand Island Thursday, November 2, and on account of the crowded conditions of the barns in handling army horses at Grand Island this committee decided to hold the next annual pure bred horse sale at the State Fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb., on February 22 and 23, 1917. The annual meeting of the association will be held the evening of February 21, the regular annual banquet on the evening of February 22. Breeders wishing to consign purebred horses to this sale should correspond at once with C. F. Way, secretary-treasurer, Lincoln, Neb. As a large consignment is expected this year it will be necessary to get your consignments in early if you wish to have them placed in the catalog. The association sales of the past have proved so successful that we have no doubt about the success of the coming sale. We believe that just as good or better prices will be received than have been realized at former sales.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**  
BY C. H. HAY.  
M. B. Guthrie of Mexico, Mo., is one of the state's best breeders of saddle horses and jacks. He specializes in high class saddlers and the kind of Missouri jacks that get the prize-winning mules. He is a regular advertiser in this paper and requests any of our readers who are interested in either jacks or saddle horses to write him for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

**Bargains in Guernseys.**  
F. J. Greiner of Billings, Mo., desires to reduce his herd of Guernsey cows and heifers and is pricing them remarkably low. These cows and heifers trace to one of Missouri's best herds and carry lots of advanced register blood. Mr. Greiner wants to move these cattle at once and is offering them at half price. Look up his ad and write him for particulars.—Advertisement.

**Choice Shorthorn Bulls.**  
A. M. Markley of Mound City, Kan., owns one of the good herds of Shorthorns in Eastern Kansas. This herd has been established nearly 25 years. Mr. Markley is making very attractive prices on a number of young bulls. These fellows are by the 2,500 pound Duchess Searchlight and from cows weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds. Anyone in the market for a Shorthorn bull should see this herd. Write Mr. Markley for prices.—Advertisement.

**Champion Durocs.**  
Duroc breeders will be interested in the announcement of Charles L. Taylor of Olean, Mo. He is offering a splendid lot of spring boars, whose sires and dams are champions or the get of champions. A large portion of these pigs are by Show Me, the 1915 junior champion and boar at the head of the first prize under year herd, at the Sedalia and St. Louis shows. This hog is one of the strongest backed and heaviest boned boars of the breed and is siring a great lot of show prospects. There are two pigs in the lot by Col. Wonder Again and out of the 1915 grand champion sow Col. Wonder's Dream. There are a couple of real good fall yearlings in the lot by Col. Wonder and out of sows by Illustrater. Write Mr. Taylor for prices and individual descriptions. Please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

**Publisher's News Notes**  
**A \$1,000 Reward Protects Their Customers.**  
Many people are apprehensive that furriers and custom tailors deliberately retain particularly valuable hides and skins sent to them and substitute hides and skins that are inferior in color, size and value. The Edes Robe Tanning Co. of Dubuque, Ia., has obtained the confidence of their customers by offering to pay anyone, including any of their employees, a reward of \$1,000 who can prove that such a substitution has occurred on any skins or hides that have been sent to them. This desire to protect their customers' interests to the fullest extent has been most instrumental in making the Edes Robe Tanning Co. one of the foremost in its line.—Advertisement.

**Save Money on Your New Stove.**  
If you are thinking of getting a new heater or kitchen range this fall by all means write to the Kalamazoo Stove Co. for its new catalog. This company has sold thousands of stoves and ranges to our readers, has had exhibits at state fairs and county fairs, and has sold goods direct by mail in almost every town and city in this country. The company is known from coast to coast for quality goods and for satisfying customers. Owing to increase in cost of materials the company does not guarantee its present low prices after December 1, 1916. If you are in the market for a stove, heater, baseburner or kitchen range, get in touch with the Kalamazoo Stove Co. of Kalamazoo, Mich. Write today—get your stove before prices advance. Ask for catalog No. 341.—Advertisement.

**Labor Saving Wheels.**  
The last time you did that big job of hauling, didn't you wish that the wagon was equipped with low wheels? A wagon equipped with low wheels is a regular life saver for your back. For years the Electric Wheel Company has been manufacturing durable low wheels made of steel. They never wear out. These wheels will fit your present running gear, so that when you want a high wheeled wagon all that is necessary is to replace the original wheels—a matter of a few moments. The Electric Wheel Company makes all kinds of wheels—high and low—steel and wood—wide and narrow. If it is something in the wheel line that you need, the Electric Wheel Company can supply your wants. An illustrated circular has been issued recently. Write for a copy today, addressing Electric Wheel Company, 30 Elm street, Quincy, Ill.—Advertisement.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



## THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member?  
Write W. H. MOTT, SEC'Y., HERINGTON, KANSAS

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

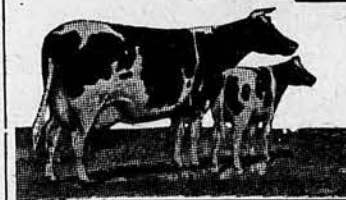
every one a good one, due to freshen early this fall; bred to a pure bred Holstein bull; sold under a positive guarantee to be just as represented, or animal returned and money refunded. See photograph of Canary Butter Boy King, the bull that stamps superiority on every calf that he sires. He is the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



## 50-Head Holsteins at Auction—50

We offer these at sale, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1916

They are excellent type carrying fifteen-sixteenths or over Holstein blood. Consignment consists largely of cows and heifers, fresh and to freshen soon. 8 pure bred bulls—4 of serviceable age.  
**THE CHASE FARM, (4 mi. S.) PAWNEE CITY, NEBRASKA**  
Cols. L. W. Leonard & Sons, Auctioneers.



## TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.  
**O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.**

In 1897 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1916 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

## 200 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Cows and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 100 cows and heifers that will freshen in 30 to 40 days, all bred to A. R. O. bulls. We have others to freshen on up to March. We have A. R. O. bulls from calves up to three year olds. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented. Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

**LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.**



## HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS

I have for sale a very choice lot of springing cows, heifers and bred heifers. They were personally selected from the very best dairy herds of the east.

In selecting them special attention was given to size, color, markings and milk production. I do not think you can find anywhere a larger or better herd to make your selection from than you will find here; all are

## BRED TO PURE BRED BULLS

of the very best families. I also have some good registered bulls for sale. If you want Holsteins, and will come to see my herd you can find what you want and at very reasonable prices. Write, phone or wire.

**J. C. ROBISON, Box A, TOWANDA, KANSAS**

## High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers

At Auction at the farm four miles west of Abilene and about the same distance east of Solomon on the Golden Belt Highway.

Wednesday, November 22, 1916



Kodak snapshot of a few of the 170 Holsteins from which this offering was drawn. 50 per cent our own raising.

This is a draft sale drawn from our two herds and will consist of 10 three year old heifers in milk with first calves, 10 four year old cows with butter records between three and four hundred pounds annually, 15 cows with an annual production of more than 400 pounds, and also a number of two year old heifers bred to freshen in a few months. Everything Tuberculin tested. Each cow dropped a living calf at last freshening date. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

**E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kansas**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, J. G. Engle, E. L. Hoffman. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.



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The World's Greatest Auto and Tractor Training School

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## **\$75 to \$300 a Month**

**Is yours with my training.** Hundreds of my graduates are earning that much and more. They are found in all branches of the automobile business—in factories, repair shops, assembling plants, etc. They are getting big money as demonstrators, testers, drivers, ignition experts, oxy-acetylene welders, etc.

Many are in business for themselves—selling automobiles, acting as agents, dealers and factory representatives. My graduates make big money simply because they came to headquarters and donned overalls—got right to practical work—they "dug in" and in a few weeks they were ready for waiting jobs or splendid opportunities. **You can do the same.**

**Notice to Employers:**  
Concerns desiring the services of trained men as Repair Men, Salesmen, Garage Managers, Demonstrators, or Drivers or Tractor Experts at salaries of \$15 to \$50 a week are requested to communicate with us. The service is gratis.

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That's all and you are ready. However, you may stay as long as you like. I never let a student go until he has my training right at his finger tips. My method—**THE RAHE ORIGINAL METHOD OF PRACTICAL AUTOMOBILE TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE** is so simple, so easy, that you can't help getting all, and remember—**this is the only school in the world authorized to use my original practical method.**

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In order to give a number of my students a complete course in **Tractor Engineering, Power Farming, Gas, and Stationary Engineering, Home Lighting System, etc.** I have a limited number of **Free Scholarships** available right now. If you act promptly—one of these certificates is yours. Here's extra training without cost to you.

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No extra charge for this instruction. You do the actual work with torches under expert instruction from master welders. Big money in welding—all kinds of jobs, Machine Shops, Oil Fields, Railroad Work, Construction, etc. **Write today and I'll tell you all about it.**

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**All Tools Supplied FREE! No Books Used**  
**—Nothing But Practical Work Here.**

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and repair shops doing all kinds of repair work, Tractor Farm, Equipment, etc.

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