

Forty Pages

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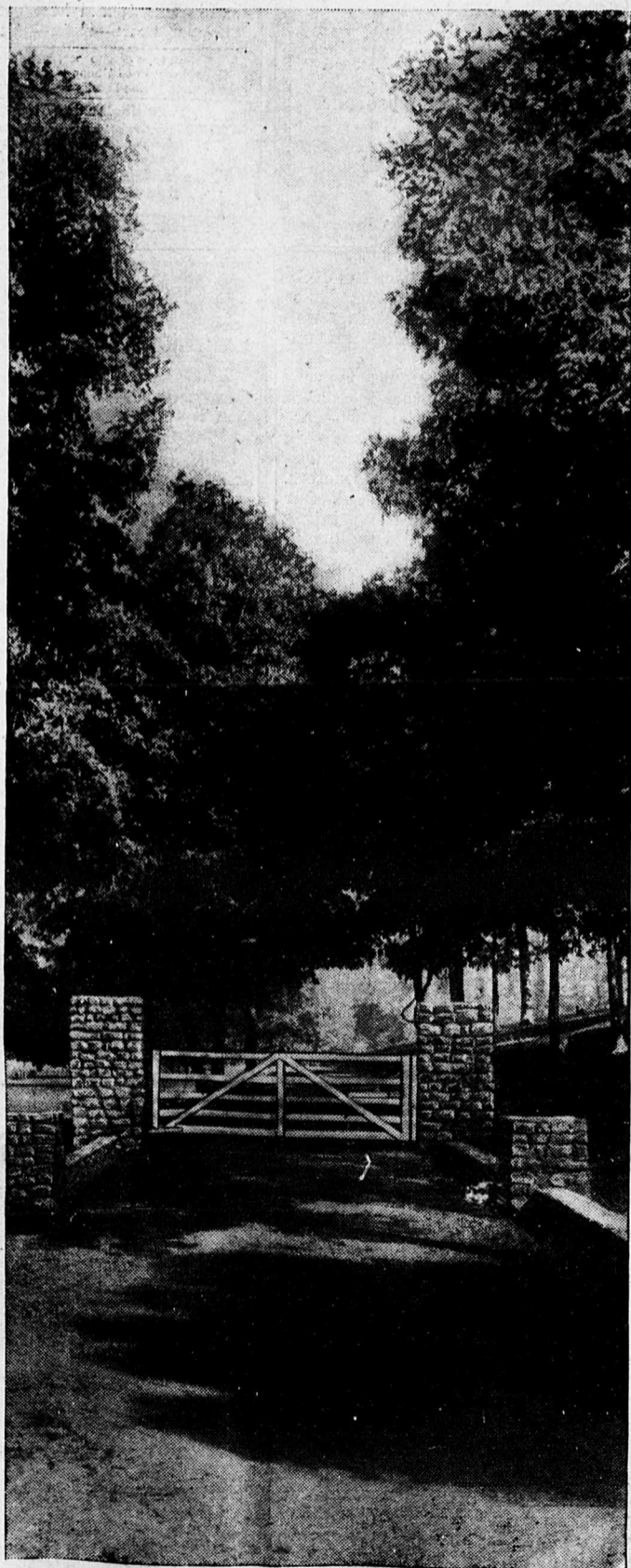
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FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 46.

January 1, 1916

No. 1.



A Gate Way To Future Prosperity

THERE never was a time at the gateway to a new year when the agricultural future of Kansas was so encouraging. Farmers are facing the season of 1916 with a greater belief in the state than ever. It is likely that more progress than we have ever known will be made in the coming year in the advancement toward a permanent and more profitable system of farming.

Much encouragement can be found in the record which has been made. Kansas has 1,200,000 acres of alfalfa, the most profitable general field crop, which is far more than the acreage of any other state. The area used for this crop is increasing rapidly, an increase which is doing much to maintain the soil fertility and to encourage men in establishing a profitable system of livestock farming. To balance the ration supplied by this protein crop Kansas now has more than 10,000 silos, and it is increasing this number at the rate of eight a day.

While it is true that 1915 was not an ideal season, due largely to an excess of moisture, it is true also that there were many favorable results. Perhaps the most important thing is the encouragement it gave to the farmers in the western third of the state. Farming in western Kansas was very profitable in 1915.

The state produced a larger crop of corn than usual; the government estimate gives Kansas credit for 172 million bushels in 1915, as compared with 108 million bushels in 1914. The wheat crop was not so large as in 1914, but at that the state harvested 107 million bushels, which is far larger than the average. Kansas also produced 43 million bushels of oats and 4,050,000 tons of hay in 1915. The crop of hay was almost twice as large as the year before—1915 was one of the best hay years Kansas has ever known.

Great progress has been made in solving the state's most important problem, which is to establish a more satisfactory rural life. The Farmers' Grange, the Farmers' Union and the other co-operative organizations are growing rapidly. They are doing much to improve social conditions in the country as well as helping to make the business of farming more profitable. The state is making progress in developing rural leaders; much of the agricultural advancement of Kansas is due to organized effort, led by farmers.

In the coming year the progress probably will be continued in much the same way as in the last twelve months. There will be a still greater development of co-operation, more attention to social features and an intelligent effort to develop a satisfactory rural life. With material affairs the year will bring a greater acreage of alfalfa and the other legumes, more attention to crop rotation, a larger number of silos and a real attempt to found a system of livestock farming, permanent and more profitable than in the past years.



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 46
Number 1

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\$1.00 a Year

Tomatoes by the Ton

Katherine Wulff Won the \$25 Prize Offered by Arthur Capper this Year



BY V. V. DETWILER
Secretary Capper Girls' Tomato Club

KATHERINE Wulff of Hanover, Kan., is the champion tomato grower of Kansas, and the world. She produced 3,110 pounds of tomatoes this year on a plot of ground 33 feet square, and won the \$25 prize in the Capper Girls' Tomato contest. Figure that out for yourself and you will find that she was growing tomatoes at the rate of more than 62 tons to the acre. Think of it—62 tons and 400 pounds of tomatoes. If she had grown an acre, instead of one-fortieth of an acre, and had hired a man to carry away a 50 pound sack of tomatoes every day, it would have taken him almost seven years to finish the job. If anyone ever grew more than 3,110 pounds of tomatoes on one-fortieth of an acre I should like to hear about it.

The affidavit made by Miss Wulff is shown on this page. That is all the proof that we required, according to the rules of the contest, but Miss Wulff's record was so remarkable that we were afraid someone would say that it was impossible—that no one could grow so many tomatoes on so small a plot of ground. To establish the record so that no one can question it, we obtained letters from August Jaedicke, Jr., president of the Hanover State Bank; the Rev. K. Klinger, Lutheran pastor at Hanover; and Miss Ruby Lobberding, who is Katherine Wulff's teacher. Here is the letter from the bank president:

We are well acquainted with Miss Katherine Wulff and her parents. We know them to be a truthful and honorable family, and worthy of confidence. Miss Wulff is a young lady of excellent character.

Respectfully,
AUGUST JAEDICKE, JR.

Here is what the pastor of Miss Wulff's church has to say:

Katherine Wulff of Hanover, Kan., a member of my confirmation class, has taken part in a tomato contest. I have not controlled the output of her tomato patch, but I know her as a most painstaking and conscientious girl, and can testify that every one of her statements can be relied upon. Her mother, Mrs. H. H. Wulff, has given me the details of the proceeds, and I am convinced the statements are entirely correct.

Here is the letter from the school teacher:

I am writing in regard to the first prize on tomatoes received by Katherine Wulff. I wish to say that her report is correct, and that the tomatoes were raised by her.

The Capper Girls' Tomato Club

This is to certify that Katherine Wulff, Hanover, Kansas, during the present year, 1915, produced 3,110 pounds of tomatoes on a plot of ground 33 feet square, or of such other dimensions as would make it contain not more than 1089 square feet; and that she made a net profit of \$43.31 from these tomatoes.

I hereby certify that the yield of tomatoes as reported by me ~~xxx~~ is correct.

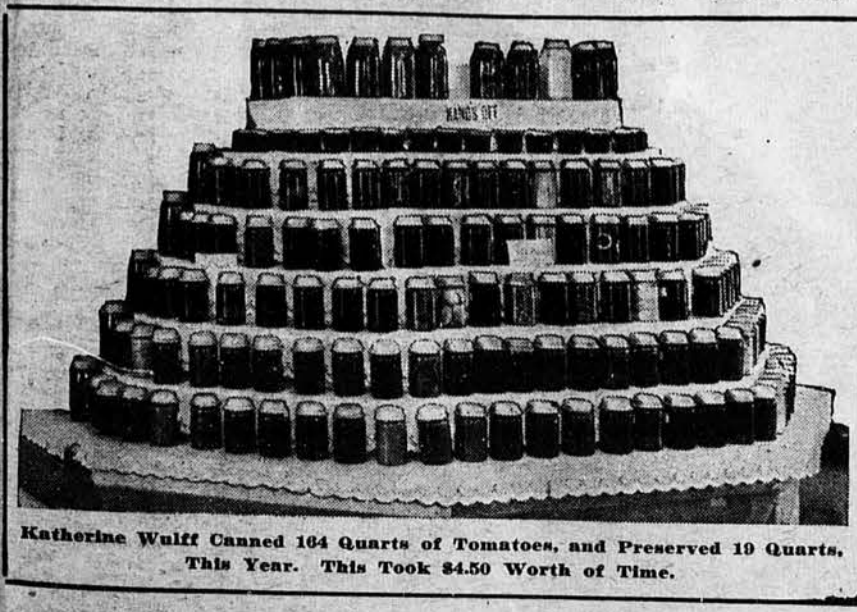
Katherine Wulff
Signature of contestant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Dec 1915.

August Jaedicke Jr.
Notary Public.

This instrument is recorded on page 69 of my Notary Public Register A.

My commission expires Mar 5 1916.



Katherine Wulff Canned 164 Quarts of Tomatoes, and Preserved 19 Quarts, This Year. This Took \$4.50 Worth of Time.

I saw them, and certainly she had nice ones. They were the finest ones I ever have seen. I was very glad to hear that the prize was awarded to her, as I think she is very deserving of it. She is a diligent pupil, and one who will appreciate her prize. Yours respectfully,
RUBY A. LOBBERDING.

"My plot was on rather low ground," said Miss Wulff. "The land was broken only a year ago. Father plowed the ground 6 inches deep, April 16.

"I used Stone tomato seed. The first package of seed was planted April 6, and I transplanted my first plants April

30. The seed did not come up very well, so I planted another package of seed April 16 and transplanted some of the plants May 10. The cutworms were in my patch, and I transplanted five times. The last transplanting was done June 12. My rows were 3 feet apart, and the plants were 2 feet apart in the rows. I hoed my plants once or twice every week. No fertilizer was used, because the ground was new, and in a low place.

"The tomato plants grew very slowly at first, because of the wet season, but after they began to bear they did fine. Some of my tomatoes weighed 1½ pounds. It took a lot of work to keep the weeds down this year. The grasshoppers damaged quite a few of both green and ripe tomatoes for me.

"I sold 19 bushels of tomatoes, and gave away 11 bushels. I canned 164 quarts, and preserved 19 quarts. I picked my last tomatoes October 4. There were 3 bushels of green ones, and 1 bushel of ripe ones. Mother made these into tomato pickles, chow chow, picalilli, mincemeat and tomato butter, of which we are all very fond."

An itemized account of receipts and expenses is included in Miss Wulff's report. Her total receipts were \$55.07 and total expenses, \$11.76, leaving a profit of \$43.31. None of her tomatoes were sold at fancy prices. Early in the season she got \$1 a bushel for them. The second week in September she began selling for 75 cents a bushel, and at the end of the season the price was 50 cents. The canned tomatoes she fig-

ured worth 15 cents a quart, and the preserved ones 40 cents.

A mighty good record was made by Edna McIlvain, Portis, who placed second in the contest. She grew 1,300 pounds of tomatoes, and made a profit of \$15. A bronze medal was second prize in the contest.

"My ground was plowed deep, early in the spring," said Miss McIlvain. "The seed was planted about April 1, some in boxes and some in the garden. Early in May, when the plants were about 4 inches high, they were set out in rows. The rows were 30 inches apart, and the plants were 18 inches apart in the rows. I did not set them all out then, because it was pretty cold. At nights I covered them with cans and straw, so that they would not frost.

"The ground is a rich, black upland soil, and no fertilizer was needed. I watered the plants well when I set them out. As soon as the weather got a little warmer I finished transplanting. The second planting soon was as large as the first, because the weather had been so cold that the first ones had not grown much. Then came the rains and warm weather, and they grew wonderfully. The tomatoes did not ripen early, because the weather was too wet. The first picking was made August 18. A good many rotted on account of the wet, cloudy weather. The vines were killed by the frost October 7, and I picked 152 pounds of green and ripe tomatoes."

Olive Early, Harveyville, won third place in the contest. This is the third year that Miss Early has won a place in the Capper Tomato contest. "Tomatoes must be planted early, and they should be mulched to bring the best results," says Miss Early. "Even if the weather is rainy the tomatoes do not rot badly if they are well mulched. If the weather is dry and hot the vines do not die, and the tomatoes do not sunburn as much as they do if no mulching is used."

The next 10 girls in the contest are: Georgia Bowman, Coffeyville; Ollie Hemenway, Rush Center; Ella A. Anderson, Haviland; Esther Esslinger, Madison; Eula Johns, Emporia; Erma Johns, Emporia; Pearl Elliott, Savonburg; Ethel Muddell, Hunter; Mabel Jones, Thayer; Stella Davis, Peabody.

Every one of these girls should feel proud of placing in the contest this year. All of them are skillful gardeners, or they would not have been able to win prizes. If everyone could grow tomatoes as well, there would be no market for the crop.

Scarcely Possible

In a small country church not long since, a little child was brought forward for baptism. The young minister, taking the little one in his arms, spoke as follows:

"Beloved hearers, no one can foretell the future of this little child. He may grow up to be a great astronomer, like Sir Isaac Newton, or a great labor leader like John Burns; and it is possible he might become the prime minister of England."

Turning to the mother, he inquired, "What is the name of the child?" "Mary Ann," was the reply.—Lillian M. Parks, North Carolina.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

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. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. 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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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. A. L. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.
E. W. RANKIN, Advertising Manager.

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Dairying.....V. V. Detweiler
Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey

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ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEED

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

Defending His County

The editor of the Reville-New Era of Hill City, calls me down on a statement I made week before last concerning corn growing in western Kansas. I said that I had watched western Kansas for thirty years and that during that time the corn crop had either been poor or a failure four years out of five. Editor Inlow insists that I am wrong, at least so far as Graham county is concerned. He says, "Corn, one year with another beats wheat in Graham county. Taking the agricultural reports for it, dating from 1905 to 1914 with the two crop failures of 1911 and 1913 figured in, we produced for the ten years more than an average of 1 million bushels of corn a year."

Editor Inlow seems to have the figures to back his statement so I will have to acknowledge that Graham county is a much better corn county than I had supposed.

I lived for 15 years in Barber county, which lies just west of the middle line of the state and is therefore one of the most eastern of counties in western Kansas. During those fifteen years there was just one really good crop of corn in that county or west of it so far as I know.

It is true that there was corn raised every year. There were fields located in the bottoms where they were sheltered by the groves or by the surrounding hills so that the hot winds did not have the opportunity to sweep over them and blast the growing corn. Here good crops were raised nearly every year, but these were exceptional fields. In 1889 there was an immense yield of corn; that season there was hardly a poor field of corn in the county, but it was the only year as I have said, during the fifteen in which there was a generally fine yield.

While Graham county is farther west than Barber it seems to be a better corn county than most of the other western counties. I am glad to learn that the farmers of Graham county have raised good crops of corn but I must still insist that speaking generally western Kansas is not a corn country.

Editor Inlow sends me some other interesting figures comparing Graham with some of the best counties in the state. These figures show that in 1908 Graham county produced more per capita in the way of crops than any one of the following named counties: Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington or Republic, which by the way are some of the very best agricultural counties in the state. In that year the value of crops per capita in Doniphan was \$109; in Brown, \$224; in Nemaha, \$214; in Marshall, \$259; in Washington, \$265; in Republic, \$289 and in Graham, \$291.

In 1910 a comparison of Graham with Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall, Washington, Republic, Jewell, Smith, Phillips and Norton, shows Graham produced more per capita than any of these counties except Jewell and Smith. In that year Smith county led with a per capita production of \$375 and Jewell followed with a per capita of \$373. Graham followed Jewell with a per capita of \$354. It is only fair to say, however, that in that year Graham had a population of 8,155 as against 15,564 in Smith and 17,338 in Jewell.

Against Preparedness

"I am writing you," says a letter received from a merchant at Garfield, Kan., "thinking it may encourage you to work a little harder against this preparedness program."

I trust that I have not been acting in this discussion like a man who is trying to throw a race. No more idiotic hysteria has ever swept over the people of this country than the present howl for military preparedness. It seems to be as contagious and virulent as the smallpox and the men of the brightest intellect are its readiest victims.

Nothing better, perhaps, could have been expected of Roosevelt who spent several million dollars in sending the fleet of naval vessels round the earth to show the other nations that the United States was fully prepared at a time when none of them was even intimating that it wanted any trouble with us; but it seems somewhat inconsistent that even Roosevelt should now insist that we are in a condition of total helplessness and open to im-

mediate invasion, when our fleet is stronger than the one he sent so proudly round the globe.

But I cannot help believing that President Wilson at heart does not believe in this hysterical nonsense. I cannot believe that he has utterly reversed his judgment of a year ago and now sees red, like Roosevelt. Believing this it makes me think less of the President. I can respect a man who is honestly mistaken as I believe a great many public men are at this time, but I have little use for the man who I think is changing his policy in order to curry favor with the men he thinks may be necessary to his re-election. The President's last message seems to me to bear the marks of insincerity. It was a plain effort to catch both sides, to make the advocate of military preparation believe that he, Wilson, is favorable to that side, and at the same time trying to make the opponent of militarism believe that the President is on his side.

There are passages in that message which are not only contradictory to each other but which are absolutely nonsensical although couched in beautiful English. When the President says in one part of his message that we should have the army increased including regulars and trained reserves to 600,000 men and in another sentence declares that we will not increase the army beyond the "immediate and continuous needs of an army in time of peace when no enemy threatens us," he knows that he is talking nonsense. He knows that in times of peace we have no "continuous need" of an army at all. He knows that the only possible excuse for any standing army in this country is to be prepared for a possible war. President Wilson is not a sentimentalist. That long, stubborn face of his indicates just the opposite temperament. My opinion is that no man in the United States knows better when he is talking nonsense and utter balderdash than President Wilson. He knew that he was talking nonsense when he wrote that message, but it evidently occurred to him that it was necessary for him to do something to placate the business concerns interested in the making of munitions of war and the jingoes, if he wanted to be re-elected, which he evidently does. He wants to be re-elected so badly he can taste it.

I have no disposition to let up in the fight on this folly which not only will cost the people of the United States billions of dollars within the next few years, but will set us on the dangerous road which leads to war. But I must say in frankness to the subscriber at Garfield that my opinion is that the militarists are going to win in Congress. Personally I will not knowingly vote for any man for Congress or the Senate who either votes for the increased military expenditures or who is not opposed to such increase. I hope at least that Kansas will send a solid delegation opposed to that sort of thing. In a few years this hysteria will have abated and then it will be worth while if we can say that Kansas never caught the disease.

A Failure of Course

J. O. Samuelson of Chugwater, Wyo., writes me at considerable length in opposition to the "preparedness" craze which is sweeping over the country. He says: "The war policy is a failure." Certainly it is, but a considerable number of persons in high places either have not sense enough to see that fact which ought to be self-evident, or they do see it but are unwilling to acknowledge it.

There has not been a war for 100 years which could not have been prevented by not to exceed 20 men. We often say that the War of the Rebellion was inevitable; that slavery and freedom were incompatible in a Republican form of government and that, as Lincoln said, the nation must eventually become either all slave or all free. That was true and entirely logical, but if 20 leaders of the South had had sense enough to acknowledge that self-evident truth and set to work to educate public opinion in the South to accede to the proposition made by Lincoln that the nation pay the slaveowners for their slaves and set them free, it could have been done. It would have saved in the long run not less than 10 billions of dollars and the lives of a million men. Not only that but it would have been vastly better for the black men. There would have been none of the bitterness toward them which exists now in the minds of the whites of the South. There would have been none of the troubles of the

Reconstruction period. As it was the most of the slaveowners did not then, and a good many of them have not even yet, acquiesced in or become reconciled to the freedom of the slaves. They felt that they had been deprived of their property by the force of arms, and while men may be forced to yield by armies they are mighty slow in becoming reconciled to it.

If, however, they had voluntarily agreed to sell their slaves at a fair figure they would have had no possible ground for complaint and the better class among them instead of trying to devise ways by which the freedman could be reduced to a condition of practical slavery, would have been more apt to try to better his condition in a state of freedom. At that time it would have been possible to give the ex-slaves a territory by themselves where, under the helpful and kindly guidance of humane white men and women, they could have been taught the habits of industry and the duties of citizenship. In other lands where slaves were freed without war there have been practically no race troubles. I firmly believe that if slavery had been peacefully abolished in the United States there would have been no race troubles worth mentioning here.

War left its legacy of hatred and bitterness as it always does. We talk a good deal about the complete reconciliation of the North and South but the bitterness of that conflict lingers yet. Men still divide politically, not on rational lines but on unreasonable sectionalism.

It is now known that the war between this country and Spain was unnecessary. The jingoes of that time were responsible for it. Spain was ready to get out of Cuba. The independence of that island could have been accomplished without the shedding of a drop of American blood or the expenditure of a dollar. Fitz Hugh Lee, consul general at Havana, before the outbreak of the Spanish American war, requested that no warship be sent to Havana harbor. But the naval board insisted on sending the Maine there. The result was the blowing up of that vessel and the loss of nearly 300 lives, not by order of the Spanish government, as is now generally acknowledged, but by some hot headed Spanish official in Havana. McKinley yielded his own judgment to the insistence of the war-howling jingoes and as a result the United States has been saddled with a foreign possession which has cost us directly and indirectly more than 2 billion dollars, the lives of 16,000 men and the danger of foreign complications which are the only real menace to our peace. Twenty men in Europe, if they had been of a united and earnest purpose, could have prevented the present war. The people of any nation do not go to war of their own volition. They follow their leaders.

Says I Am in Error

J. A. Boylan of Arkansas City, Kan., calls my attention to a law modifying the herd law. This law which was passed by the last legislature, seems to make it obligatory on a landowner to build his half of a line division fence when his neighbor demands it, regardless of whether it is a herd law county or not. I had stated in answer to an inquiry from a subscriber that in herd law counties the landowner could not be compelled to build a division fence.

I think, after reading this law, that Mr. Boylan is correct. It seems in fact, to come very nearly repealing in effect the herd law, as under it the landowner who desires to keep stock can compel his neighbor who does not keep stock, to build his share of the division fence.

The herd law originally was passed to benefit the poor man who had taken up government land but who was not able either to buy much stock or to build fences. It was in my opinion a good law. It is possible that we have advanced to the state where the herd law is no longer necessary as a protection although I am not sure about that. It is evident however, that the stock men put one over on the herd law men in the last legislature.

State Hail Insurance

I have two letters here, one from F. P. Mercer of Conway Springs and one from L. A. Spitzer of Offerle, enthusiastically commending the idea of a state hail insurance tax, a slight tax of say 5 cents an

A Farm Bureau Wins

P. H. Ross of Leavenworth, the First Kansas Agent, Has Been Especially Successful

By F. B. NICHOLS, Field Editor

THE COUNTY farm bureau idea in Kansas has won. It is now an assured success, with a brilliant record of achievement behind it, for it is taking a big part in the progress toward a better agriculture. That is why the Leavenworth County Farm bureau is especially interesting at this time, for it was in this county that the movement was started. P. H. Ross, the county agent, went there August 1, 1912, at a time when the county farm bureau idea was under a storm of criticism, and when a great many men believed it would fail.

That it has not failed was well indicated by the remarkable fall festival at Leavenworth. It also is shown by the fact that there are 263 members in the bureau now, while there were but 56 when Mr. Ross went to the county. In this same time the acreage of alfalfa has been increased from 2,340 to more than 8,000 acres, while the number of silos has been increased from 100 to 231. Smut and Hessian fly damage have been almost eliminated from the wheat; practically no one sowed wheat before October 1 last fall, which usually is late enough to escape the fly. More important than all of this, however, is the fact that excellent work has been done among the young people of the county. More than 100 members are enrolled in the contests. The canning clubs have been especially efficient.

The record made by Mr. Ross is very interesting. It shows that a county agent is a busy person. For example, this year until the middle of October he had visited 376 farmers, and answered 552 letters. He answered 561 calls personally, and 284 by telephone. In this time he held 62 meetings, at which there was an attendance of 2,201. In this work he covered 4,243 miles. It is probable that the mileage will be increased materially in the next year, as he has a new motor car, purchased by the farm bureau, which will allow him to make much greater speed on his work.

Every effort has been made to encourage a permanent and substantial type of agriculture, and so special attention has been given to alfalfa. That it has been effective work is well indicated by the remarkable increase in the acreage. The soils in Leavenworth county are well adapted to alfalfa, and as a rule there is not a great deal of trouble in getting a stand if the land is prepared properly—it has been especially easy in the last two years. Perhaps the most successful method of getting a stand is to plow the soil deeply in the fall or winter, and then plant the field to oats, which is cut for hay. The soil then is disked promptly, and worked after every rain until seeding time. As a rule this produces a firm seedbed, with plenty of moisture and available plant food, so the crop can make a prompt start, and get well established so it can live through the winter.

Especially extensive work has been done with wheat. A feature of this has been the success with the Hessian fly work—there was very little injury from this pest last year, at a time when Kansas had a big Hessian fly loss. The



The Junction School, Near Lowmont, Which Has Done Especially Good Work in Canning in Competition with the Other Leavenworth County Clubs.

success which Mr. Ross has had with this work is a fine indication of the record which can be made by a county agent who stays with his county long enough so he really gets the work organized. When he went there, in the fall of 1912, he first got all of the local data he could find on the farmers who had been successful in the control of the fly by late planting so he would have local returns on which to base the campaign of next year. In 1913 about 85 per cent of the farmers sowed their wheat after October 1, and in 1914 this had been increased to 99 per cent. There was a very little loss from the fly in the crop last summer but this was caused mostly by the extra fall brood, which usually does not arrive. Practically all the farmers sowed after October 1 this year.

Excellent results also were obtained on the wheat smut control work. There was considerable loss from this pest in 1914, so a special campaign was put on to fight it. Mr. Ross was helped in this by E. C. Johnson, dean of extension in the Kansas State Agricultural college, who is a specialist in plant diseases, and who has done special work in fighting smut. As a result of the campaign enough formalin was sold to treat the seed for 10,000 acres, and the disease has been practically eliminated from the county.

Extensive work also has been done on the variety tests of wheat. In speaking of this recently, Mr. Ross said: "Each year since the organization of the Leavenworth County Farm bureau we have conducted a wheat variety test under farm conditions to determine the variety of wheat best adapted to the conditions here. It would seem that the Harvest Queen has made the best record for nearly 90 per cent of the farms of this county are raising wheat of that variety. Our variety tests show that it is one of the highest yielding wheats but there are two other varieties that are making a good showing, and have, on the average, exceeded the yield of Harvest Queen by a small margin.

"Last year, wheat variety tests were conducted on the farms of Gus Aaron, John Hund and John Greever. The two highest yielding wheats in each case were Harvest Queen and Currell, both being varieties of soft wheat. On the three farms in 1914, the Harvest Queen

averaged 24.4 bushels to the acre, while the Currell averaged 30 bushels. In 1915 we had but one test, which was on John Hund's farm. The Harvest Queen yielded 14½ bushels to the acre and the Currell 13 bushels. Taking the average for the two years, the Harvest Queen yielded 24½ bushels, while the Currell yielded 26 bushels.

"Taking into consideration tests carried out in adjoining counties, Atchison and Brown, and including Leavenworth, in 1914, Harvest Queen averaged 28 bushels to the acre, while the Currell averaged 32 bushels. Taking the same counties this year, and including Miami also, the Currell averaged, for five tests, 18.46 bushels to the acre, while the Harvest Queen made 18.5 bushels to the acre. From this, it can be seen that the Harvest Queen is an excellent variety for this section of Kansas, and it shows also that Currell seems to be just a little better for the short time we have tested it.

"We tried Fulcaster wheat this year, which is a bearded soft winter variety. This was included in three tests and made an excellent showing, averaging 21.75 bushels to the acre, while in these same three counties the Currell made 20.94 bushels and the Harvest Queen 18.48 bushels. In the test on Mr. Hund's farm this year the Fulcaster was the highest yielder, averaging 16½ bushels.

"These tests have extended over too short a time to make any conclusive statements regarding them, but they undoubtedly show that these three varieties are among the best varieties for this section. Anyone having good Harvest Queen seed would do much better to plant it than to go outside the county for some unknown variety."

Careful work also has been done with corn. In the variety tests the Boone County White and the Calico also have done well. The acre averages on the farm of J. P. Hall for 10 varieties last year were:

Variety—	Bushels Yield
White Mogul	37.5
Pride of Saline	39
Commercial White	39
Kemmel White Dent	38.5
Shawnee County White	36.5
Boone County White	41.5
Hiawatha Yellow Dent	37.2
Kansas Sunflower	36
Calico	42.5
Reid's Yellow Dent	34.26

In the work with silos the aim has been to encourage the building of the more nearly permanent types, and many of the 231 silos in the county are of substantial construction. There is a great interest in silos in the county, and it is probable that there will be a considerable increase in the next few years.

A remarkable success has been obtained with the club work with the boys and girls—especially is this true with the canning clubs. The feature of the fall festival at Leavenworth in October was the demonstration which was given by Mr. Ross and the pupils from the Junction school near Lowmont.

Mr. Ross has obtained loyal help from the farmers of the bureau in his work—especially is that true of Gus Aaron, president, and John Gable, secretary.

Local Tax Levies the Cause

A Blaine township farmer, who owns and pays taxes on four quarter sections of land, situated in different school districts, was in to pay his taxes one day last week and found they were about \$20 a quarter higher this year than last year, or in actual figures, that on the four quarters he had to pay \$75.37 more taxes this year than last. He did not know just where the increase came in, so he asked a friend to figure it out for him, from the levies, and find just where the extra taxes came in. The friend took the levies and figured out the amount of taxes the man has to pay and where the increase comes in and found the following: That the man pays \$1.61 more taxes to the state of Kansas this year than last; that he pays \$30.75 more taxes to Clay county this year than last; that he pays \$26.83 more country school taxes this year than last; that he pays \$16.18 more to Blaine township in taxes this year than last. Adding those four sums together, \$1.62, \$30.75, \$26.83 and \$16.18 makes \$75.37 more taxes that he had to pay this year than last, an average of about \$20 more per quarter this year than last. Of course these figures will not hold good for the entire county. They will hold proportionately good for the state and county tax, but for the school and township taxes they will not, for some school districts levied more taxes this year than last and some less, which is also good for the townships. The principal thing of interest connected with this is that the greatest amount of increase in taxes comes in at home, school, township and county taxes being higher and the state but slightly higher. The figures are printed just for the interest attached to them and for no other purpose.—Clay Center Times.

Away With Loan Sharks

The Kansas laws in regard to abnormal interest charges are strict. They are made with the idea of eliminating the opportunity for men who make their living from troubles of their fellows. Two suits to recover illegal interest were filed recently in Topeka; in telling of the law in regard to this offense, W. P. Montgomery, a special assistant to the attorney general said:

"The laws of Kansas provide that 10 per cent a year is the highest interest that can be charged on borrowed money. If a money lender contracts for a higher rate he forfeits all interest on the loan in excess of 10 per cent, and also a sum equal to the excess, to be subtracted from the principal of the loan. If the loan is made for a greater sum than the actual amount of the loan, the difference should be credited as interest. For instance, if \$25 is lent and the note is made for \$30, the \$5 difference is considered interest taken in advance. If the interest on the loan does not amount to that much—and it would have to run two years to draw \$5 interest on a \$25 loan—the difference between the \$5 and the actual amount of interest legally allowed should be subtracted from the principal. The borrower also would have action in court to obtain twice the amount of excessive interest charged. If the note is transferred to some innocent person other than the original lender, the borrower must pay it, but he can recover twice the amount of the excessive interest from the money lender in court."

How to Kill the Lice

My cattle are troubled with large black lice. I should like to know of a remedy that will kill the lice and not take the hair off the cattle. C. H. H. Crawford County, Kansas.

Cattle may be freed from lice by dipping them in any of the ordinary cattle dips that contain cresol. If used in proper strength, these agents will not cause the hair to come out.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Why Do Men Wear Black?

The curate of a large and fashionable church was endeavoring to teach the significance of white to a Sunday school class. "Why," said he, "does a bride invariably desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered, he explained: "White," said he, "stands for joy, and the wedding day is the most joyous of a woman's life." A small boy queried: "Why do the men all wear black?"



H. S. Bullard of Tonganoxie and Mr. Ross; They are Making a Study of the Seed Corn for Next Year.

Meat Needs Good Care

Save the Scraps at Butchering Time, for They Will be Useful Later

By Mrs. Lily Reed



A String of Growthy Young Chester Whites Belonging to William Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.

I HAVE always found it necessary to take an active part in the care of the meat from the time it leaves the poles. I help in cutting up the hogs and always do the trimming, as I know just where the objectionable chunks of fat are. If these are left on the meat they are worth very little, and are really detrimental to the sale of the cured bacon, but they make excellent lard. Careful trimming gives us neat round hams and shoulders and more lard. As I trim the meat the lean goes into one tub for sausage and the fat into another for lard.

I like to have the men grind the sausage the same day the hogs are killed; I use three parts lean to one of fat, mixing the meat as I cut it for grinding. The meat is weighed and as it comes from the grinder seasoning is added. We use $\frac{3}{4}$ pound of salt, 3 ounces of ground black pepper, 1 ounce of red pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of sage, 6 ounces of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of saltpetre. Mix well and add to 50 pounds of ground meat.

After grinding the meat is left over night, and then it is packed in 1-gallon stone jars to within one inch of the top. These are filled with melted lard, tied down with heavy paper and set in a cool place. They will keep nicely as late as March. The sausage desired for summer use is made in small cakes, fried a light brown and packed in common glass fruit jars. These are covered with the lard in which it was fried, and are sealed and set aside. They will keep indefinitely.

The heads are cleaned and soaked overnight in salt water, and in the morning they are boiled until very tender, and are lifted up to cool. Then let the water in which they were boiled get cold. The grease then is removed and a part of the liquor is put in a vessel to boil, to make scrapple, a dish our family likes very well. When the bones are removed from the heads and the meat is chopped and seasoned, one part of it is put in a vessel and a weight is put on it. This is for the head cheese. The other part is used in the scrapple, which is made by first thickening the liquor in which the meat was boiled to a very stiff mush with corn meal. After boiling 20 minutes the meat is stirred in well and it is turned into a bowl to get cold. Serve either sliced plain or fry to a nice brown.

The feet are cleaned, soaked overnight and boiled until tender when they may be served plain or dropped into vinegar either spiced or plain. Spare ribs are cut in short lengths, dropped into boiling fat, cooked to a nice brown and packed in stone jars and covered with melted lard, tied down with heavy paper and set in a cool place. To prepare for the table place in a roasting pan, surround with sweet potatoes and brown in the oven.

Backbones not wanted for immediate use are placed in the oven, baked slowly for two or three hours, packed in jars and covered with lard. They are prepared for the table in the same way as ribs. They will keep in the winter.

As the fat is removed it goes to three piles, the fat from the intestines in one, the chunks of fat meat and skinny pieces in another and the leaf lard in the third; these are cooked separately and put in different vessels. The reasons are that the first named usually has a strong odor, although this may be removed by using soda in the cook-

ing. The lard from the leaf fat is nice to use in pastry cooking, and brings a high price when sold. All lard is cut in small pieces before cooking. This cooking is done in wash kettles out in the yard when the weather will permit. First place about 1 gallon of water in each kettle and add 2 or 3 tablespoons of baking soda. The lard is put in and started with a slow fire; if we would have nice lard we must stay by it while cooking and stir every few minutes, being sure that no pieces stick to the bottom of the kettle and burn.

When the cracklings are brown and rise to the top it is time to draw the fire away from the kettles. I then dip the cracklings off into a colander placed over a jar and leave them to drain. After the lard has cooled one hour it may be strained into jars or cans, but these should always be set in a large pan or other vessel so that should one crack or leak there will be no waste. If jars are used it is a good plan to place a broom stick or other clean stick in the center until the lard is cold as this will tend to prevent the jar breaking as they sometimes do in severe cold weather. In lard making it is well to remember that under-cooking will often result in lard having a strong, rancid smell and over cooking will cause the lard to be brown. Lard which has been scorched may be helped by re-cooking and adding water which contains a cup of soda. Cook slowly and skim off the brown scum which rises to the top. Of course the cooking must be continued until the water has boiled away.

We save the livers not wanted for table use for the hens. The livers are boiled, a seasoning of salt and red pepper is given, and when tender they are thickened with cornmeal and set away. The hens certainly relish their morning feed with a generous portion of the boiled hash added.

Brine Cure for Pork

As soon as the hog carcass has been properly chilled and cut up, it is ready for curing. Rub each piece with salt, sprinkle a layer of salt in the bottom of a good, tight barrel, and over each layer of meat as it is packed in tightly. When the barrel is full, cover the meat with a board and weight it down with a stone so that none of the pieces can float with any part of the surface exposed to the air where it is likely to mould.



Excellent Hams and Bacon Can Be Produced on Every Kansas Farm, at a Low Cost When Compared With Store Prices.

Make the brine by dissolving 8 pounds of salt and 2 pounds of sugar in 4 gallons of hot water. This will treat 100 pounds of meat, and should be poured down the side of the barrel until the meat is thoroughly covered. Four or five days after the brine is put on, the meat should be repacked in another barrel in reverse order so that the pieces which were at the bottom will be on top in the second barrel. Brine should be poured on as before, and the transfer to another barrel repeated in about five days, and this time it should be allowed to remain in the brine about $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for each pound contained in the larger pieces of meat in the barrel, that is, a 15 pound piece of meat should stay in the brine about 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. It then should be washed in warm water and hung up for smoking just as in the case of dry-cured meat. It should be smoked with hickory, oak, apple or any other wood except that belonging to the pine family until it suits the taste of the user. About 25 smudges make a good, mild smoke.

Many persons prefer not to use saltpetre or borax, and they should be used in small quantities if at all, for both tend to harden the lean meat, and saltpetre gives it a bright red color. Not more than 1 ounce should be used with each pound of salt. Borax helps to keep off the skippers, but this may be done by proper sacking. If used, it should be sprinkled lightly over the lean surface at the beginning of the curing or just after smoking, but not more than a tablespoonful should be used for a large ham.

Plain sirup, sorghum, or honey may be rubbed on the meat after either the dry salt or brine cure has been completed, and pepper may be added if desired. After it is carefully sacked, so the flies cannot possibly get in, it should be hung in a dry, airy place until needed.

Sugar Curing of Meat

Will you publish a recipe for sugar curing meat?
Salina, Kan. H. R.

There are many recipes for curing meat that have been used with success. There is no "best" way, for it is largely a matter of taste and judgment. The following recipe, recommended by H. J. Waters, is famous throughout Kansas and elsewhere, and is one of the very best that has been used.

For 1000 pounds of meat use the following compound: Forty pounds of common salt, 10 pounds of New Orleans sugar, 4 pounds black pepper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds saltpetre, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cayenne pepper. Weigh the meat and use such part of the compound as that weight is a part of 1,000. Allow the meat to cool thoroughly, and after the ingredients have been properly mixed use half of the amount for rubbing into the meat. Place the meat in a dry, cool place, but never in a cellar. Allow it to remain for two weeks and then rub on the remainder

of the cure and let it lie for six weeks, when it is ready to smoke.

The brine cure requires exactly the same materials as the dry cure with the exception of the pepper. When the meat is properly cooled it is rubbed with salt and allowed to drain overnight. It is then packed in a clean barrel, with the heavier pieces like hams and shoulders, at the bottom. For every 100 pounds of meat use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of brown sugar and 2 ounces of saltpetre. Dissolve these in 4 gallons of water and cover the meat with the solution. The thin sides of meat should remain in this solution from four to six weeks and the hams six to eight weeks. After the meat has been thoroughly cured and dried it may be smoked as in the case of the "dry cure." It is well to test the meat, before hanging it, to see that it has taken salt and is curing properly.

Livestock and the Future

The annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association will be held in Topeka, January 10, 11 and 12. The program covers a wide range of subjects closely related to the breeding of purebred livestock.

Dr. B. W. Murphy of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, who is helping to clean up hog cholera in Marshall county, will give an illustrated lecture on the making of hog cholera serum and the methods followed in cleaning and disinfecting cholera premises. H. B. Walter of Effingham will discuss the developing of a utility type of hog. H. J. Cottle of Topeka, who has successfully fitted 16 herds of hogs for the show ring, will tell how he does it.

Plans are under way for the holding of a futurity Poland China hog show in Kansas. William McFadden, secretary of the American Poland China Record association, will be on the program the afternoon of January 11, to explain the details of this show. This feature should be specially noted by breeders of Poland China hogs.

The breeding up the dairy herd will be discussed by C. F. Goldsmith, who now has charge of the herd at the state hospital. Frank Buzard, and other successful dairymen, will take part in the general discussion of this subject. The subject of Kansas as a breeding ground for purebred beef cattle will occupy one session. Professor W. A. Cochel of the Kansas State Agricultural college will tell of the new experiment in beef cattle breeding just started—an experiment that will continue for 20 years. An address on the selling end of the purebred stock business will be given by Fred G. Laptad of Lawrence. C. E. Wood, Clarence Lacey and other sheep breeders will tell how to succeed in the breeding of sheep.

There will be one session of a general nature, one of the features of which will be an address by Otis E. Hall of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, on the boys' and girls' club work of the state. P. H. Ross, county agricultural agent of Leavenworth county, will tell of his work for livestock improvement in that county.

Tractor Shows in 1916

The manufacturers will have charge of the tractor shows of the United States in 1916. This includes the Kansas demonstration, held last July by the Kansas State Agricultural college, the Kansas Farmer and the Farmers Mail and Breeze at Hutchinson; the Oklahoma demonstration, held by the Oklahoma A. and M. college and the Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman at Enid; and the Nebraska demonstration, held by the Twentieth Century Farmer at Fremont. The rules for the Kansas demonstration were drawn up by the engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, and it was conducted as an educational exhibit to bring out the real facts of tractor farming as applied to Kansas conditions.

Manufacturers believe that the business of making tractors has grown to such an extent that educational demonstrations in charge of the agricultural colleges and the farm papers no longer are needed. They therefore have been relieved of all responsibility in the matter. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will continue, of course, to tell of the important developments in the business, and to bring out the truth concerning tractors, as applied to Kansas conditions.

Well Bred Kafirs Are Best

There is Considerable Immature Seed in Cowley County

BY W. H. COLE

KAFIR threshing is about finished here for this season. The yield has been disappointing on some fields and surprisingly large on others. Some fields that were expected to produce a good yield failed to do so on account of so much immature seed. This seed was green when the light frost of early fall caught it. While it is almost as large as the mature seed it lacks the weight that the ripe grain has. We have not heard what the buyers are offering for such grain but quite likely they are compelled to reduce its price because of the lack of quality and color.

Kafir on this farm suffered from this early frost to a considerable extent, but on the hills and slopes the damage was slight. We will have to go to the hill farms for our kafir and cane seed next spring. This is something we are not in the habit of doing for it has long been our notion that we could select better kafir seed from our own field while it was yet standing than we could get in buying it after it was threshed.

We have heard some of the hog feeders say that they believed this immature kafir would make good pig feed without grinding but we believe a trial will convince them differently. If the grain was all immature it would be comparatively easy for the pigs to crack it but being mixed, as all of it is, with mature grains, which are as hard and flinty as kafir is any year, we think they will find it more profitable to grind it. Kafir is at its best, we think, only when it is ground, unless one is feeding it to chickens. On this farm a 4-horsepower gasoline engine and a grinder are used to convert the whole grain into an excellent feed.

White kafir seems to be the favorite here although some farmers still put out a small patch of the Red variety every year. The Red kafir seems to have the virtue of being so hard that the birds will not bother it much, and it is a good crop to have along the hedge. It is a poor crop to have along the wheat field if there are any chinch bugs as they are very fond of it and will leave the White kafir to feed on the Red variety any time. It is earlier in maturing than the White and would be better on that account for late planting.

It was thought here, a year or so ago, that the African kafir was just what was wanted in the kafir line. It was said to be somewhat earlier in maturing than our native kafir and the stories of the immense yields it made caused many farmers to pay fancy prices for a start of the seed but now after a two-year trial of it most farmers are of the opinion that our own Black Hulled kafir, which we can get from the agricultural college is superior both in quality and quantity of grain as well as in being as early in maturing.

Corn is being marketed in large quantities here and the price at the local

market is 55 cents a bushel for most of it. This price is attractive, but the additional fact that the hog cholera may again break out at any time or that the meat packers may put the price of hogs so low as to make it a losing proposition to feed hogs such high priced corn are some of the other reasons why the farmers are marketing their corn on the cob instead of on the hoof.

A large portion of this corn that is being marketed was grown under conditions which most farmers hope will not be repeated for many years and while many acres was grown with but one cultivation, and some without any, it is nevertheless a kind of farming that the tidy farmer of the present day dislikes very much. Much of the corn here is put in with the lister, and when it gets but one cultivation the ground is left in a very unsatisfactory condition for husking, and for the next year's crop, not to say anything about the weeds one has to contend with in husking, which are anything but pleasant.

There will be a large acreage of corn here next year. There are two reasons for this. In the first place many men who have followed farming for many years believe they can see signs that indicate that our old time corn years are returning. Whether their signs will prove true remains for the next season to disclose but they are going to show their faith by putting out a large crop. The other reason is that there was not so large an acreage of wheat sown last fall as usual and the fields that would have been sown to wheat, had the fall been favorable, will now be planted to corn.

This week's work will finish the road fixing of this community for this season unless some unexpected washouts occur. The work has been done in such a thorough manner as to make all who have had anything to do with it, as well as the traveling public, happy over the result, which stands as a substantial testimony of what tax money well used can accomplish. With an occasional dragging, which any road should have, these well graded highways, with concrete culverts where needed, are a public improvement of which any community might well be proud regardless of their cost.

Romance Not Dead

Romance is everywhere about us, in every walk and circumstance of life. Whether we see it and live it ourselves or not depends upon ourselves. Frank Rogers lived romance on a farm, lived it so vividly and vitally and with such a splendid success, that his career has been made the subject of a charming book by Astolf Levin. The difficulties which this young hero met and solved, his imaginative courage, his ingenuity, and resourcefulness, his determination and industry, throw a new glamor about the things of the farm for all of us.

And the experiences of this hero, being the actual experiences of a live, flesh-and-blood person in the conditions of life with which we are all more or less familiar, have an intense, practical value for us, as well as a romantic charm. We know that we can do what he did with his life—and his farm—and we want to try so soon as we read this book, which tells us just what to do and how to do it. The book can be obtained from the Farmers' Mutual Publishing Company, of Albion, Mich., upon request. The title is "Upside-Down-Farm."

"Speeding up" a Farm

The size of a farm business is not necessarily measured or limited by the number of acres in a farm. A man engaged in farm-survey work reports the case of a Wisconsin farmer, so situated as to make it impossible for him to buy or rent more land, who solved the problem of small acreage by "speeding up" the 80 acres that he had.

This farmer's first move was to dispose of his scrub cows and to replace them with grades and purebreds; next, without great expense, he improved the sanitary condition of his barns. He established a cropping system based on corn and alfalfa, choosing the latter rather than clover because on his farm it produces at least 50 per cent more feed an acre than clover, and is much more dependable.

Pastures have now entirely disappeared from this farm, because its owner has demonstrated that 1 acre of corn and 1 acre of alfalfa together supply more feed than 5 acres of pasture. His improved well-fed herd, housed in a clean, well-lighted, and thoroughly ventilated barn, is yielding him more than double the milk he formerly got from his scrub herd. Furthermore, the quality of the milk has improved, and he demands and gets the price of a first-class article.

The largely increased net income which this farmer now receives from the sale of milk and of purebred cattle is based on the comparatively small changes in his type of farming, which have augmented his business without entailing any increase in the size of his farm.

A comparison of this farm with other dairy farms recently studied, indicates that the example of this Wisconsin man might well be followed, in general, by any dairy farmer who lives where dairy products are high priced and who has a lowgrade herd, provided he has sufficient knowledge of cattle to give high-class dairy cows the care they demand.

College Closes its Sessions

The Finlay Engineering college closed its sessions December 23 for the holidays, to re-open January 3. A very enjoyable evening was spent by the students and their friends in the college auditorium. The following program was rendered mostly by the students, and greatly appreciated by the large audience, for its educational value.

- Address of Welcome.....Prof. H. Finlay
- Duet.....C. Cassaday and W. J. Cowan (Piano and Trap Drums)
- Lecture—Iron-Steel.....D. D. Neville
- Duet.....Miss Ashworth and Charles Long (Piano and Clarinet)
- Reading.....J. N. Lucas
- Piano Solo.....Miss Pauline Morrell
- Address—Education.....W. J. Stevenson
- Duet.....Miss Ashworth and Charles Long (Piano and Clarinet)
- Reading.....Edgar Davis
- Duet.....C. Cassaday and W. J. Cowan (Piano and Trap Drums)
- Song—America.....Audience
- Chairman—Prof. E. F. Viall

The addresses by W. J. Stevenson and D. D. Neville were especially well received.

A Farm Agent for Cherokee?

The members of the Cherokee county farm bureau are making a campaign to increase its membership so an agent may be hired. The bureau was organized last spring and now has 100 members. It has been decided to increase the membership to 250, charging each member \$2 a year to raise \$500 toward a supervisor's salary. Meetings are being held and the bureau anticipates no difficulty in getting 150 new members before spring.

I have taken the Farmers Mail and Breeze for nine years, and I think it is the best farm paper published.
J. T. McClure.
R. 1, Hugoton, Kan.



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There Was Considerable Late Planting of the Sorghums in Cowley County Last Spring, and Not all of the Seed Matured.

Make It a Happy New Year

Join the Capper Pig Club and Have Cash Next Fall

BY JOHN F. CASE,
Contest Manager

WOULDN'T you like to make it a happy new year for the contest manager, friend club member? Sure, you would. This is the way you boys who have filed approved recommendations and made application for a loan can do it: When you receive my letter telling you that your recommendations have been approved and enclosing the note and contract, read the letter carefully. Then read it again. And when your purchase is made follow the instructions implicitly.

Send the bill of sale, note and a sight draft for the amount paid for your sow direct to me. Don't hold the note and bill of sale, waiting to see if the banker gets the money. And don't have the draft sent through a bank, sending the note under separate cover to me.

Remember, boys, if you were to begin work in an office today and failed to obey instructions trouble would result. It's just as important that you do business in a business-like manner on the farm. There has been some delay, some needless expense and some unnecessary trouble for the contest manager because club members are careless. Let's start the new year right.

Every mail, these days, brings bills of sale and letters from boys who are pleased with the sow they bought. Duroc-Jerseys lead in numbers but the Poland China breed is only three behind and coming strong. Only three boys have purchased Chester White sows, and only two have bought Hampshires. Only one boy has preferred the curly-tailed, snub-nosed Berkshire but Gilbert Arthur, our Coffey county representative who bought this sow, feels sure that he has something good. Gilbert paid \$40 for his contest entry. Doubtless he will have company, for the Berkshire breed, although not so popular in Kansas as some others, has real merit. As only about half the boys have bought sows there is plenty of time for the Berks, Hamps, and Chesters to make a showing. But the boys who have bought Durocs and Polands do not expect to be disappointed.

We expect to print, next week, a list of counties that have no approved representatives. This will include not only those from whom no applications have been received but every county where a boy has not filed approved recommendations will be given. While the time limit for entry in the contest does not expire until February 15, I am eager to secure a complete list of county repre-

sentatives so we can "talk hog" instead of talking entry and rules. Why not send in your name and become a club member? Even if your county has an official representative membership in the club will add to your interest in the contest. And if you enter and fail to be chosen as county representative you can "root"—that's an expressive phrase for a pig contest—for the home boy who is chosen. Sign the coupon and send it in today.

Interesting news about the club members and their work will be published throughout the year. Club members have promised to write frequently and tell me how they are getting along. Here's a letter from Gilbert Arthur who represents Coffey county. Gilbert is 12 years old. He wins the Delta electric lantern offered for the best letter about "Winter Care of Swine."



Gilbert Arthur and Queen.

"This is the way we care for hogs at our farm in winter: First, we give them good shelter in a shed on the south side of the barn with plenty of clean bedding. This bed, which is made of straw or hay, is taken up every few days and clean material supplied. Corn is fed night and morning, three ears being given each hog. At noon, white shorts and bran, equal parts and made into a slop is fed. Also our hogs drink warm milk from the separator night and morning and are provided plenty of clean water.

"Ours hogs have the range of the barnyard and pick up corn and ensilage after the other stock. We also let them run to the last cutting of alfalfa hay which we think is almost as good as alfalfa pasturage. Gilbert Arthur. Hartford, Kan.

Colt Does Not Do Well

I have a yearling colt that I turned out on pasture last spring in good flesh. She did well enough until July, and then she began to lose flesh. She seemed to grow bone and size, but failed in flesh until now she is only skin and bone. Her teeth are good, her eyes are bright, she eats well, and has fairly good life, but seems weak and clumsy. There is no discharge from her nose, and she breathes all right. C. L. B.

Greenwood County, Kansas. I cannot tell you what causes the malnutrition of your colt. Conditions that may cause it are: A serious infestation with the palisade worm, swamp fever, chronic indigestion. I suspect that the palisade worm is accountable. It may be treated by the internal administration of an ounce of turpentine mixed with a pint of raw linseed oil.

This medicine is to be given once a week one-half hour before the morning's feed. It should be kept up for three or four weeks. In addition give 1 ounce of Fowler's solution of arsenic, daily in the feed or water.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Removing a Wart

I have a 2-year-old colt that has a wart, I presume it is what they call the red wart, on the hind ankle. It has been there about four or five months, lately the ankle has been swollen. What would you suggest to do for this? J. L. H.

Kearny County, Kansas. The hair around the base of the wart should be clipped as short as possible, then washed thoroughly with soap and water and some antiseptic wash. After this an incision is made in the healthy skin surrounding the base of the wart, and finally carried under the wart, in this way completely cutting it out. The wound then is to be treated with some 5 per cent solution of formaldehyde. This will result in the formation of a hard scab over the wound in the course of 24 hours. If at any time the scab becomes loosened, the formaldehyde is to be reapplied.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Community Welfare

"Community Welfare in Kansas" is the title of an exceedingly interesting and suggestive new bulletin issued by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Walter Burr, the author, is director of the department of rural service and is well known in many Kansas neighborhoods where he has helped awaken interest in community building. He says no community welfare work can be successful unless the people become interested in definite projects, and suggests many enterprises that may well be undertaken by the community as a whole. A suggested constitution for a community welfare club and a list of bulletins available for those interested in community work are among the valuable features of the pamphlet. "Community

Last year we spent one-fourth of the nation's income on the army and navy alone. We spent for war purposes, for pensions and for interest on war debt 478 millions, or about half of the nation's revenues. We now are proposing to double this expenditure for war before we have learned how it should be spent, whether actually we need to spend it at all, and where the immense sums we have been appropriating for this purpose annually—enough for any military power's war chest—have gone. Any kind of preparedness without preparation is not preparedness at all. It is simply going it blind; it is speculation, a kind of gambling with fate.

"Welfare in Kansas" may be had by writing to the Division of College Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

About the Grain Crops

The area sown to winter wheat in the United States last fall was 11.3 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1914, equivalent to a decrease of 4,756,000 acres, the indicated total area being 37,256,000 acres. The condition December 1 was 87.7 against 88.3 and 97.2 December 1, 1914 and 1913, respectively, and a 10-year average of 90.8.

The area sown to rye this fall is 3 per cent less than the revised estimated area sown in the fall of 1914, equivalent to a decrease of 95,000 acres, the indicated total area being 3,058,000 acres. The condition December 1 was 91.5, against 93.6 and 95.3 December 1, 1914 and 1913, respectively, and a 10-year average of 93.3.

I cannot run my farm here in town to my satisfaction without the help of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I am always forgetting something that I would not forget if I had the Farmers Mail and Breeze to call it to my attention.

Washington, Kan.

W. C. Dolliver.

Only 10¢

Send for This 264 Page Book Full of Valuable Facts on Silage

HERE'S our new edition of "Modern Silage Methods." It beats anything we have ever put out heretofore. Index alone covers ten pages, 56 illustrations. Gives full, reliable facts on home made silos, pit silos, cement, concrete, wood stave, hollow tile, metal, etc., modifications of all kinds. When you read it you will be able to make an unerring choice of the best silo for your needs. We do not make silos—therefore can offer suggestions impartially. We cover different climatic conditions—tell how to build—suggest best sizes—crops—how to feed for best results—everything that's worth knowing about silage. We send this book for 10¢. Send for your copy today. Also let us tell you the latest news story on

Silver's "Ohio" Silo Fillers

The machine that has drive pulley, cutting cylinder and blower fan all on the main shaft. Write for catalog and "Silo Filler Logic." We send these two books free. Enclose 10¢ and we send "Modern Silage Methods."

Silver Mfg. Co. 348 Broadway Salem, Ohio

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"ALLWORK" Light Tractor

A Four-Wheel Tractor Dependable as a Horse

Pulls Three Plows Easily

A simple, durable, powerful machine selling at a price you can easily afford. Equipped with four-cylinder vertical engine 5x6, developing 25 h. p. at belt, 12 h. p. at drawbar. Two-speed transmission working in oil, automobile type front axle, roller-bearing rear axle, steel gears thoroughly protected from dust and self-oiling, radiator and fan that cool absolutely, 16-inch face rear wheels, weight 4800 pounds. A sensible, practical tractor, built by a company with an established reputation and numerous machines at work in fields today. Write for catalog. Electric Wheel Co. Box 30A, Quincy, Ill.

Like a Dream Come True

This is a true story of success on a farm. Frank Bower made the old farm produce double crops—without a pound of fertilizer. Read this romance of money making.

"Upside-Down Farm"

To farmers we will mail this cloth-bound book without your sending a cent now. Read it—then send us 25¢ if you keep it. Write today—don't delay.

Farmers' Mutual Publishing Co. 89 W. Cass Street Albion, Mich.

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Ten days trial. Money-back guarantee. All Steel—Simple—Practical. Price only one-fourth of big machines. Does same work. Soon pays for itself. Ask your dealer or write for full information and introductory proposition. Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Inc. Box 924, Owensboro, Ky.

Lovely Brooch Free

A lovely, colored stone set brooch, gold finish, open work design, sent free if you send 15¢ for 3 months subscription to our big magazine. Money back if not satisfied.

Household, Dept. LB 2, Topeka, Kan.

The Capper Pig Club

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

I hereby make application for selection as the representative of

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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



**8 Horsepower
Only 320 lbs.**

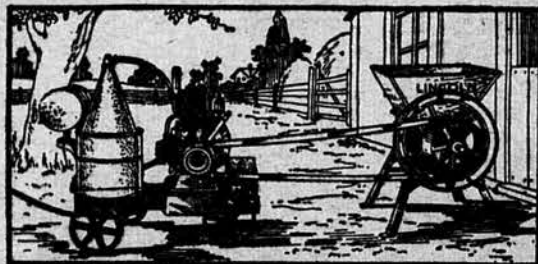
**Did You Ever See
Any Other 8 H. P. Engine
Two Men Could Carry?**

Pick It Up and Walk Off

The Cushman is the lightest weight farm engine in the world. It is an engine you can handle—that you can move around and put to work anywhere without preparing a permanent base.

It is no longer necessary to put up with old-style, back-breaking, heavy-weight engines, with their violent explosions and their fast and slow speeds—built from a design 30 years old. If you have one of them, better throw it in the junk heap and get a modern light-weight engine.

Six years ago the Cushman Motor Works designed a new type of engine for farm work. It was exceedingly light, weighing only about one-fifth as much per horse-power as most other farm engines, but so well built and accurately balanced and governed that it ran more steadily and quietly than a farm engine was ever known to run.



Compare this powerful little 4 H. P. Cushman weighing only 190 lbs. with other 4 H. P. engines. With iron truck it weighs only 375 lbs. Besides doing all other farm work, can be used on binder during harvest.

Cushman Light Weight Engines

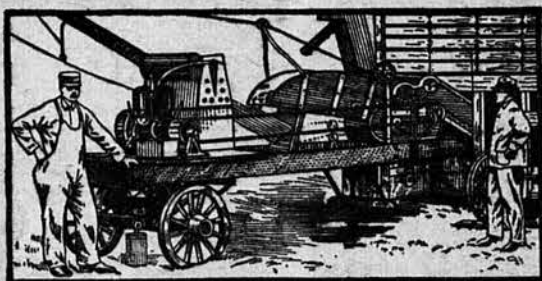
40 to 60 Pounds per Horse-Power

4 H. P. Weighs Only 190 lbs. 15 H. P. Weighs Only 780 lbs.
8 H. P. Weighs Only 320 lbs. 20 H. P. Weighs Only 1200 lbs.

Cushman Engines are equipped with Throttle Governor and Schebler Carburetor. The very sensitive Cushman Throttle Governor allows the engine to receive just enough fuel to take care of the load at that moment put on the engine. This results in a uniform speed and power that is impossible to secure in engines not carefully governed. The perfect balance of the Cushman also contributes to its steadiness, and this steady speed insures unusual durability and freedom from engine trouble.

The 4 H. P. is a wonderful little farm engine, because in addition to doing all the ordinary farm work, it is so light it may be attached to moving machines in the field, such as grain and corn binders, potato diggers, etc., driving the operating part of the machine and leaving the horses nothing to do but pull the machine out of gear. It is thus an all-year engine.

The 8 H. P. is possibly the most useful all-around farm engine ever built. It may be used for such a wide range of work—from the smallest jobs to driving the saws, cutters, wood saw, corn sheller, and even small threshers. It will do the little jobs just as economically as a small engine, as it uses only enough fuel to do the actual work required. All 8 H. P. and larger Cushman Engines are double cylinder. Double cylinders mean steadier power.



8 H. P. Cushman Mounted on 4-Hole Corn Sheller

The Cushman is not a cheap engine, but it is cheap in the long run. If you want a good engine, that can easily be moved around to do all your work, and that will run for years without trouble, you will be interested in learning more about the Cushman. It will be a pleasure to send you our book.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
814 North 21st St. Lincoln, Neb.

**Before Buying
Any Engine**

ASK THESE QUESTIONS

How Much Does it Weigh?
If it weighs more than sixty pounds per horse-power—why? The old-time argument was that heavy weight is necessary to keep it steady, but if an engine is properly balanced, it doesn't need pig iron to hold it down.

Is It Throttled Governed?
A throttle governor insures steady, quiet and economical power.

Has It a Good Carburetor?
The Cushman has the Schebler. The Schebler makers say most manufacturers of farm engines won't pay the price for a good carburetor.

COLEMAN GAS LANTERN

A regular "jack-of-all-lanterns"—carries, hangs, or stands anywhere, any time for any job of work. No matter what the weather—rainy or still—your Coleman Lantern keeps right on shining. Furnishes 300 candle power of good, strong, steady light that cannot blow out. No danger even if tipped over in hay or straw. Can't spill. Can't explode.

Fill It Only Once A Week—Clean It Only Once A Year

No wicks to trim. No globe to wash. Nothing to clog-up or get out of order. This lantern, solidly made of heavily nicked brass, with mica globe, is built to stand all the hard knocks of after dark work in the feed-lot, barn, cow-stable, garage, cellars, chicken houses, sheds, camps, etc.

MAKES AND BURNS ITS OWN GAS. Costs only one-third of a cent per hour to operate. Gives more light than 20 old-time oil lanterns. Weight only 8½ pounds. Is guaranteed for 5 years. Awarded gold medal at San Francisco Exposition.

Ask your dealer—or if not for sale in your town yet, write us for catalog of 20 different kinds of Gasoline Lanterns, Table Lamps, etc. Dealers or Agents wanted in every locality.

The Coleman Lamp Co. 221 N. St. Paul, Minn. 253 E. 6th., St. Paul, Minn.
1011 Summit St., Toledo, O. 418 Akard, Dallas, Texas.
50 South Clinton Ave., Chicago, Illinois



Laws You Ought to Know

How to Get a Sidetrack to Your Elevator

BY C. D. YETTER

SIDETRACK or switch connections may be demanded by any person, firm or corporation owning or proposing to build a grain elevator or coal shed on land adjacent to the right of way of a railroad within one-fourth mile of any way station. The railroad company is required to designate the location of such switch or sidetrack. Such a demand must be in writing, and delivered to the nearest railway agent, accompanied by a deposit of \$25 which is forfeited to the railway company if the person making the demand fails to build such elevator or coal shed.

The railroad company must place a written statement giving the location of the sidetrack, which it will agree to build, in the hands of its agent within 30 days after the demand is made, and the agent must deliver the statement to the person making the demand; but in place of such a statement the railroad company may agree to grant a location on its right of way for such elevator or coal shed in place of designating a place where sidetrack or switch will be built. When an agreement as to the use of such sidetrack or switch cannot be reached, or if the railroad company fail to designate the location, the public utilities commission is to determine the terms and conditions under which it is to be built and operated. The person or persons making the demand for the

of any stallion licensed by the Kansas state livestock registry board or of any jack, is a lien on each mare bred for a term of 12 months from the time of service if such mare does not produce a colt, and for 20 months from the time of service on both mare and offspring if she produces a colt. The lien, however, cannot be enforced before the mare foals from such service unless the person appearing as owner at time of service shall sell, trade or exchange or remove from the county the animal so bred, or attempt to do so without written permission from the owner of the stallion or jack.

Descriptions and ownerships of mares must be filed with the register of deeds before the time of foaling, and may be filed in lists of not more than 100 names at 50 cents a list. Action on a lien of this kind, when it becomes operative, is begun before a justice of the peace in the county where the mare is owned, by a verified statement, giving the amount claimed, the cause of action, and a description of the animal or animals. The justice will then issue a summons and have a constable take the animal in custody and hold subject to the order of the court. If on a trial the justice finds for the plaintiff the animal is sold to pay the judgment. A fine of from \$25 to \$100 may be assessed for removing or selling an animal that has been bred without first paying the service fee or having a settlement with the owner of the stallion or jack.

Fumigating Stock-Food Sacks.

All sacks used to contain livestock food sold in this state must be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated in accordance with the requirements of the livestock sanitary commissioner.

It is unlawful to sell, or offer for sale, any second-hand sacks until they have been disinfected and fumigated as required. A violation of these provisions is punishable by a fine of from \$10 to \$100.

Wire Pullers Against Capper

From the Olathe Independent.
As the time for the making up of the county and state tickets draws near, a few things are becoming fixed in the public mind and one of these is that Governor Capper will easily succeed himself. There is that traitorous element that has always opposed Capper, which would like to beat him at the primaries and if they think it safe will bring some one out against him. Governor Capper has given an administration that has been no bluster, bragging nor threatening, but the business of the state has been carried on in a dignified way and efficiency has been the aim in every department. He has played no favorites and he has been above petty politics. The wire pullers and slate makers would like to ditch him because they can't use him, but the people of Kansas know Capper and they are for him.

Institutes for January

Here is a list of the farm and home institutes to be held in Kansas during January, as announced by the Kansas State Agricultural college.

January 6-7, Elmont; 8, Centralia; 10-11, Morrill; 12-13, Seneca; 17, Hanover; 18-19, Washington; 20, Greenleaf; 21-22, Clay Center. Speakers: Carl P. Thompson and a domestic science specialist.

January 6, Ogden; 7, Hope; 8, Lost Springs; 10, Wiley; 11, Burdick; 12, Saffordville; 14, Quenemo; 15, Neosho Falls; 17, Humboldt; 18, Thayer; 19-20, Chanute; 21-22, Iola. Speakers: A. R. Losh and Miss Marion Hepworth.

Jan. 6, Norwich; 7, Goddard; 8, Cunningham; 10-11, Medicine Lodge; 13, Mount Hope; 14, Haven; 15, Sedgwick; 17, Burrton; 18-19, Halstead; 20, Walton; 21-22, Newton. Speakers: George O. Greene and Miss Louise Caldwell.

January 6-7, Eldorado; 8, Douglass; 11, Maline; 12-13, Howard; 14-15, Sedan; 17, Cedarvale; 18, Grenola; 19, Burden; 20-21, Winfield. Speakers: Ross M. Sherwood and Miss Alice Poulter.

January 6, Haviland; 7-8, Pratt; 10-11, Greensburg; 11-12, Minneola; 13-14, Liberal; 13-14, Meade; 15, Fowler; 17, Bloom; 19, Bucklin; 20, Mullinville; 21, Arlington; 22, White City. Speakers: G. E. Thompson and Miss Stella Mather; Lee H. Gould from January 10 to 15.

I think the Farmers Mail and Breeze is the best farm paper I have ever seen.
Balko, Okla. M. L. Morris.

switch or sidetrack must pay the railroad company the cost of construction.

Where the railroad company grants a location on its right of way in place of constructing a sidetrack to a location on adjacent land it must deliver to its agent a statement that it has elected to give a location on its right of way next to its tracks. This statement is to be delivered by the agent to the person making the demand, and becomes a binding contract provided the building is begun within 60 days.

If the railroad company and the person or persons making the demand cannot agree as to the terms of payment for the use of such location, the order of the public utilities commission will govern. The grain elevator so built must be of not less than 10,000 bushels storage capacity. In case of any doubt in the matter of making a demand of this kind it would be best to write to the public utilities commission at Topeka, giving full particulars.

As to Shippers of Stock.

Railroads are required to carry shippers of stock or shippers' employes on passenger trains in case of shipments within the limits of this state, on presentation of livestock contract, either from the point of shipment or from an intermediate point to destination, but only between points where passenger trains make regular stops. Not more than four persons are to be passed with a train forwarded by one shipper. It is expressly provided that the railroad company shall not be more liable in case of damage to stock where the shipper rides on a passenger train than where he accompanies the shipment the entire distance.

The service fee charged by the owner

Fine Work by Grangers

The Grange stands for better education, for higher morals and general sociability, and for co-operation. Coffey county, Kansas, has 21 subordinate Granges. Seventy-five per cent of the people in the rural communities in our county are Grangers, and the records of the Lebo high school show that the pupils from the country attending school in town generally make better grades than the city children. Our Brother Mahuran of Burlington, who is a staunch Granger, got a bill through the last Kansas legislature making provision for township high schools.

The children may accompany their parents at each session of the Grange and have the advantage of listening to the discussions, which helps them by training them for future usefulness. This is far better for both child and parent than for the children to go to town while father and mother attend the Grange alone. The Grange is, therefore, a valuable factor in any community for raising the standard of morality. The meetings of the Grange include a regular literary program of speaking, singing, instrumental music and the discussion of vital subjects, thereby providing up-to-date entertainments. Everyone enjoys the dinners at the meetings, also.

The Grange is strong for co-operation along financial lines. No longer can the farmer hope for financial relief to come by listening to the smooth speech of the politician. Only by banding together in communities, in counties, and in states, and co-operating can we hope for relief. The Grange in eastern Kansas has done very little along this line. On July 24

permanent organization, a copy of the constitution and bylaws having been sent to the secretary of each subordinate Grange in the county. This meeting was to be composed of one representative from each Grange in Coffey county. A permanent organization was effected. C. W. Cassell was elected president; Ed Dreyer, vice-president; L. U. Misback of LeRoy, treasurer; the representative of the Valley Grange at Waverly, secretary; and O. H. Johnson, general manager.

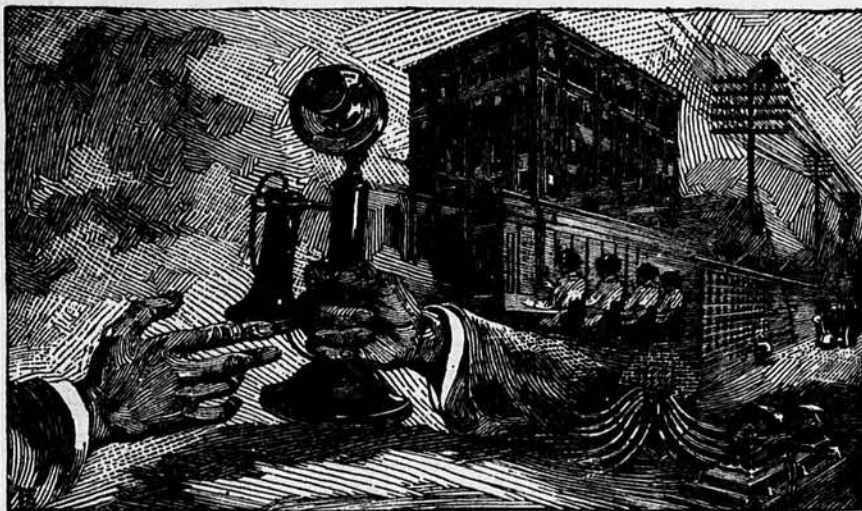
The sailing was smooth for only a short time for, not unlike other reforms, it became necessary for this new organization to blaze an entirely new path for operations, and at this point it met stern opposition from one who was instrumental in beginning the organization. But the faith of its officers was not to be daunted by opposition. They had higher ideals and would not be satisfied with anything short of results. So our manager, Mr. Johnson, got busy and including what we farmers around Lebo had already bought by car loads, we have up to date transacted business as follows: Buying by the car load potatoes, twine, cabbage, flour, bran, shorts, wheat, coal, apples, peaches, Idaho prunes, salt, a total of 44 cars and making an average saving of \$155.26 a car. C. W. Cassell.

Lebo, Kan.

Lebanon is Against Preparedness

The Smith County Farmers' union, which has a large membership, passed the following resolutions against the program of preparedness at a meeting at Lebanon a few days ago:

Whereas, There is now a bill being



Anticipating Telephone Needs

When a new subscriber is handed his telephone, there is given over to his use a share in the pole lines, underground conduits and cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other part of the complex mechanism of the telephone plant.

It is obvious that this equipment could not be installed for each new connection. It would mean constantly rebuilding the plant, with enormous expense and delay. Therefore, practically everything but the telephone instrument must be in place at the time service is demanded.

Consider what this involves. The telephone company must forecast the needs of the public. It must calculate increases in population in city and country. It must figure

the growth of business districts. It must estimate the number of possible telephone users and their approximate location everywhere.

The plant must be so designed that it may be added to in order to meet the estimated requirements of five, ten and even twenty years. And these additions must be ready in advance of the demand for them — as far in advance as it is economical to make them.

Thus, by constantly planning for the future and making expenditures for far-ahead requirements when they can be most advantageously made, the Bell System conserves the economic interest of the whole country while furnishing a telephone service which in its perfection is the model for all the world.

The Sleigh-Ride

BY HARRY J. WILLIAMS
Willis, Kan.

Oh, bustle and hurry and hustle and scurry,
The bob-sled is ready just down by the gate!
The horses are champing and nervously stamping
To be on the way with their frolicsome freight.

Make room for another! No fear that you'll smother,
You tittering, chattering, turbulent swarm!
Now merrily huddle and cozily cuddle
Right down in the straw where it's comfy and warm.

Our noses may tingle, but list to the jingle
And rhythmical chime of the musical bells:
With laughter and shouting, (no semblance of pouting)
We'll banish Jack Frost to the furthestmost dells.

With silvery shimmer and gold-tinted glimmer
The moon sends a flood o'er the glistening snow;
The stars are all dancing, our pleasure enhancing,
As merrily, cheerily onward we go.

It seems we've just started, so gay and light-hearted
We've been, with no thought of the hour growing late;
Then, every heart bounces as someone announces:
Well, who would have thought it? We're back at the gate!"

at the Pomona Grange in Aliceville, Coffey county, while discussing the subject of getting better marketing facilities, I dropped a suggestion which has already been made to flourish and bring forth its fruit every month. This was for the 21 Granges of Coffey county to send a man directly to the northern fields to buy potatoes for all the Granges in the county and for each subordinate Grange in the county to send three delegates to elect a man to buy and sell for the entire county. This meeting was called for August 7, 1915, to be held in Burlington, Kan. It was called to order by Charles Romary of Key West Grange, a prominent factor in Grange work in eastern Kansas. Ed Hill of Pleasant Ridge Grange, another live-wire, was elected secretary.

The subject having been fully discussed, Brother O. H. Johnson of Prairie Queen Grange, Ed Hill and myself were elected a committee to draw up a tentative plan upon which to work. A second meeting was called for August 27. At this meeting Brother Romary presided and Mr. Hill acted as secretary. The committee reported a tentative plan which was almost unanimously adopted as a constitution and bylaws to govern the organization.

Another meeting was called for September 25 at Burlington to complete a

introduced before congress for the changing of the military principles of this country and for the increase of the army and navy appropriations; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Smith County Farmers' union, in meeting assembled, do protest against such increase in appropriations for the army and navy in time of peace, and believe that the loyalty of the people will meet any contingency that may arise; also, be it

Resolved, That we request our congressman to work and vote for a good rural credit bill; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our representative, John R. Connelley, and request him to so work and vote.

The Smith County Farmers' Union.
Charles Sargent, President.
P. C. Abernathy, Secretary.

Where Was It?

Little Helen's mother had called her into the garden to look at a caterpillar. The child, who had never seen one before, seemed much bewildered. She looked searchingly about but said nothing. Finally her mother asked, "Don't you see it, Helen?" whereupon the little girl replied, "Yes, mamma, I see its tail, but where is it?"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES



One Policy One System Universal Service

Would You Work For \$3.50 An Hour?

A WOMAN said that it was foolish to waste time making soap at home when it could be bought so cheaply at any store. Another woman replied to her in the columns of the *Chicago Daily News* as follows:

"She and housekeepers like her keep prices high and times hard. Let me, from fifteen years' experience, relate the real facts in regard to soap making:

"For 50 cents' worth of lye (six cans) and ninety minutes' time each year, I make more than 100 cakes of clean, hard soap that compares favorably in color, odor and efficiency with soaps that cost 7 cents a cake or 80 cents a dozen on sale."

"Therefore, my Scotch economy has saved at least \$7 a year at a cost of less than two hours' time and 50c for lye.

"Francis — may value her time at more than \$3.50 an hour, but the average homemaker shouldn't!"

Save your scraps of grease, use **Lewis' Lye**

The Standard for More than Half a Century and make your own soap at home. You'll be glad to save \$3.50 an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.



THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR

THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL

15 Draw Bar H. P. - 25 Belt H. P.

A medium size tractor that is really making good on hundreds of farms. Does the heavy work cheaper than horses or steam and can also be used economically on light loads.

You get reliable power at low cost with the correctly designed and constructed Sandusky. Straight gear drive prevents wear and consequent loss of power as also upkeep expense incident to driving through bevel gears.

Sold subject to three day trial, demonstrating on your own work its ability to fulfill

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee The Sandusky Tractor to handle four 14-inch mold board plows 8 inches deep where a big team can pull a 12-inch plow 6 inches deep; to run belt machinery up to 32-inch separator; to have one-third reserve over drawbar rating, and for one year against defective workmanship and material.

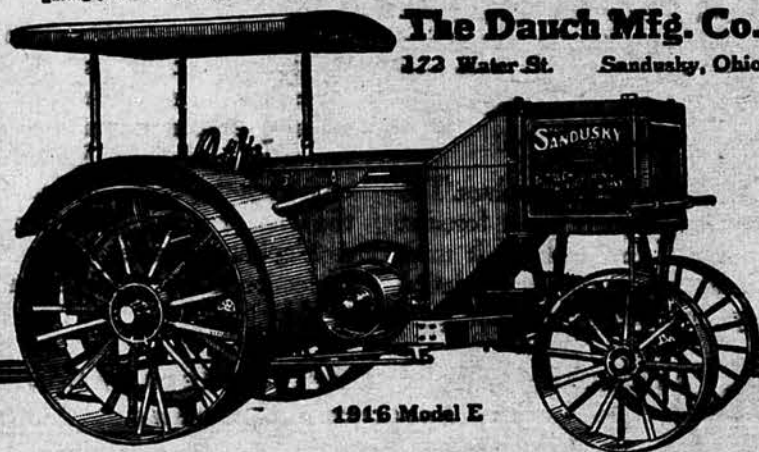
Equipped with our own four cylinder, four cycle, 5 x 6 1/2 heavy duty, slow speed, vertical motor; 2 1/2 inch crankshaft; 3 1/2 inches of motor bearing surface; all four bolt bearings; positive self-contained combination force feed and splash oiling systems. Motor set crosswise to frame eliminating objectionable level gear drive; removable underpan permitting taking up or replacing bearings, connecting rod, rings or entire piston without disturbing any other part of tractor. Three speed selective transmission, 2 to 5 1/2 miles per hour with direct drive on low; three point spring suspension; all steel construction, light weight; small overall dimensions and short turning brakes; easily handled; surplus cooling capacity.

The Sandusky Tractor, its motor, and transmission were each awarded the Gold Medal at the Panama-California Exposition. Also highest award Silver Medal at Society for Improvement of Agriculture Exposition, Lancashire, England.

Book "Power on the Farm" Free

Write for a copy of the new 40-page edition covering the latest refined 1916 Model E, its uses, and containing other valuable information. Tell us fully about your power problems and we'll gladly help you solve them without obligating you in any way.

The Dauch Mfg. Co.
122 Water St. Sandusky, Ohio



1916 Model E

Co-operation Is Winning

A Union of Kansas Farmers Usually Increases the Profits

BY H. H. HERRARD

FARMERS will co-operate in matters in which they are deeply interested, and usually will refuse, or fail, to co-operate in matters in which they have but a secondary interest. For example, the orange growers of California run a remarkably successful co-operative company. The dairy farmers of the upper Mississippi valley have a great number of successful creameries and cheese factories. On the contrary, the farmers of the Middle West grow a great deal of fruit, but they do not in many instances co-operate in its marketing. Likewise the farmers of southern Iowa and Missouri milk many cows, but in these sections co-operative dairy organizations do not always flourish.

To be a good member of a co-operative company each individual must feel that his interests are those of the company and its interests his. Otherwise the co-operative company will be given but little attention. He must think in terms of the association. An apple grower knows apples and gets his living by selling them. It is of vital concern to him whether he gets \$1 or \$1.25 a box for his crop, while to the average Iowa or Illinois farmer the price of apples is not important. However, a margin of 5 cents a bushel on grain to them often makes the difference between profit and loss.

There are abundant exceptions to this general proposition so far as mere numbers of associations go. For example, the co-operative telephone and mutual insurance companies are numerous. These companies involve so little farm finance, however, that they can and are run without much attention from the average farmer. Thus it might almost be said that the business which lends itself to co-operative action is either that in which the farmer has the greatest concern, or that in which his concern is constant but very slight, and which can be run with little or no attention from the majority of farmers involved.

Is there a spirit of co-operation, latent, in a neighborhood in which a co-operative organization is proposed? The answer is always vital, and often perplexing. Where race lines are rigidly drawn, co-operation has a difficulty to overcome. In fact, the history of farmers' organizations shows little mingling of races, yet with good leadership men of different races may be held together. Nationality, religion and politics, though much less likely to interfere, do at times cause lines of cleavage unfavorable to co-operation. It is a case of relative strength. Where the economic motive is a powerful one, as in some of the fruit-growing districts where marketing becomes almost a matter of life and death, these obstacles are readily overcome, but where the margin of advantage is small co-operation may easily be defeated by these counteracting influences.

It requires no argument to show that there must be an intelligent understanding of the object to be gained on the part of those making the effort. All too many agricultural co-operative movements have been launched by men who desired strongly to get somewhere, but who knew little or nothing of the proper route to follow. General intelligence is seldom lacking, but specific information often is. Where a co-operative company undertakes the marketing of a product there should be a clear understanding of the market which it is proposed to enter, or perhaps to possess. The members should have a clear picture of the marketing processes, and they should know what charges are made, and why.

Leadership is of the utmost importance. Even though every man could do the work of a general, no army can act as a unit, unless some one man actually be given the authority and put in charge. Likewise there may be a score of men capable of acting as leaders of a co-operative company, but some men, or some small group of men, must actually become leaders or nothing will be done. Leadership is a rather rare quality; at any rate it is not superabundant as found in connection with new movements and the man who wishes to do things will find the co-operative field rich in opportunity for constructive action.

No doubt any organization must be business-like if it undertakes to do business with a hope of success, but in this respect a co-operative company is in greater need of caution than a private concern. The reason is that responsibility is unified in a private company and diffused in a co-operative concern. A hundred farmers who belong to a co-operative company are not likely to spend more than two or three days a year attending its meetings and transacting its business. The directors are not likely to take quite the vital interest in the affairs of the company that is taken by railroad or bank directors in the affairs of their respective companies, since in the one case the investment is small, and in the other case large, and again the co-operative company usually makes but a modest return over what could be obtained otherwise. All these facts point to the necessity of a thorough-going business plan for the guidance of a co-operative company so that the members may at any time know how matters stand, and in order that those in charge may be held to a strict accounting for all they do.

There should be an adequate, but simple system of accounting, such that expenses and investments may be taken care of in a regular and equitable manner.

Many a farmers' organization has gone to pieces because of the disloyal, shortsighted actions of some of its members. One of the usual sources of trouble of this character is the tendency of many members to sell to competing companies for, perhaps, a trifle more than the farmers' company sees fit to offer. This difficulty has led many associations to put into their bylaws the so-called "penalty clause." This is a provision by which the members of the company are permitted to sell, or buy, where they please upon payment of a small amount, as a half cent a bushel on grain, into their own company to enable it to exist while the business which it might normally expect is being done by its competitor. This "penalty clause," or "sustaining clause" as it is sometimes called, has been declared illegal by some of the courts and consequently, in many instances, has become a dead letter. However, the same end may be gained by requiring the members of an association to sign an agreement to deliver all of their produce in question to the company to which they belong. The penalty for failure to comply with this provision usually is loss of membership.

When a farmer, or a small group of farmers, decides that a co-operative company would help in solving some of the problems of the neighborhood, it will be well if a study first be made of the kind of company best suited to its needs.



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What Shall I Name the Farm

Seventy-Seven Suggestions Are Given Here From Shawnee County Places Now Registered

RANGING from the practical "Capital City Stock Farm" to the picturesque "La Boga" and "Flowery Dale", are the 77 names of Shawnee county farms which have been registered with Oscar Swayze, county clerk. Under the recent law an owner can copy-right, that is, get exclusive use, of a name for his farm in any Kansas county. By registering it with the county clerk and paying a fee of \$1. As many farmers have quite a trade in fancy poultry, stock and other products, which they advertise under their farm names, it is quite an advantage to them to have the exclusive use of that name.



J. T. Herring, Tecumseh, Etosmoor.
D. E. Rice, Tecumseh, Cedar Drive.
W. A. Luthye, Silver Lake, Cedar Point.
Alliecia S. Bennett, Williamsport, Faircree.
Alliecia S. Bennett, Soldier, Peerless Orchard.
O. E. Walker, Mission, Park View Farm.
E. W. Mayney, Auburn, Oakdale.
J. H. Ginter, Menoken, Silver View Farm.
J. D. Corbet, Mission, Glen Fountain.

J. D. Corbet, Dover, Vale Fountain.
J. D. Corbet, Dover, Grand Fountain.
C. H. Searis, Monmouth, Bonnie View.
Frank D. Merriam, Topeka, The Meadows.
Rurban H. Town, Dover, Eldorado Farm.
Franklin Eckert, Mission, Maple Side.
G. E. Roberts, Auburn, Resthaven.
D. L. Hutton, Soldier, Union Hill Stock Farm.
J. W. Henderson, Auburn, Springdale Berkshir Farm.
J. R. Dressel, Soldier, Forest Hill Farm.
John M. Wilkerson, Soldier, Pleasant Valley Stock Farm.
L. W. Thompson, Topeka, Cedarhurst.
J. F. Ceall, Soldier, Pinehurst Farm.
M. F. Stout, Auburn, Cedar Hill Farm.
Clarence Blackler, Menoken, Glenview Farm.
D. E. Holliday, Topeka, Elm Grove.
R. S. Baxter, Auburn, Cedar Front.
T. W. Scudder, Mission, Brentwood.
Thos. Neiswender, Menoken, Kansas Valley Cloverleaf Farm.
H. A. West, Soldier, Maple Grove Farm.
W. E. Dustin, Topeka, Goodland Stock Farm.
Henry Washington, Topeka, Cassa-Dora.
M. T. Kelsey, Topeka, Northwood.
Scott Kelsey, Topeka, Belmont Avenue Farm.
R. C. Obrecht, Mission, Fairlee.
V. Anderson, Dover, Oak Park Farm.
Ira G. Romig, Topeka, Bonnie Brae.
Isalah Zimmerman, Williamsport, Willow Springs Farm.
L. C. Waters, Williamsport, Elm Crest.
Clarence Dennis, Topeka, Feathercrest Farm.
Neils Olson, Soldier, Fogelson Farm.
J. D. Rice, Tecumseh, The Cedars.
James Stevenson, Topeka, Pleasant View.
James Stevenson, Topeka, Cedar Ridge.
A. T. Daniels, Topeka, Wayside Inn.
Louise Krissbaum, Topeka, Orchard Hill.
G. F. Miller, Jr., Soldier, Boulder Gate Farm.
Fred W. Priebe, Soldier, Grand View Farm.
E. J. Scherman, Mission, Alpha Dell Farm.
T. R. Reed, Topeka, Hill View Farm.
John E. Doane, Mission, The 101 Farm.
Curt Bergmann, Tecumseh, Sylvan Dell Farm.
Margaret A. Kearney, Tecumseh, Maple Court.
W. M. Hixon, Topeka, Maple View Poultry Farm.
W. F. Hotchkiss, Williamsport, Home Lawn Farm.
O. L. Olney, Topeka, Ivywild.
E. L. Taylor, Williamsport, Comfort Farm.
J. E. Deemel, Auburn, Rose Hill Farm.
Fred Engler, Topeka, Valley View Stock Farm.
Alice S. Jeffrey, Topeka, Pridewood Home.
O. C. Skinner, Topeka, Royal Oak Farm.
Updegraff & Son, Soldier, Riverside Farm.
E. N. Martin, Menoken, Avonlea.
M. T. Mitchell, Soldier, Flowery Dale.
Clara Day Boyd, Soldier, Oakwood.
J. H. Hartman, Soldier, Central Valley Stock and Fruit Farm.
Charles M. Robinson, Soldier, Shorsia.

Some Characteristic Names

Many of the names, it is evident, have been chosen because of some outstanding feature about the farm. Thus, "Cedar Drive," "River View Farm," "Boulder Gate Farm," "Hill View Farm." Several of the farms have been christened with a view of telling immediately their big asset, as "Springdale Berkshire Farm" and "Valley View Stock Farm." A preacher has given the applicable title of "Resthaven" to his piece of land.

There are evidently many cedar trees in Shawnee county, for eleven farms have names in which cedar appears. One man who owns three farms has named them, "Glen Fountain," "Vale Fountain," and "Grand Fountain." Women owners of farms have without exception given euphonious titles to their holdings.

Topeka township contains the most country estates which have been dignified with a registered title. It has 23 such. Mission township follows with 11.

Here is the List

The owners of farms with registered names, the township in which the places are located and the names, follow in the order in which they were registered:

O. C. Skinner, Topeka, Capital City Stock Farm.
J. A. Ramsey, Tecumseh, Brookhaven.
A. C. Merritt, Soldier, Hillcrest.
Agnes P. Pugh, Topeka, Woodlawn.
R. D. Perry, Mission, Sunny Slope Poultry Farm.
D. H. Forbes, Mission, Cedar Heights.
E. W. McAfee, Mission, Prospect Farm.
Charles W. Merriam, Mission, Alysdale.
S. H. Haynes, Menoken, Moccasin Valley Ranch.
Ira Lundy, Topeka, Sunny Side Poultry Farm.
Charles Holston, Topeka, La Boga.

Farm News from Ness

Cattle are going into the winter in this section in far better condition than usual. Grass and good weather have been available all fall, and this has helped. Most of the wheat was put in early in Ness county, and it has supplied a great deal of pasture.

The open fall also has made it possible for farmers to do a great deal of plowing. Fall plowing has become popular in this section in the last few years.

Corn has produced excellent yields. The drought resistant crops such as kafir and milo also produced good yields. There is a general belief in the drought resistant crops in this section, for they will grow with a limited amount of moisture. D. Knowlton.

A National Swine Show

The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the National Swine Growers' association to arrange for a National Swine show, believes it advisable to announce that a show is now assured for October, 1916. The committee believes that nothing but interference by quarantine regulations will prevent the holding of a swine show that will be undoubtedly as great a show of hogs as has ever been held.

A \$10,000 prize fund is assured. This is made certain by a guarantee of \$2,000 for each of five breeds of hogs. The record associations are back of this prize fund. It is altogether likely that some of the other breeds will participate

in the show on the basis of a smaller prize list, probably \$1,000 for each breed.

The location of the show will be determined early in January, and definite announcement made as soon as possible. The committee already has at least one proposition which is more favorable than it had been supposed could be secured. This proposition is certain to be

If our state of preparedness is so bad, why is it so bad? Why, in fact, isn't it good, first-class, the equal of any power spending anywhere near such a large amount of money annually as we have been spending on defense? And if, admittedly, our state of defense is so wretchedly poor and inadequate that it amounts to no defense, shall we throw away twice as much money on it instead of first investigating and checking the waste and extravagance of our present mismanagement?

accepted, unless something more desirable is submitted later. Recognizing that it is none too early for those who would expect to be exhibitors at a National Swine show to begin making preparations, this advance announcement is made.

The committee has met with unexpectedly cordial support of the National Swine show idea, and feels that the swine men of this country are to be congratulated upon the apparent certainty of a hog show of this magnitude. W. M. McFadden, President.

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Do You Know of a Bad Horse Nearby?

I don't care what's wrong with it—whether it kicks, rears, bites, balks, shies, runs away, or whatever else it may or may not do, I guarantee you can correct the fault, make the horse worth more to the owner, and pocket a good fee yourself in the doing of it. I've been doing that very thing all my life. Now, since I have quit the arena I have shown some 41,000 successful graduates how to win popularity and good incomes the self-same way.

There is Only One Correct System

The only correct system is that based upon actual experience with all types of horses. And this system takes into consideration the disposition of a horse, which is of first importance. You can do most anything with a horse when you know its disposition.

Here's what one of my graduates did—and I can send you hundreds of just such letters of success:
"I bought the worst baker I could find to test your methods. Paid \$65 for him. Handled him a few hours—sold him for \$155. He is one of the best gellers in the State now."
S. L. ARRANT, Selma, Cal.

A Sure Way for You

And I can just as surely enable you to win fame and a good income this way. And to prove it I will send you my Introductory Course, ABSOLUTELY FREE. All I ask you to do is to send the coupon. That's easy, isn't it? Then prove your ambition by sending it NOW. This offer may soon be withdrawn. When sending coupon also tell me about your horse.

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- Runnings away when halter on.
- Getting fast in the snaffle.
- Rearing in the stable.
- Spitting white froth.
- Growling in the stall.
- Knocking heels or trills.
- Tender bites.
- Pulling on one rein.
- Leaning on the bit.
- Snuffing and plucking.
- Refusing to stand.
- Refusing to back.
- Shying.
- Afraid of automobiles.
- Afraid of poles.
- Afraid of clothes on line.
- Afraid of cars.
- Afraid of sound of a gun.
- Afraid of band playing.
- Afraid of storm coming.
- Afraid of the touch of shaft or harness.
- Running away.
- Knocking.
- Shying.
- Striking.
- Hard to shoe.
- Bad to groom.
- Breaking straps.
- Refusing to hold back while going down hill.
- Scouring at hogs or dogs along the road.
- Tail switchers.
- Leaving the tongue.
- Jumping fences.
- Bad to hitch to buggy or wagon.

Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 39 Pleasant Hill, Ohio. Please send, without charge or obligation on my part, Prof. Beery's Introductory Course in Horsemanship.

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Unruly Knives and Forks

Good Table Manners Mean Thoughtfulness for Others

BY MABEL E. GRAVES

HAVE you ever gone into a restaurant and watched the people? It's a most interesting occupation, while you're waiting. First thing, if you're a woman, you'll notice the hat of the other woman, and the color of her dress, and whether her powder shows, and whether her switch matches her hair. Then your gaze will wander to the man, and you'll find out when his collar was brushed last, how much he pads his shoulders, and whether he brushes his teeth. If you're a man you'll probably notice some other things, but eventually, particularly if you're hungry, you'll get down to the things on the table. And the next step—sometimes the most entertaining step of the hour and sometimes the one that spoils your whole meal—is the way the people eat.

"I think it's such a pity. He has brilliant prospects; but wherever he sits down to eat people will call him a 'boob', and the higher up he goes, the more his table manners will count against him."

This was what two girls said the other day about an acquaintance.

A man attended a convention. One of the speakers at the convention had come across several states to be present. He was resourceful, capable and interesting. But this was the report the man brought back: "He didn't eat pie with his knife, but he did everything else."

Honestly, doesn't it seem a shame, when you have worked hard going through school, training your mind, and may be paying the costs meanwhile; when you've spent years on music and painting; when you have been able to demonstrate out in the world that you have a brain that counts; when you have friends who love and admire you, to spoil it all by being careless about your table manners?

It isn't as if good manners were difficult to learn. If they were, probably they would have a place in the school course of study and all of us would know more about them. They are as important as grammar or history, and this is the reason why: They are simple little reminders of deportment that help make our living together more pleasant.

There is noisy drinking of coffee, for instance; noisy eating of soup and oatmeal; spreading the arms out on the table; spearing bread from across the table; picking up pancakes with the fingers; jingling the dishes; picking the teeth at the table. All these things bring discomfort to many persons. To do them, and other things that spoil the pleasure of others, means a lack of courtesy. Having good table manners means, in other words, just following the Golden Rule.

Then there is the knife and fork and spoon. It is strange what a bundle of perversity is done up in those three little tools. But they can be managed. And the very simplest, easiest way is the best way.

The spoon never should be left standing in the cup. One who has been so unfortunate as to splash coffee over the tablecloth as the result of an up standing spoon will appreciate the reason why. The nat-

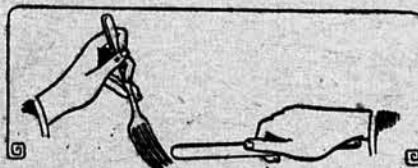


Fig. 1. Too Much Muscle Required.

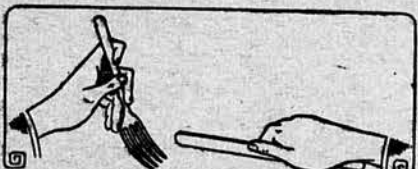


Fig. 2. How Long Can He Do It?



Fig. 3. He Would Stab a Friend.

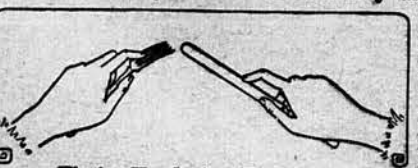


Fig. 4. Hands too Far Down.

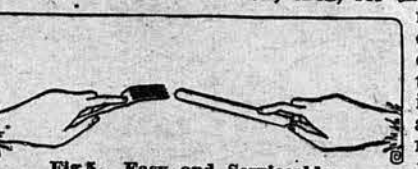


Fig. 5. Easy and Serviceable.

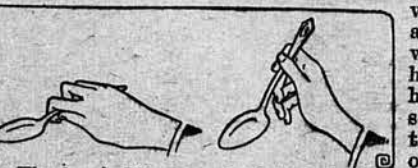


Fig. 6. A Wrong and Right Way.

ural thing for a baby to do is to grasp a spoon with his whole hand. Then, because he can't help it when he is holding it that way, he spills half his bread and milk while getting it to his mouth. And we scold him, poor baby! for being so careless, when after all the fault is our own. Most persons as they grow older learn the easier way of holding the spoon between the thumb and the first and second fingers. But what a saving of dresses and good food and work it would be if mother taught the baby the right way from the very beginning.

Out in the hay field the man who used 25 pounds of strength when 10 would do would be called foolish. But let us look again at our friends in the restaurant. Five chances to five they are spending pounds of energy cutting a bit of meat when ounces would do. Fig. 1 shows a way of holding the fork which makes this necessary. The fingers are on a slant along the slippery handle; and all the strength of the fingers is needed to hold the fork in place. Another makeshift still more difficult is shown in Fig. 2. Some of the fingers are above the handle and some below, while the knife of necessity cuts from behind.

Many a small boy, trying to do the best he could when mother was too busy to show him how, has doubled up his fist as if he were going to knock down his best friend, then grabbed his fork. When he needed more leverage his thumb went up over the end of the handle. And when he grew up he kept on doing the same awkward way. This is no laughing matter, this holding the fork; and it isn't simply manners good or bad. It's a question of efficiency and ease at the table.

The knife gets along better, but even then there are ways that are bad. To grasp it in the whole hand, with handle extending up toward the wrist, is a waste of energy. To grasp either knife or fork by the middle and let the fore finger extend towards the point is also a mistake.

If only mothers paid attention to these things when the children were growing up, good table manners would be easy. "We taught our little girl the right way from the beginning," said the father of a seven-year-old. "She doesn't know there is any other way."

Well, then, for the boy and girl who really want to handle their table tools easily and in a way that looks well, here it is in Fig. 5. Knife and fork are held in much the same way for cutting meat. The end of the handle is in the palm of the hand, held firmly by the fingers curled around it. The fore finger is extended in an easy curve, and with the least possible expense of energy and trespassing on the rights of others, the thing is done.

When the meat is cut, change the fork to the right hand, holding it as the second spoon is held in Fig. 6. Except for the cutting of meats and other of the tougher foods the knife is laid aside. All the softer foods, such as pancakes, vegetables, and pie are cut and eaten with the fork alone; held in the right hand. Serve yourself to bread with the fingers, instead of using the fork for this purpose.

Have a "warm-all-over" house

In cold weather do you hate to go upstairs or from one room to another? Do you huddle up in one or two rooms and often suffer from chill or drafts? If you are comfortable in only, say, 3 of the 8 rooms of your house, you are getting the use of only *three-eighths* of what your house costs—a poor investment! Make a warm, cheerful home out of your whole house by putting in an outfit of



Do not live like this five months every year!

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They are so simple to run, and so thoroughly rid the house of ash dust (giving long life to furniture and decorations) that house-cleaning is reduced one-half. IDEAL Boilers are the only heaters so made that all the coal-gases and soot are kept inside the boiler—burned there—thus protecting the family health. No other heating apparatus in any way competes with IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators, hence their rapid and wide use in farm houses and other buildings—more than a million installations at home and abroad.

Phone your local dealer but specify and insist on IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators. Do not take any other. In so important a matter you can not afford to run any risks, especially when IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are so fully guaranteed and cost no more than inferior makes. They protect the farm house against fire risk and run independently of water works supply or mains, as same water is used over and over again for years.

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A No. 4-19-W IDEAL Boiler and 270 ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner \$900, 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.

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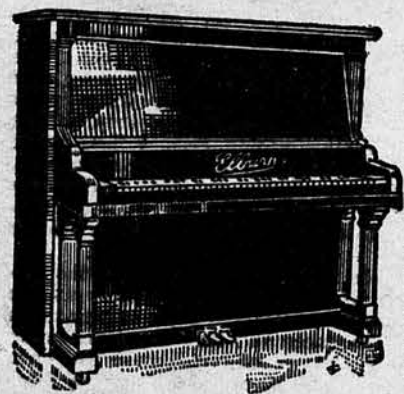
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Amarillo, Tex. Gentlemen—Received the Piano today. Got it in first class shape and think it is finest tone I ever heard. I know I have the best Piano in Amarillo. I am well pleased with it. Thanking you for past favors, T. B. BURTON.

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J. W. JENKINS SONS MUSIC CO., Kansas City, Mo

Topsy and Jack and Jill

Our pets are three Shetland ponies named Midget, Topsy and Tony, and two Maltese kittens named Jack and Jill. Topsy and Tony are Midget's colts. The morning when we found the first little colt in the barn with Topsy, my sister and I were so pleased we did not want to eat any breakfast.

One day in the spring mamma and I went to get some sweet potato plants and the woman from whom we bought them gave us two little Maltese kittens. She put them in a little sack and when we got home we put them in a box behind the stove.

Rolla Grandle.

Tommy's Puzzle

Tommy Bunker was a new boy at the printing office. He was very eager to learn type-setting, and after his sweeping out and running errands were done, he studied diligently to "learn the case."

4 A C 6 B
9 1 8 4
B 1 C 1 0 5 A
4 A 1 0 4
4 A C 6 B
B 8 4 8 6 C
B 9 A C B 5 B 9 A

The verses in the Mail and Breeze for December 4, should read as follows:

A pair of little dogs ran along the road, One caught a fly and one caught a toad. Said the first little pup "My bird is too small."

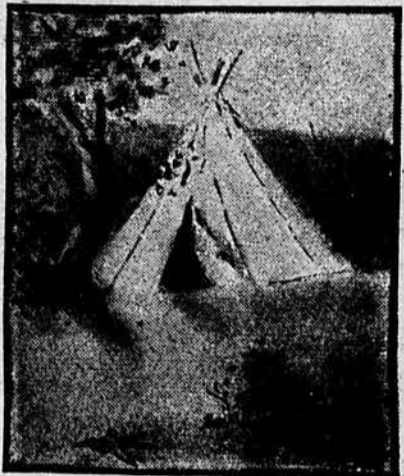
The following are prize winners: John Earl Simon, Enid, Okla.; Maybeth Dillon, McLouth, Kan.; Effie Smith, Nickerson, Kan.; Callie Coates, Greensburg, Kan.; and Albert James, Clay Center, Kan.

Address all letters to the puzzle department of the Mail and Breeze.

When Our Old World Was New

Here Is a Story Indian Children Are Told When They Ask How the Earth Was Made

THIS is what the old men told me when I was a boy," the wrinkled old Indian grandfathers say to their black-eyed little grandsons as they sit outside the wigwams at night while the fire burns low and the stars blink down as if they were trying to listen, too.



you boys and girls will like as well to-day as the Indian children loved them in the long ago.

The earth is a huge island floating in a sea of water, the Cherokee legend goes, and to the four corners, north, south, east and west, are attached strong ropes which fasten it to the great stone arch of the sky.

"I'll go," the water beetle said, "if the spider will spin a long thread to let me down over the sky arch."

A Wonderful Ball of Mud

So the spider spun a long stout silken thread and the water beetle slid down, down, down till it reached the sea of water. Here it darted to and fro over the surface but not a sign of land was to be seen.

The new earth lay stretched out smooth and flat upon the sea of waters, and the animals were eager to go down to it but the water beetle told them the mud was too soft to bear their weight, so they sent birds down every day to see if the mud had dried.

When the earth at last dried the animals slid down the four cords at the corners and stretched their cramped legs, and ran races and turned summersaults because it seemed so good to have enough room once more.

scorched till his shell turned a fiery red and his flesh lost its flavor so that the Cherokees do not eat the red crawfish to this day.

Something had to be done and done right away, so the conjurers muttered their spells and raised the sun a hand-breadth in the arch. Still the earth was too hot, and again the sun was raised a hand-breadth.

A Young Milker

How old were you when you milked a cow the first time? Maybe you pushed your hands down in your pockets for several days afterwards to make everyone think you were a grown up man.



This is Joe and his Cow "Crumple."

he earned his cow, but probably his father gave it to him. Joe is a great farmer and goes to the field to help his father husk corn.

Games for Boys and Girls

If you are planning a party for the young folks of your neighborhood, you probably will want to play one of these games. They require little preparation, and for that reason will be more enjoyable.

The game, "Pleased or Displeased," proves to be very interesting to young folks. Gather into a circle, with the exception of one who is "it."

to do the thing, he is "It," and goes to the center and starts with the next. If the victim does the task, "It" goes to the person who is displeased and asks if he is pleased.

Another game that is intensely amusing and requires no forethought is "Poor Pussy." The guests are seated in a circle with the exception of one who is in the center.

"Black Magic," seems very difficult to those who do not know the game. There must be two who know the game to make the charm work; however, the guests are not to know that the second person has been informed.

Spiders Help With Engineering

Those who have looked through an engineer's transit probably never have guessed that the cross wires seen were manufactured by a black spider.

The Keuffel & Esser company of St. Louis, employs a woman whose business it is to fool spiders into giving away their supply of web.

Cat Found a Snake

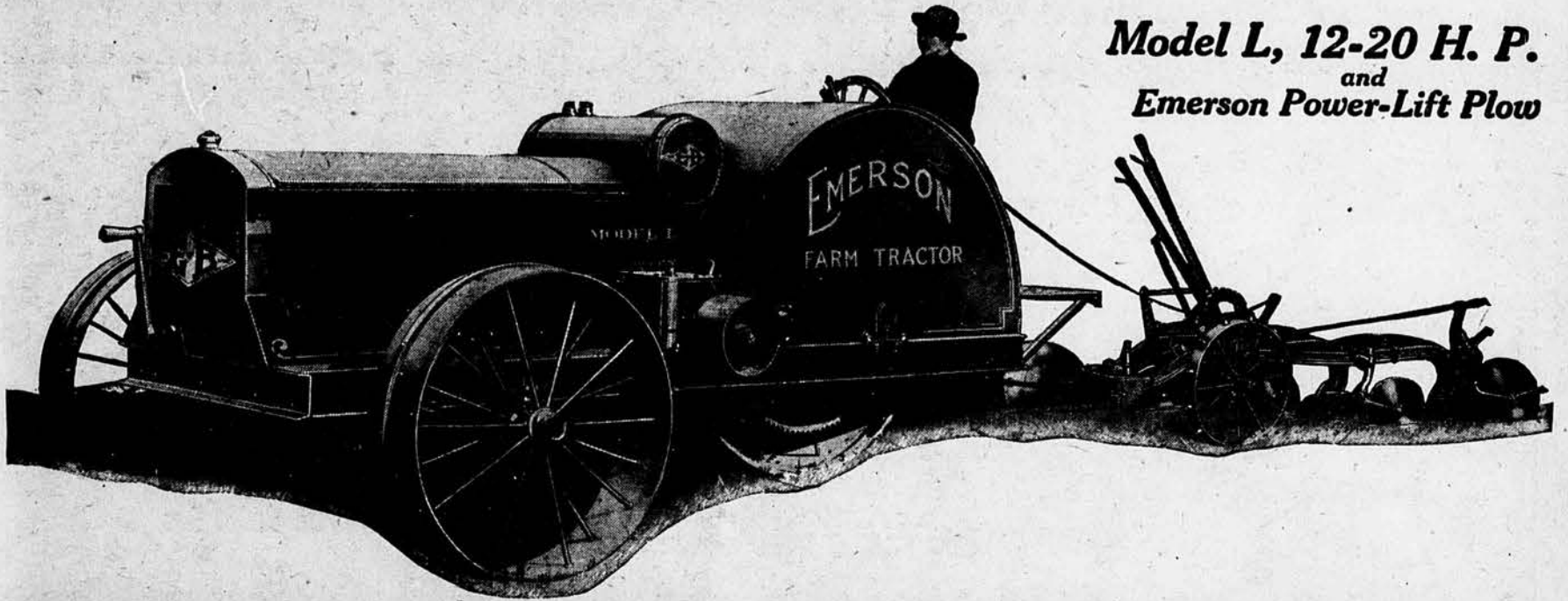
Tom is my big yellow cat. He will sit up to ask for his milk when he is hungry and will say please as plainly as he can. One day Tom found a snake and was trying to kill it when one of my brothers came up and killed it for him.

Curtis, Okla. Mattie Birdseye.

Ann Goes Riding

I am a little girl 7 years old and go to school every day. My pets are two cats and a White Wyandotte hen. One cat's name is Ann. We named her that because when she was a little kitten her mother used to go out hunting and coming back around the corner of the house would call "Ma-ri-a Ann, Ma-ri-a Ann."

R. 4, Leavenworth, Kan.



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and
Emerson Power-Lift Plow

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Why Cream Tests Vary

BY J. M. FULLER.

Patrons of creamery or of cream station sometimes complain that the tests of their cream vary from week to week. They assume that the man who does the testing either does not know how to test or else is not reporting the true tests. Both conditions are possible. As a matter of fact, however, a separator may deliver cream that varies considerably in test from one day to another. Several factors govern the richness of cream delivered by a separator, and unless those factors are the same from day to day the test is bound to vary.

One of the important factors in influencing the cream test is the speed of separator. The manufacturer of a separator has determined the speed at which it should be turned to get best results. If the speed of the bowl is 5,000 times a minute, and the handle is to be turned 50 times a minute, then the bowl turns 100 times at every turn of the handle. If, instead of turning 50 times, the handle is turned 60 times, then the speed of the bowl is increased 1,000 times a minute, or 20 per cent over what it should be. This increase has a direct influence on the richness of cream separated. Cream testing as high as 60 per cent or as low as 15 per cent or 20 per cent may be obtained by varying the speed.

The rate at which the milk flows from the tank into the bowl has considerable influence in varying the cream test. If the inflow is very small, cream testing as high as 50 or 60 per cent may be obtained. If the inflow is too large, then cream testing as low as 15 per cent may be obtained. The float governs the inflow and always should be used.

Milk should be separated soon after it comes from the cow. This means that the temperature will be about 90 degrees, or somewhat above. If milk becomes cold, say 50 to 60 degrees, it separates with more difficulty. The cream will be richer and more butterfat will be lost in the skimmilk than if separated at 90 degrees.

If a separator delivers 20 per cent cream from 3 per cent milk, then from 6 per cent milk it may be expected to deliver cream testing 35 per cent to 40 per cent. The milk from a herd of cows usually tests practically the same from day to day. If the herd is small, and two or three fresh cows are added, the average test for the herd will be lowered, especially if the other cows in the herd are advanced in their lactation period.

Once adjusted, the cream screw should not be a factor in causing a variation in the test. If for any reason it is turned, then a variation is sure to follow. A separator should deliver 35 to 40 per cent cream in summer and somewhat thinner, say from 30 to 35 per cent, in winter.

The condition of the machine and the amount of flush water used may influence the cream test. If the separator is placed on a level, solid foundation, and is properly run and cared for, there should be no trouble from this factor. Unless an unusual amount of flush water is used, this factor will have little influence in varying the test.

Unless the different factors that control the richness of cream are the same from day to day, the operator of a separator should not expect to have his cream test the same each time. Knowing these factors, the operator will be able to understand why the cream test varies and will better be able to control these variations.

Ayrshire Breeders' Meeting

The forty-first annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' association will be held at Hotel Adelphia, Chestnut and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, Pa., Thursday, January 13, 1916, at 2 o'clock p. m., to hear reports of the secretary, treasurer and executive committee and to elect officers for the year. All persons interested in the breeding of Ayrshire cattle are asked to attend this meeting. The association cordially invites all members to a banquet to be given by the association in the evening after the meeting.

Kansas needs to give more attention to the legumes. These crops help in conserving soil fertility, and they do much to increase the opportunities in livestock production.

Gobblers should be changed every year.

DE LAVAL

CREAM SEPARATORS

The original in 1878
In the lead ever since

"I can vouch for it"



Rural Credit Shares

You can invest your savings on monthly payment shares, or full paid shares. Dividends payable semi-annually. Let your extra money work for you. **Capitol Building & Loan Ass'n.** 536 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

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The greatest forage plant that grows. Superior to all as a fertilizer. Equal to Alfalfa for hay. Excels for pasture. Builds up worn-out soil quickly and produces immense crops, worth from \$50 to \$125 per acre. Easy to start, grows everywhere, on all soils. Don't delay writing for our Big 100-page free catalog and circular giving full particulars. We can save you money on best tested, guaranteed, scarified seed. Sample Free. Write today. **A. A. BERRY SEED CO., BOX 555, CLARINDA, IOWA**

ONLY 3 MOVING PARTS SANDOW ENGINES

Over 20,000 in use for general farm work, irrigation, operating binders, railroad track cars, portable outfit, etc. Particularly adapted for electric lighting, which requires absolutely uniform power.

30 DAYS Free Trial

10 Year Guarantee
Cooled. Light in weight. Simple design eliminates engine trouble. Child can operate. Price low. Handsome new engine book tells you why you should have a Sandow. Write for it today.

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
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through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 110,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies investigating our wonderful offer: a brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. Bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

Our Twenty-Year Guarantee Protects You Our wonderfully low prices and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Whether your dairy is large or small, or if you have an old separator of any make you wish to exchange, do not fail to get our great offer. Our richly illustrated catalog, sent free on request, is the most complete, elaborate and expensive book on Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. Western orders filled from western points. Write to-day for our catalog and see what a big money saving proposition we will make you. Address: **American Separator Co., Box 1092, Bainbridge, N. Y.**



"He wants to marry you. Now, it seems to me that seven weeks is very short acquaintance for a decision like that. Are you sure you want him?"

"Yes, sir; I am." Her answer was most decided.

His voice was slightly cynical as he went on. "But you were tolerably sure about that other fellow—that rancher with the fancy name—weren't you?" She flushed at this, but waited for him to go on. "Don't you think it possible that your fancy for Wayland is also temporary?"

"No, sir!" she bravely declared. "I never felt toward any one the way I do toward Wayland. He's different. I shall never change toward him."

Her tone, her expression of eyes stopped this line of inquiry. He took up another. "Now, my dear young lady, I am a business man as well as a father, and the marriage of my son is a weighty matter. He is my main dependence. I am hoping to have him take up and carry on my business. To be quite candid, I didn't expect him to select his wife from a Colorado ranch. I considered him out of the danger zone. I have always understood that women were scarce in the mountains. Now don't misunderstand me. I'm not one of those fools who are always trying to marry their sons and daughters into the ranks of the idle rich. I don't care a hang about social position, and I've got money enough for my son and my son's wife. But he's all the boy I have, and I don't want him to make a mistake."

"Neither do I," she answered simply, her eyes suffused with tears. "If I thought he would be sorry"—

He interrupted again. "Oh, you can't tell that now! Any marriage is a risk. I don't say he's making a mistake in selecting you. You may be just the woman he needs. Only I want to be consulted. I want to know more about you. He tells me you have taken an active part in the management of the ranch and the forest. Is that true?"

"I've always worked with my father—yes, sir."

"You like that kind of life?"

"I don't know much about any other kind. Yes, I like it. But I've had enough of it. I'm willing to change."

"Well, how about city life—house-keeping and all that?"

"So long as I am with Wayland I shan't mind what I do or where I live."

"At the same time you figure—he's going to have a large income, I suppose? He's told you of his rich father, hasn't he?"

Berrie's tone was a shade resentful of his insinuation. "He has never said much about his family one way or another. He only said you wanted him to go into business in Chicago and that he wanted to do something else. Of course I could see by his ways and the clothes he wore that he'd been brought up in what we'd call luxury, but we never inquired into his affairs."

"And you didn't care?"

"Well, not that exactly. But money don't count for as much with us in the valley as it does in the east. Wayland seemed so kind of sick and lonesome, and I felt sorry for him the first time I saw him. I felt like mothering him. And then his way of talking, of looking at things, was so new and beautiful to me I couldn't help caring for him. I had never met any one like him. I thought he was a 'lunger'—"

"A what?"

"A consumptive. That is, I did at first. And it bothered me. It seemed terrible that any one so fine should be condemned like that, and so I did all I could to help him, to make him happy. I thought he hadn't long to live. Everything he said and did was wonderful to me, like poetry and music. And then when he began to grow stronger and I saw that he was going to get well, and Cliff went on the rampage and showed the yellow streak and I gave him back his ring—I didn't know even then how much Wayland meant to me. But on our trip over the range I understood. He meant everything to me. He made Cliff seem like a savage, and I wanted him to know it. I'm not ashamed of loving him. I want to make him happy, and if he wishes me to be his wife I'll go anywhere he says—only I think he should stay out here till he gets entirely well."

The old man's eyes softened during her plea, and at its close a slight smile moved the corners of his mouth. "You've thought it all out, I see. Your mind is clear and your conscience easy. Well, I like your spirit. I guess he's right. The decision is up to you. But if he takes you and stays in Colorado he can't expect me to share the profits of my business with him, can he? He'll have to make his own way." He rose and held out his hand. "However, I'm persuaded he's in good hands."

She took his hand, not knowing just what to reply. He examined her fingers with intent gaze.

"I didn't know any woman could have such a grip." He thoughtfully took her biceps in his left hand. "You are magnificent." Then in ironical protest he added: "Good God, no! I can't have

you come into my family. You'd make caricatures of my wife and daughters. Are all the girls out in the valley like you?"

She laughed. "No. Most of them pride themselves on not being horse-women. Mighty few of 'em ever ride a horse. I'm a kind of a tomboy to them."

"I'm sorry to hear that. It's the same old story. I suppose they'd all like to live in the city and wear low necked gowns and high heeled shoes. No, I can't consent to your marriage with my son. I must save you from corruption. Go back to the ranch. I can see already signs of your deterioration. Except for your color and that grip you look like upper Broadway."

She flushed redly, conscious of her new corset, her silk stockings and her pinching shoes. "It's all on the outside," she declared. "Under this togger I'm the same old traller. It don't take long to get rid of these things. I'm just playing a part today—for you."

He smiled and dropped her hand. "No, no. You've said goodby to the cinch. I can see that. You're on the road to opera boxes and limousines. What is your plan? What would you advise Wayland to do if you knew I was hard against his marrying you? Come, now, I can see you're a clear sighted individual. What can he do to earn a living? How will you live without my aid? Have you figured on these things?"

"Yes, I'm going to ask my father to buy a ranch near here, where mother can have more of the comforts of life, and where we can all live together till Wayland is able to stand city life again. Then, if you want him to go east, I will go with him."

They had moved slowly back toward the others, and as Wayland came to meet them Norcross said, with dry humor: "I admire your lady of the cinch hand. She seems to be a person of singular good nature and most uncommon shrewd!"

Wayland, interrupting, caught at his father's hand and wrung it frenziedly. "I'm glad!"

"Here! Here!" A look of pain covered the father's face. "That's the first she put in the press."

They all laughed, and then he gravely resumed: "I say I admire her, but it's a shame to ask such a girl to marry an invalid like you. Furthermore, I won't have her taken east. She'd bleach out and lose that grip in a year. I won't have her contaminated by the city." He mused deeply while looking at his son. "Would life on a wheat ranch, accessible to this hotel by motorcar, be endurable to you?"

"You mean with Berea?"

"If she'll go. Mind you, I don't advise her to do it," he added, interrupting his son's outcry. "I think she's taking all the chances." He turned to Mrs. McFarlane. "I'm old fashioned in my notions of marriage, Mrs. McFarlane. I grew up when women were helpmates, such as, I judge, you've been. Of course it's all guesswork to me at the moment, but I have an impression that my son has fallen into an unusual run of luck. As I understand it, you're all out for a pleasure trip. Now, my private car is over in the yards, and I suggest you all come along with me to California!"

"Governor, you're a wonder!" exclaimed Wayland.

"That'll give us time to get better acquainted, and if we all like one another just as well when we get back—well, we'll buy the best farm in the North Platte, and!"

"It's a cinch we get that ranch!" interrupted Wayland, with a triumphant glance at Berea.

"Don't be so sure of it," replied the lumberman. "A private car, like a yacht, is a terrible test of friendship." But his warning held no terrors for the young lovers. They had entered upon certainties.

THE END.

Profit in Feeding Sheep

The recent sheep and dog bulletin issued by the state board of agriculture focused attention on the sad neglect of the sheep industry in Kansas, and has brought forth many interesting comments and suggestions.

One correspondent, J. C. Swift of Kansas City, has written that there has been quite a successful sheep feeding industry developed in many other states by utilizing the screenings at the big mills, and some of the refuse wheat. He suggests something along this line might be profitably developed in Kansas, adding that in his judgment, "There is no field of the livestock industry at the present time that offers as good chance of fair profit, with the largest possible measure of benefit to farm property, as does the handling of sheep." Mr. Swift also suggests that the active co-operation of the stockyards company may be

counted on in promoting this industry in Kansas.

It would be well for those who are equipped to feed sheep to look into the proposition. Any movement having a general tendency to encourage the sheep industry is worthy of serious consideration, and it is possible the feature to which Mr. Swift invites attention may be profitably developed in Kansas.

Farm Advertising Pays Well

Excellent results can be obtained from farm advertising as a rule; it pays to let the travelers who go by one's farm

bread and milk, stale eggs, meat, sweet corn, and other vegetables and table scraps, so it costs little to feed them. One successful skunk farmer gets candied eggs and scraps of meat from hotels and butcher shops and it costs him nothing but the expense of hauling the stuff out to his farm a mile away. He says he can raise a skunk at about the cost of raising a chicken.

Skunk farms usually are located on sidehills and burrows made by digging trenches and laying 6-inch tile leading up to boxes in which they make their nests. One litter of young a year is produced, coming in May, and there are



Roadside Advertising for Seed Corn Pays Well, and it Will Be Used More Extensively than Ever This Year in Kansas.

know about the products for sale. This is getting publicity in the cheapest possible way.

There is a considerable effort being made along this line this year in some of the leading corn growing communities in Kansas. The state produced a better corn crop than usual, and there is a great deal of excellent seed in the state. The growers who have tried this out have found that roadside advertising for corn pays well.

Corn Fodder and Snow

There are few jobs that are more disagreeable on the average farm than hauling corn fodder on snowy mornings, or when it is frozen down by the snow. That is the time, if ever, that a man wishes that he had a silo, and had the feed where he did not have to go out into the fields after it.

This dread of the disagreeable features connected with hauling corn fodder and snow has done much to boost silo building in Kansas. If the state can continue to build silos at the rate of

from four to eight in a litter. At the age of 3 months the scent sacks are removed. The operation is easily performed and they are ever afterward as harmless as kittens and there is no more odor about the farm than in a calf pasture. Express companies will not receive them for shipment unless the scent sacks have been removed.

There are two skunk farms within 40 rods of each other in the corporate limits of the city of Norwalk, Ohio, each of which is now carrying about 300 skunks. This season's sales have been poor. Both these skunk farmers tell me that their principal source of profit comes from sales of breeders to those who want to start in the business. It has been found that the fur of animals raised in confinement is of inferior quality. In fact the fur of skunks grown in confinement is so poor that it would not pay at all to raise them for the fur alone. As breeders black skunks have been sold as high as \$30 a pair.

There are regular skunk brokers doing business in Chicago who buy skunks of the growers and sell to those who



Hauling Corn Fodder and Snow on a Farm in Eastern Kansas. It Pays to Have a Silo and Thus Avoid This.

eight a day, as it has been doing, this disagreeable work will be decreased markedly in the future.

Skunk Farms in Ohio

In some localities in Ohio skunk farming has become quite an industry. The principal expense is the chicken wire enclosure. This has to be sunk in the ground 18 inches to prevent the skunks' digging out. A strip of wire fencing also must be laid on top of the enclosure so they cannot climb over.

Skunks are omnivorous. They eat

wish to start raising fur. There has not been much demand for breeders this season on account of the war, but quite likely when people learn that skunks cannot be raised at a profit for the fur alone the boom will drop out of the business. It is somewhat like ginseng growing—people who go into it "never are but always to be blest."

E. P. Snyder.
Huron county, Ohio.

Livestock, a permanent agriculture and prosperity go together. Grain farming and poverty also usually are found in the same community.



Reo Quality Is Uniform—Every Reo Car Is a Good Car

YOUR REO MOTOR—the motor that will go into your Reo—into every Reo car—is dynamometer tested. Perhaps you don't catch the full significance of that statement—sounds like "shop talk" to you.

ALL RIGHT, WE'LL EXPLAIN: And in the explanation perhaps we can show you why Reo quality is uniform—why every Reo is just as good—just as powerful, just as sweet-running and just as low in upkeep cost as the best Reo we ever made.

MOST MAKERS CONSIDER it sufficient to subject every tenth or every fifteenth and in some cases every one-hundredth motor to the dynamometer test. (Of course we are speaking now of those leading makers who have this expensive equipment. Many scarcely know the meaning of the term.) It is considered sufficient gauge of the accuracy of workmanship and the power of motor to test one "about every so often."

IF THAT ONE PROVES UP it is assumed that the rest of that day's run will average about the same. If it falls below the requirements in the test it is in like manner assumed that the rest are below standard—and measures are taken to correct it in the next batch.

MEANTIME YOU MIGHT be one of those to get one of those that didn't prove up.

NO; WE REO FOLK do not consider that kind of testing sufficient. It isn't sufficient, for example, that the Reo we sell you "averages up." The Reo standard says your Reo must be as good in every respect as any Reo ever turned out of the factory—a little better if possible, since today's cars ought to be better than yesterday's.

AND SO YOU CAN KNOW—you can feel absolutely sure—that the individual car we deliver to you, has, itself and its every part, passed through the most rigid tests.

IF YOU COULD VISIT the big 30-acre Reo plant at Lansing, Michigan, and see the four rows of dynamometers with meters and other electrical equipment, you would exclaim, "What an expensive testing equipment!"

BUT WHEN YOU DRIVE YOUR Reo car you will appreciate the economy of a testing system that guarantees every buyer the utmost satisfaction for his money and makes you and every other Reo owner a booster for Reo.

IS YOUR ORDER IN the hands of your Reo dealer? If it isn't, you may be disappointed. Demand is tremendous, and only those who order well in advance can hope to get a Reo.

Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.

\$1250
f.o.b. Lansing, Mich.

The New **REO "SIX"**



Read About This New Straw Spreader

The Safest and Easiest Running
Machine on the Market

VERY LOW PRICE

Every farmer in the wheat belt will be glad to know that the UNION FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, the machinery division of the WARNER FENCE COMPANY, largest wire fence and gasoline engine manufacturers in the West, is now manufacturing and selling through local dealers in every town, a straw spreader that "beats 'em all."

This machine, which is called the PERFECTION STRAW SPREADER, although it is also an A No. 1 manure spreader, is regarded by farmers and dealers as the "spreadingest" straw spreader ever made.

The design of the PERFECTION STRAW SPREADER does away with all of the objections found in old style machines. It works easily, instead of pulling hard. It is simple in construction, instead of a great big cumbersome machine likely to get out of order. And above everything else, it is absolutely safe, because there are no exposed fast-moving parts to mangle the operator in case he should lose his footing and fall on the carrier, which is an easy thing to do on a moving load.



Scores of Kansas and Oklahoma farmers and dealers have tested this machine thoroughly during the past two years, and are unqualified in their statements that it is the lightest running and the best spreading machine on the market. It handles all kinds of dry straw, wet straw, stack bottoms or manure. You can easily cover 20 acres a day with a PERFECTION. It can be attached to any spreader bars or hay frame. No special tools are required.

The illustration will give you a good idea of the mechanical design of the machine. Its first point of advantage is that it spreads straw or manure over a greater distance than any other spreader with less horsepower. Dry straw can be spread 16 to 20 feet wide, and wet straw and manure over a distance of from 30 to 40 feet, as desired. Notice that the carrier is 8 feet long and lays flat in the bottom of the wagon. The pull, therefore, is much lighter, two horses being all that are required to easily pull the load under ordinary conditions.

Another distinct advantage that the PERFECTION enjoys over all other straw spreaders, is that the straw can be spread thick or thin at the operator's will. This is accomplished by simply raising or lowering the hopper. Some parts of your land need more straw than others, especially the knolls and the parts of the field that are inclined to wash or blow.

Don't think of buying either a manure spreader or a straw spreader until you see the PERFECTION. You will be surprised to see how much superior this machine is to all others. We want every farmer in the wheat belt to know about the PERFECTION STRAW SPREADER. If your dealer is not supplied, write us today, giving the dealer's name. We will see that you are furnished complete information at once, and in addition send you a pleasing souvenir. We will also send you our new straw spreader book which contains complete information regarding the best straw spreader ever made at a farmer's price. This book also contains a large number of letters from farmers who have given this machine a thorough, practical test on their own farms. We will be pleased to send it free on request. Address C. E. Warner, President, Union Foundry & Machine Company, 301 Union St., Ottawa, Kansas.—Advertisement.

For Lower Interest Rates

Renew the Mortgage Directly, and Save the Agent's Commission

BY H. C. HATCH

JAYHAWKER farm has a 2-man cross-cut saw, a 1-man crosscut saw and a buck saw of the old fashioned variety. They are all used to some extent as we have 10 acres of timber along the creek. We usually go through this timber every winter and clean out the dead stuff but for the last two years we have done no work there. Two years ago we bought standing timber from a neighbor who wished to clear some land and that has kept us in wood until this time.

There is nothing else that will give such complete exercise as a buck saw. Used in moderation in winter it is a fine tool. We find it handy to saw up the poles and bits of posts that accumulate around the farm. Such things usually contain more or less nails and staples and it will not do to put them on the pile to be worked up by the power saw.

For fuel in both heating and cook stoves we like to have coal, wood and cobs. With these three to burn we think we can keep the fire about right. For this reason we always keep wood on hand although if one were to figure the time he puts in chopping wood at \$1 a day he might find that coal at \$3.50 a ton was cheapest. But we are not looking after costs so closely as that; what we are after is satisfaction and we get that on a cold day when we have hard wood chunks to go along with the coal.

Speaking of the labor cost of anything on the farm being more than the price of a similar article, I am always reminded of a former neighbor who one season kept an account with his pigs and was astonished to find that, at town prices for his time, they were fast running him into bankruptcy. He charged the pigs up every day with so many visits at 10 cents each, so much for feed and slop and so much for the incidental expenses of the business. When I asked him if he wasn't charging the pigs pretty high for their care he remarked that he couldn't get a job done in town which took the same length of time for less than 10 cents and that his time ought to be counted the same. It is needless to say that if the farmer charged his products up at that rate everyone of us would be bankrupt—on paper.

A farmer can work at the business for a number of years and think he is making no money because his bank account does not increase and because he is at most times short of ready money. To find whether or not there is a real gain

one must take all farm property into account. For instance, a young farmer who lived in this vicinity several years ago became discouraged because he thought he was not making anything and gave up farming, sold out his property at a sale and then found that he was \$1,100 better off than he was when he began for himself four years before. Not a large amount for four years' work, you may say, but still it is much greater than the profits made by the average man.

Yesterday we gathered 19 eggs, the product for the day of 140 hens. Our hens this year laid much later than usual in the summer and so put off moulting until a late date. For this reason they have been laying but few eggs for the last 40 days but they are now increasing

Cincinnati with \$400,000 a year revenue from its saloons is hard up. Its newspapers say that to keep within its appropriation one city department must cut its expenses \$800,000. This will leave no money to maintain the prisoners in the workhouse, the boys and girls on the correction farms, or the city infirmary. Booze more than anything else makes these institutions necessary but booze revenue comes far short as it always has of paying the bill that the care of its victims saddles on to every saloon-riding community, not to mention that much larger, more oppressive burden of grief, misery and unhappiness with which it afflicts countless homes. And it was the vote of Cincinnati that prevented Ohio from becoming a prohibition state this year!

at the rate of three to five a day. At this time, December 17, local merchants are paying 27 cents for eggs and there is no indication of lower prices this winter unless mild weather continues. Eggs in storage were in much greater supply than usual in the United States at the beginning of winter, but the last 30 days has seen 1 million cases withdrawn and used. Should January and February be wintry we may expect to see eggs sell at still higher prices.

It may not be known by all that the names of the actual owners of farm

mortgages are to be found on file in the office of the register of deeds in every county in Kansas. If those who have mortgages coming due wish to renew directly with the actual owner without paying commission to local money dealers let them go to the register and get the address of the actual owner of the money and write him, telling him you would like to renew at the rate of interest he is now getting. In a good many cases at least 2 per cent a year will be saved by so doing.

The foregoing paragraph is not written as theory but from actual experience. Some years ago there was a mortgage on this farm on which we were paying 8 per cent. When the mortgage was due we went to the agent who had made it in the first place and started proceedings to renew at the old rate. A lawyer friend told us of a new law which required the name of the actual owner of the mortgage to be on file at the register's office and suggested that we get this name and write to see if we could not get better terms. We did so and found that this man was very glad to renew for another five years for 6 per cent, the amount he had been getting. Merely writing this letter saved us 2 per cent a year on \$2,000 for almost three years.

It is well known that most farmers who have money borrowed on their land are paying interest to two parties. Usually 6 per cent goes to the real owner of the money and this can be stopped at any interest payment date by paying the principal. But the second draft of interest, which usually is 2 per cent, is paid to the local handler of the money and this must be paid for the full five years even should the principal be paid at the end of one year. We also found this by experience a number of years ago. We had paid off part of a mortgage and supposed that by so doing we had stopped the payment of 8 per cent on the amount paid. But we found that we really had stopped only the 6 per cent which went to the eastern man. The 2 per cent commission had to be paid until the end of the five year period.

A man making a new loan would find it hard to get the name of an outside party with money to loan on farm mortgages. But if a renewal of a loan is wanted the name of the party supplying the money will be right on file at the register's office at any Kansas county seat. I have gone into details regarding this because I find that by far the largest part of the farmers who have mortgages do not know of this matter and so they go on renewing with local agents and paying a commission of from 1 to 2 per cent. I don't say that in every case a mortgage could be renewed by making a deal with the real money owner but the chances are that it could be. It was in our case, at least, and at scarcely any trouble and expense to us.

It may be of interest to some to know about this provision regarding the name of the real mortgage owner being on file at the county seat. Some 20 years ago O. O. Outcalt of Coffey county had a mortgage come due that he paid to the firm from which he borrowed the money, a loan company at St. Joseph, Mo. This company was in hard straits and kept the money, making no returns to the real eastern owner of it. After the failure of the loan company Mr. Outcalt was notified that his loan was past due and must be paid. He produced evidence to show that he had paid it to the loan company but despite this he was sued. After a long time in court it was finally decided that the loan company was the agent of the eastern party, and that when Mr. Outcalt paid them he had done enough as the principal was held accountable for his agent's act. A year or two after this Mr. Outcalt was elected to the legislature and made it his special mission to get a law through putting the name of the actual mortgage owner on file in the county in which the land lay. This law saved us \$40 a year for a number of years and no doubt has asked much for many other farmers.

A Good Sign

Willie and his mother were visiting a friend who had a pretty cat. The little boy was asked to pet it, but refused, saying: "The cat is mad and will bite. Cats is always mad when der stems stick up."



This is Excellent Exercise for a Winter's Day; It Cures Indigestion and Creates Voracious Appetites.

M. W. SAVAGE WANTS TO GIVE YOU THIS NEW PICTURE

FREE

IN,—14 COLORS,—OF A \$500. PAINTING

This NEW, Splendid COLOR PICTURE of M. W. Savage's Three World Champion Stallions is on LARGE 22 by 28 Size, Extra Heavy, and Superfine Enamel Stock. Mailed in Extra Heavy Mailing Tube,—to Insure Safe Delivery. Free of Advertising and is Worthy to Hang in Any Home or Office. It is a Very Fine Horse Picture. I Want to Mail You One—Absolutely Free, Postage Prepaid, IF You Are a Stockowner Over 21 and Answer 3 Questions.

FIRST—In What Paper did you Read this Free Picture Offer?

SECOND—How Many Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs do you own?

THIRD—Have you ever used the World Famous, International Stock Food Tonic, a Grain Saver for Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs?

YOU MUST ANSWER THE 3 QUESTIONS

International Stock Food Co. or Write M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minn.

THESE THREE STALLIONS COST \$105,000. CASE.



Dan Patch 1:55, World Champion.

Minor Heir 1:58½ and Geo. Gano 2:02, Champion Team 2:02.

A BEAUTIFUL 22 BY 28 PICTURE OF THREE,—WORLD CHAMPION STALLIONS,—ABSOLUTELY FREE,—POSTAGE PREPAID.

When M. W. Savage says Free Picture,—it means Free,—Indisputably FREE. You do Not have to buy goods,—You do Not have to promise to buy any goods,—You do Not have to do any work and You do Not have to pay postage,—but these Splendid, Art Pictures,—22 by 28,—in 14 Colors,—are mailed

right to Your Door,—without a single cent of cost. M. W. Savage believes he is offering you FREE, the Finest and Most Beautiful—Art Picture,—in the World, of Three World Champion Stallions. Fine Original Colors Reproductions,—of Original and Exclusively Owned Paintings,—often Retail at \$3.00 to \$5.00.

22 by 28 PICTURE
14 COLORS

WONDERFUL AND SENSATIONAL DAN PATCH RECORDS—THAT WILL PROBABLY NEVER BE EQUALLED IN YOUR LIFE TIME
Some Horse may go as fast or faster but when will ANY HORSE do what Dan Patch has done,—and Every Day for over Fourteen Years,—Dan Patch,—has had International Stock Food Tonic—as also have My Other Stallions and 250 Brood Mares and Colts. DAN has paced One Mile in 1:55, One Mile in 1:55½, Two Miles in 1:56, Three Miles in 1:56¼, Fourteen Miles averaging 1:56½, Thirty Miles averaging 1:57½, Forty-Five Miles averaging 1:58, Seventy-Five Miles averaging 1:59½, 120 Miles averaging 2:02½, 132 Miles averaging 2:04¼, Lowered World Records 14 Times, Mile Record, 1906 1:55, Half-mile track record 2:01. Mile Wagon record 1:57¼, Two Mile Record 4:17, Mile to high-wheel sulky 2:04¼, Half-Mile record :56. Half-Mile to wagon :58½, Half Mile on ½ Mile track :58½. Dan Patch Never lost a race. No Horse has Ever officially equalled Dan's 1:55 Record and he was Never hitched double to help pull him along with a running horse and NEVER went behind a wind shield. Dan Patch has Traveled over 100,000 Miles during his Speed Exhibitions. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockmen have Written Me for Pictures of Dan Patch 1:55,—and this is Indisputable Proof that he is the Most Popular Horse in All The World's History. Minor Heir and Geo. Gano,—are the Champion Team of the World,—with a Wagon Record of 2:02, and Geo. Gano is the Champion Pacing Saddle Horse of the World,—with a Record of 2:10¼. Dan Patch 1:55,—has also proven to be one of the Greatest of Sires and has Over ONE HUNDRED OF HIS COLTS IN THE OFFICIAL LIST, 22 in 2:10 List and Is The ONLY STALLION in World's History,—to have Over 100 Colts in the Official List,—and being the Sire of only 158 Colts,—over two years old. ALL THREE STALLIONS,—are owned by M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn.

72 PIECE SET OF BEAUTIFUL, \$12.75 DISHES, ABSOLUTELY FREE.

My New and Special Set of 72 Beautiful, Genuine La Francaise Dishes—Absolutely Free,—with the specified Three Pails of International Stock Food Tonic,—on 9 Months Free Trial,—Entire Three Pails are to be used for Your Horses or Cattle, or Cows or Hogs,—Without Your Sending a Cent of Money. This Fine Set of 72 Dishes,—is Absolutely Free and At Once and Regardless of whether you Ever Remit for the International Stock Food Tonic or not. You are Never to remit for the Three Pails unless it can be used at the Extremely Low Using Cost of,—3 FEEDS for ONE CENT,—and unless it gives More Strength, Health and Vigor and Saves 70 Bushels of Oats, per year, for Every Team you work. Unless it makes Each One of Your Cows give Two to Four Quarts,—More Milk Every Day. Unless it Makes Your Hogs, Shoats or Pigs,—Grow and Fatten Amazingly,—on Less Grain and in a Shorter Time and also Preventing Hog Cholera, by Increasing the Number and Vitality of Phagocytes in the Blood and these Destroy all Hog Cholera Germs that may enter the system. You are to be the Sole and Only Judge of Your Results,—and I agree to Accept Your Own Statement,—but the 72 Dishes are Yours,—Perfectly Free,—in either case. International Stock Food Tonic,—World Famous for over 26 Years as the Most Dependable, Blood Purifying Tonic and Aid to Digestion and Assimilation,—and the ONLY Preparation that can be used at the Extremely Low Cost of,—3 FEEDS for ONE CENT,—and Positively Guaranteed as to certain specified, big money making results. Over Two Million Farmers have proven that there are no strings tied to any Free Offer I ever make. This Set of 72 Pieces of the Famous La Francaise Dishes,—is Pure White, Semi-Porcelain,—with Artistic, Royal Blue and Gold Decorations of Elegant and Exquisite Beauty,—just as produced in European Potteries,—for over One Hundred Years, under a Secret Process, but now made in America by one of the Largest Potteries in the World. The 72 Dishes are All Large Size Dinner Dishes,—of Guaranteed Extra Quality and Great Beauty,—such as I use in My Own Home and such as you will Highly Appreciate in Your Home, or for a Beautiful Wedding Present. WRITE FOR ACCEPTANCE BLANK,—TO FILL OUT AND MAIL ME FOR DISHES.

The Editor of This Paper has a Set of My Splendid La Francaise Dinner Dishes and Knows that the Dishes are Exactly as Described. This Set of Dishes often retails at \$12.75 and I Save you the Entire Retail Price. Ask My International Stock Food Tonic DEALER,—in your City,—about My Absolutely Free Offer of this 72 Piece Set of Dishes and also my \$15.00 Cash,—Dan Patch Gold Stop Watch Certificate, or about My 599 Other Free Premiums,—offered through,—My Dealers,—for Your Saving Labels from Any of My 49 Different Preparations,—or You Can Write and Ask M. W. Savage, Minneapolis, Minn,—when requesting PICTURE,—for his,—ACCEPTANCE BLANK and also Beautiful, Color Illustrations and Complete Description of Every Dish,—in Every Free Set.

100 PIECE SET OF DISHES,—ABSOLUTELY FREE.
DON'T DELAY or You may Miss this Extraordinary Opportunity of Securing a Big Set of Beautiful and Extra Quality Dishes,—without their Costing you a Cent,—Now or at any other time. Your Family and Every Family,—always needs more dishes,—on account of Constant Accidental Breakage. I offer different Sets of Beautiful, Extra Quality Dishes,—that any Woman will be Proud to have in her home. Let M. W. Savage Keep Your Home Supplied with all the Beautiful,—High Class Dishes you may need,—Absolutely Free. Don't pay out money for Dishes,—when I will Supply you with the Famous La Francaise Dishes,—or Conventional Patterns,—without your paying me a Cent,—either at time of shipment or at any other time. OR IF YOU PREFER,—I will send you a Beautiful, High Quality, 25 Piece Set of Oneda Community Reliance Silver Ware,—the kind you read about in—Saturday Evening Post,—Ladies Home Journal,—Good Housekeeping, Etc.

I have a New and Special Set of 100 of the Beautiful and Genuine La Francaise Dishes or other kinds,—Absolutely Free,—for you if you will accept the specified Four Pails of International Stock Food Tonic,—on 9 Months Free Trial,—with the Same Conditions and Agreements,—as stated above. This 100 Piece Set is Exactly the Same Quality and Decorations,—as the Other Set described above. It often retails for \$17.50. I can mail you an Engraving,—showing Every One of these Dishes,—so that you can See Each Dish, and Know Just What Kind of a Set You Will Receive. All you have to do is to Test International Stock Food Tonic,—3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Guaranteed to make you Extra Money for Horses, Cattle, Sheep or Hogs. DO NOT SEND ME A CENT OF MONEY.

42 PIECE SET OF DISHES,—ABSOLUTELY FREE.
I have a New and Special Set of 42 of the Beautiful and Genuine La Francaise Dishes, or other Patterns,—Absolutely Free,—for you, if you will accept the specified Two Pails of International Stock Food Tonic,—on 9 Months Free Trial,—with the Same Conditions and the same Agreements as stated above. My 42 Piece Set of La Francaise Dishes, is Exactly the Same Quality and Decorations as the Larger Set described in My First Offer. Your Dishes Are Absolutely Free,—Regardless Of The Results of Your SPECIFIED Test of International Stock Food Tonic.

21 PIECE SET OF DISHES,—ABSOLUTELY FREE.
I have a New and Special Set of 21 Beautiful and Genuine La Francaise Dishes or other Kinds,—Absolutely Free,—if you accept the specified One Pail of International Stock Food Tonic,—on 9 Months Free Trial,—with the Same Conditions and Agreements as stated above. This 21 Piece Set is Exactly the Same Quality and Decorations,—as the Larger Set described in my First Offer. I can mail you A Splendid Color Engraving,—showing Every One of these Dishes,—so that you can see Each Dish in its Color Decorations and Know just what Kind of a Set you will Receive.

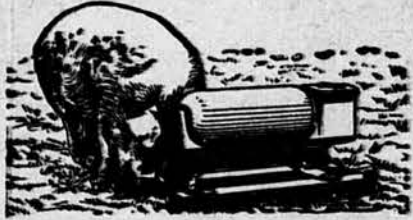
All My Free Premium Offers are Based on Fair and Square, Every Day, Practical, Profit Sharing Co-operation between Manufacturer and Consumers. I buy my Premiums at the Very Lowest Manufacturing Prices but I Save You the Big Retail Price. Ask Dealers About My 599 Free Premiums,—for SAVING LABELS from My 49 Different Package Preparations. They are the Greatest and Most Sensational, Profit Sharing,—Free Premium Offers in the World. EVERY LABEL Counts FULL FACE VALUE on 599 Free Premiums. YOU MUST WRITE FOR MY ACCEPTANCE BLANK FOR DISHES.

AN EXTRA,—ADDITIONAL \$15.00—ABSOLUTELY FREE.
Is My Agreement to Send You Free,—if you will accept ANY ONE of My 9 Months' Free Trial Offers on International Stock Food Tonic,—A \$15.00 Cash, DAN PATCH GOLD STOP WATCH CERTIFICATE—which has an Absolute Cash Value of \$15.00,—DO NOT SEND ME A CENT. You will be Delighted to carry my Beautiful, Gold Watch. My Certificate will be accepted at Any Time, from Any One,—as a \$15.00 Cash Payment, on My Dan Patch Gold Stop Watch. M. W. Savage is Sole Owner of Dan Patch Watch. The Only Successful, High Grade, Regular Gold Watch and Gold Stop Watch,—Combined,—Ever Made in America.

YOUR WIFE WILL BE DELIGHTED WITH MY GENUINE LA FRANCAISE DISHES.

Don't Raise Runt's Top the Market With Your Hogs

Without a cent's cost on your part we'll help you to prevent hog ailments and keep hogs healthy. Get a Hog-Joy Oiler to free them from lice and disease germs. Then profits increase! But any hog oiler won't do—only the Hog-Joy will oil belly and legs—as well as the back and sides. Remember that. Then the Hog-Joy Oiler can't tip over or get out of whack. So it's cheaper in the long run. It lasts a lifetime.



Hog-Joy Oilers

Mean More Profit for You without further bother. Require no attention. Self-feeding—no delicate pumps. Can't clog nor freeze. Work always. No springs. No valves. Solid cast iron. Once used, never discarded. Over 35,000 thinking farmers prefer Hog-Joy Oilers. They know.

Rid Your Hogs of Lice Free

Write today for our offer to rid hogs of lice absolutely free. Your hogs will rub that wonderful vermin-killing oil all over their bodies. And every last louse and nit on them will be gone long before the 30 days. Then, if you don't want to keep the machine, just send it back. But you will want to keep it, for it not only kills the lice but keeps others away.

Mail This NOW!

H. L. Ide, President, Hog-Joy Co.
Dept. 57, Springfield, Ill.

Please send me details of your offer to rid my hogs of lice free. This does not obligate me.

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ (69)

GET IT FREE

We are giving Ropp's New Calculator FREE to every farmer or land owner who has not yet sent for a copy. Ropp's Calculator should be in the hands of every farmer. It will instantly give the correct answer to any business problem that can be solved by arithmetic. We will also send you our free illustrated catalog on

SQUARE DEAL FENCE

Which tells you why it is better than any other fence and where to get it. Land owners, if you want a farm fence that will last, and stay firm and tight the year round, write for these FREE books today.

Marysville Steel and Wire Co.
522 Industrial St.
PEORIA, ILL.

KITSELMAN FENCE

Got it from the Factory Direct

HORSE-HIGH, BULL-STRONG, PIG-TIGHT
Made of Open Hearth wire, heavily galvanized—a strong, durable, long-lasting, rust-resisting fence. Sold direct to the Farmer at wire mill prices.

Here's a few of our big values:

- 26-inch Hog Fence - 12 cts. a rod.
- 47-inch Farm Fence - 18 cts. a rod.
- 48-inch Poultry Fence - 24 cts. a rod.

Special Prices on Galv. Barbed Wire.

Our big Catalog of fence values shows 100 styles and heights of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence at money-saving prices. Write for it to-day. It's free.

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 52 Muncie, Ind.

WRITE FOR BROWN FENCE BARGAIN BOOK AND SAMPLE

Over 25,000,000 rods Brown Fence already sold to 400,000 farmers. Factory Prices, Freight Prepaid. 150 styles, 1 1/2¢ per rod up. Gates and Steel Posts, too! Write postal.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 15
Cleveland, Ohio

FARM FENCE 13 1/2 CENTS A ROD

For a 24-inch high fence, 20 1/2 cts. a rod for 42-inch styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Also Barbed Wire.

FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.
Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL.
Write for free catalog now.
INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.
Box 125 MORTON, ILLS.

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheel—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.

Electric Wheel Co., 30 1/2 St. Quincy, Ill.

More Dairying for Miami Testing Milk Cows in Canada

A considerable effort is being made to boost dairying in Miami county. The conditions there are well adapted to this type of farming, and it is making progress. A recent issue of the News Letter issued by O. C. Hagens, the county agent, says:

I now have a supply of the large milk record sheets and will send one to every man who wants to keep a record of his cows. Plans can be made for having the milk tested for the percent of butter fat once each month.

Do your cows give a "big bucket full" of milk for a period of 10 or 11 months? Records will show the value of the cow that milks for a period of 10 or 11 months over the cow that gives the "bucket full which is never forgotten," but only for four or five months out of the year.

For the purpose of encouraging and assisting farmers to keep records of the quantity of milk produced by each cow, so that the profitable ones may be distinguished from the unprofitable, dairy-record centers have been established in Canada under the jurisdiction of the Dairy and Cold-Storage Commissioner.

According to the report issued by the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for the year ended March 31, 1915, 35 of these dairy-record centers were in operation in 1914.

The results are, according to the report, that "the average production of milk in Canada has been increased by 1,000 pounds a cow since this work was started. With over 2 1/2 million cows in Canada, the value of the total annual production is increased by at least 25 million dollars, and the work is only just begun."

I am sending a bulletin on "Dairy Farming," to every man whom I know to be interested in dairying. See the explanation of the milk records in this bulletin. Also note the results obtained by the Dickinson County Cow-testing association. The best cow returned \$3.00 for each dollar's worth of feed, while the poorest cow returned only 65 cents for each dollar's worth of feed. Records will tell the story and pay you well. Keep them for all the cows, not just one or two of the best.

Here are some of the things at the county agent's office which may interest you: Building plans for farm houses, barns, dairy barns, hog houses, and poultry houses; reference books on diseases of the horse and diseases of cattle; all the leading farm papers; bulletins on practically all farm ques-

One of these dairy-record centers has been operating in the Cornwall district, and the report of the recorder concerning the results has just been made to the Cornwall cheese board. The recorder states that the work has been most successful, and that increasing interest is being taken by the dairy farmers in the betterment of their herds and in the improvement of their milk supply.

A Home Supply of Potash?

In its work in soil chemistry and soil physics, the Bureau of Soils, during the past year, devoted particular attention to the possibility of developing a domestic supply of potassium salts. As a result of its investigations, as far as

Write to Your Congressman

You can take a big part in this controversy about preparedness. You have representatives and senators in Congress where the subject is to be threshed out this winter. Your vote helped to send them there. Write them urging them to vote against the plan to spend hundreds of millions of dollars for military purposes.

Call a meeting in your township and learn the public sentiment. Get up a petition or a letter, have it signed by all your voters, and send it to your senator or representative.

Don't delay. This thing may be rushed through in Congress. Write today.

THE KANSAS DELEGATION.

Senators W. H. Thompson and Charles F. Curtis.
Representatives, D. R. Anthony, First district; Joseph Taggart, Second; Phil Campbell, Third; Dudley Doolittle, Fourth; Guy T. Helvering, Fifth; J. R. Connelly, Sixth; Jouett Shouse, Seventh; W. A. Ayres, Eighth.

Address any or all of the foregoing persons at Washington. Tell them your township would like to have the Kansas delegation vote against preparedness as it is now contemplated by the administration.

tions, dairying, orcharding, poultry raising, crops and livestock. They are for your use. Saturday is the office day for the county agent.

When Harry M. Stockwell found that his hogs had cholera, he went to the telephone and warned all his neighbors of the disease at his place. Many of his neighbors have been heard to express their appreciation of his warning them. More than this, no new cases of cholera have been reported near Mr. Stockwell's farm.

technical problems are concerned, it is quite possible to produce an abundant supply of these salts in this country, the chief difficulties that remain to be solved being commercial ones. The most promising source of potassium appears to be the giant kelp of the Pacific Coast. The technical problems involved in treating the kelp are not regarded as insurmountable, but up to the present there has been a reluctance to invest capital in the industry on account of the uncertainty in regard to the state laws governing the harvesting of kelp.

Another source of potassium salts is feldspar and other potassium silicates. The problem here is to get a profitable disposition for the residue after the potassium has been extracted.

Youthful Unselfishness

He was a good little boy, and very thoughtful. It was during a long spell of dry weather, and he had heard of the great scarcity of water throughout the country. He came to his mother, and slipped his hand into hers.

"Mamma," he said, "is it true that in some places the little boys and girls have not enough water to drink?"

"That is what the papers say, my dear."

"Mamma," he presently said, "I'd like to give something for those poor little boys and girls."

"Yes, dear. What would you like to give?"

"Mamma," he said, in an earnest way, "as long as the water is so very, very scarce, I think I ought to give up being washed."

The parent stock must be strong and vigorous, just the same as for chickens.

USE THIS TO FILL THIS

KOW-KURE

Health First

If a cow is well—if her organs of production are doing their duty—she will yield well. Time was when the cow that became sluggish and seemed to be going backward was promptly sold to the butcher.

Thousands of cow owners have found that in most cases proper treatment will save them the difference between the price of a beef cow and a vigorous milch cow.

Most dairy cow ailments are simple if the source of the trouble is reached. If the organs of production or reproduction are not doing their duty, try Kow-Kure—the medicine for run-down cows. It has worked wonders in many herds, and is especially recommended for the prevention and cure of Abortion, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches, Retained Afterbirth, etc.

Keep Kow-Kure on hand constantly. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 packages by feed dealers and druggists.

Dairy Association Co.
Lyonsville, Vt.

I GIVE YOU

1 Drill-Cultivator, 1 Cast Plant Food, 40 Varieties of Flower Seeds

PROVIDE YOURSELF with 30 papers King's GUARANTEED Vegetable Seed at 6c. a paper cost.

It is BECAUSE I wish to sell thousands of customers to my list, I can afford to BECAUSE I invested the best, best my seed and fertilizer so get all the best cost

ALL FOR \$1.50

PLANT FOOD
Enough for a small garden 20 rows, each 10 ft. long. By Parcel Post 25c Extra.

DRILL-CULTIVATOR
Makes 50 paper seed go twice as far, dropping 1 or 2 seeds at time stonger plants results

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Elegant American Watch

To advertise our catalog of watch bargains. We will send this elegant American Watch lever movement stem windless stem set, open face, nickel silver or gold finished case, a perfect timekeeper made for railroad men, motor-men and custom-tailors and fully guaranteed for five years with 5-inch American Cowboy leather fob. All postage paid C.O.D. by parcel post. You pay your postage when you receive it \$2.50 only and it is yours, satisfaction guaranteed.

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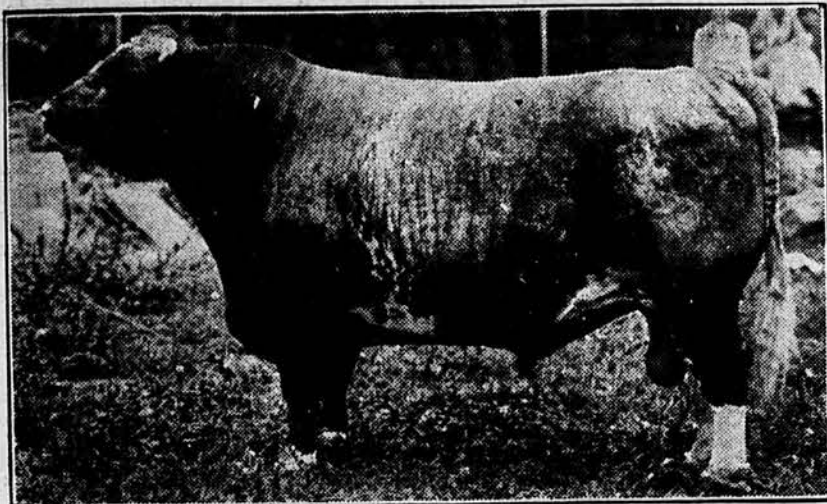
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10 A ROD

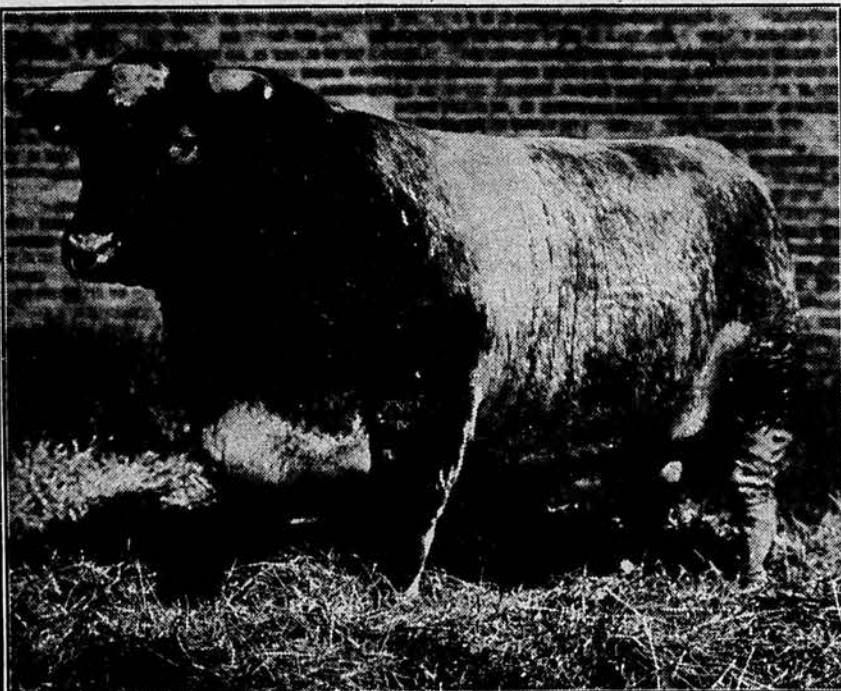
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Ottawa Manufacturing Co., 35 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.

Two Famous Shorthorn Brothers



Whitehall Rosedale. Owned by Howell Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb., the Grand Champion Last September at the Two Kansas State Fairs.



The Great Shorthorn Bull, Pride of Albion, Owned by Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, Ohio. Grand Champion at the American Royal, 1915.

A GREAT DEAL of attention has been attracted in Shorthorn circles recently by two great bulls, Whitehall Rosedale and the Pride of Albion. They are half-brothers. Whitehall Rosedale, from the Rees herd, burnt up the fair circuit last fall, beginning at Iowa, until he met his brother at the American Royal at Kansas City, where the Pride of Albion took the championship. This bull is from the famous Edwards herd of Tiffin, Ohio, and he is a remarkably well fleshed animal. He is 5 years old, and weighs 2,550 pounds. Both animals indicate forcefully the remarkable progress of Shorthorn breeding. The fact that they are half-brothers proves once again the old saying that "blood will tell."

Neglected Cuts Cause Trouble

The service of tires will be abbreviated, to a considerable extent, if cuts, punctures and snags are neglected. Too much care cannot be exercised in avoiding injuries of this nature, as much as possible or, at least, give them the proper attention within a reasonable period.

New macadam roads, especially when wet, are likely to damage the rubber cover. It is recommended that the speed of the car be slightly accelerated and clutch depressed before coming up to loose, crushed stone in the road; it is better to coast over sharp stones rather than cause more tire traction by leaving gears engaged.

The rubber cover may receive numerous small snags and cuts if the rear wheels lose traction and spin around on wet pavements or in mud or sand. If the rear wheels slip, back the car for a short distance and then start forward. When this fails, jack up the rear wheels and wrap with rope or place something firm underneath to give the tires a grip.

The elasticity of the rubber permits a cut in the tread to expand when under the weight of machine and in contact with the road. In this way, such foreign matter as grit, sand and pebbles is forced into the cut. With each revolution of the wheel, the accumulation of foreign matter acts as a wedge and

further forces itself between the cover and fabric of the tire. It is not unusual for these lumps or "mud boils," if neglected, to cause a complete separation of the tread. An entire new cover often can be applied in a satisfactory manner, providing the fabric is in fairly good condition, but it is more practical and certainly less expensive to attend to the initial injuries when first noticed.

Owners are sometimes surprised and disappointed to learn from the repair man that it is not advisable to rebuild tires having good covers and appearing, from the outside, to be all right. This is often due to separation and decay of the fabric body caused by water working through neglected cuts. The fabric is the real foundation and strength of the tire and it is, therefore, highly important to protect it.

It is suggested that after a long trip, or at regular intervals, the tires be examined carefully. Remove tacks, glass, nails and other objects before they cause serious damage; wash mud and other foreign matter from the tires and heal the cuts, punctures and snags with preparations on the market for emergency repairs. If unable to repair the injuries in this way, have the work handled by an experienced and competent repair shop.

The Bronze is the giant of the turkey family and can be easily grown with proper care.

I'll Rid Your Hogs of WORMS GILBERT HESS, M. D., D. V. S.

Your hogs are almost certain to be troubled with worms right now; in fact, at all seasons of the year. Unless you treat for worms and get rid of them you can't fatten your swine at a profit.

How about the spring pigs? The chances are that your brood sows are worm-infested. This means stunted litters—pigs from a wormy sow can't get the right start.

I guarantee that if you feed my Stock Tonic regularly as directed, you will rid your hogs of worms, they will keep toned up and vigorous, resist disease better and fatten quickly and cheaply.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

25-lb. pail, \$1.60. 100 lbs., \$5.00.

A Fine Conditioner—A Sure Worm Expeller

Your horses, cattle and sheep are apt to be out of fix right now, because animals off pasture and on dry feed are deprived of the laxatives so plentifully furnished in grass.

Feed my Stock Tonic to your animals now. It contains tonics for enriching the blood, tonics to help their digestion and help them assimilate their feed better, as well as laxatives for keeping the bowels regular and clean.

Remember, when you buy my Stock Tonic from your local dealer you save peddler's horse, team and traveling expenses, and the small dose quantity will prove that my Stock Tonic is the most economical, too. Now read this guarantee:

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will positively rid your hogs of worms and keep your stock healthy and vigorous, that I have authorized my nearest dealer to supply you with enough for your stock, and if it does not do what I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

25-lb. pail, \$1.60; 100-lb. sack, \$5.00; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South). Why pay the peddler twice my price?

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a
I guarantee that this fine poultry tonic will help your hens lay, it will keep them toned up, arouse the dormant egg organs and keep your poultry healthy. Easy to feed and very economical—1 cent's worth a day is enough for thirty fowl. Never sold by peddlers. 1 1/2 lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50. (Except in Canada and the far West.)

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer
Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks or, if kept in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans. 1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c. (Except in Canada and the far West.) I guarantee it.

Send for my book that tells all about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—it's free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



If you have a sick or injured animal, write me, giving symptoms and enclose 2c stamp and I will send you a letter of advice and prescription free of charge.

THE BUILDERS HUNT IS ENDED

JUDGE I'VE HUNTED FOR IT NIGH ON TO FORTY FOUR YEAR

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Send me your name now—on a postal—and you'll get, FREE, the surprise of your life.

First—I will prove to you, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that your straw—every ounce of it—is worth \$2.50 to \$3.80 a ton. Then I will show you how to grow to yourself that you can get \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton for it. Easy! Quick! Ready!

By my extraordinary plan, you can prove that there's a tremendous profit in spreading straw before you have spent or risked one little cent! Yes, Sir, I take all the risk from start to finish—you take none! Furthermore, if you decide to buy my "SIMPLEX," I'll TRUST YOU and not a cent do I ask till next October!

Pretty good machine when the maker is willing to let you try it FREE and then take almost a year to pay—don't you think so? Must be a great money maker for farmers! You bet it is! As a money-maker it will skin any machine on your farm. You make me and I'll prove it!

Simplex Straw Spreader Makes Straw Worth \$2.50 to \$3.80 Per Ton

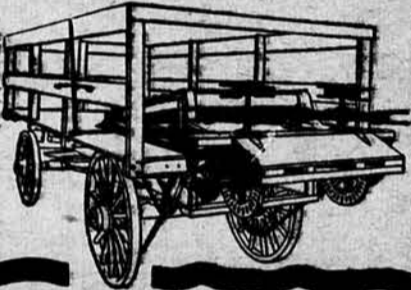
Straw, as a fertilizer, a conservator of moisture, and a preventative of soil blowing, is easily worth \$2.50 when spread on your land. And spreading is easy with a Simplex. Just think! Twenty feet or thirty feet per day! Machines pay for themselves in three working days. High or low wagon. Has double-drive and double wheels. Four years' proven success behind it. Thousands already in use. Thirty days' FREE TRIAL—no money in advance! Plenty of time to pay! Now, it's the biggest and best offer you ever saw!

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I've got a very special proposition for one farmer in each township. I have never made it public nor will I. But when you write—I will explain all, and at the same time I will send you my new Simplex Straw Spreader Catalog together with several hundred actual letters from owners who have sent me a bunch of letters you ever saw! Can't be convincing any more that it's fully to burn straw or allow it to rot.

Write! Do it now and you'll get the big book—the interesting letters—my special proposition—by return mail ALL FREE!

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



Cottonwoods For Kansas

This Rapidly Growing Timber Has Many Advantages

BY C. A. SCOTT
Kansas State Forester



THE cottonwood not only has the distinction of being our pioneer tree, but it also is the largest and most rapidly-growing tree in the state. Under favorable conditions it grows clear of limbs to a height of 30 or 40 feet. As a growing tree, it is practically free from insect or fungous diseases. In diameter it will make an annual growth of from 1/2 to 1 inch a year. It is a tree that grows under many soil conditions. It makes its best growth on deep, rich, well-drained loam soils, but it also grows with remarkable rapidity on sand bars and along the sandy river channels throughout the state. It even thrives in soils that are strongly alkaline, but does not make the clear growth that is found on the fresher soils.

From the standpoint of lumber production there is not another tree adapted to growing in this state that will produce as great a return in board feet as

it also has a very important place in the lumber trade. Cottonwood staves are the most satisfactory staves for flour barrels. It also is a wood that is in great favor for crates used by fruit and vegetable dealers.

Growth from Seedlings.

The cottonwood is an easy tree to propagate. The seedlings usually can be found by the thousands along any creek or river channel. At 1 or 2 years of age these are of suitable size for planting, but in case they are not available, the tree can be readily grown from cuttings, which are sections of 1 or 2-year-old growths usually cut from 10 to 22 inches long. These, when planted in moist soil, strike root readily and make a growth of from 4 to 6 feet the first season. Farmers in treeless sections of the state will do well to plant an acre or two of waste land with cottonwood



Sawing Cottonwood Timber on the Farm of M. East near Glade, Kan. The Log in Front of the Saw is 5 Feet in Diameter.

the cottonwood. Along creek or river channels, on overflow land suitable only for the production of timber crops, it is safe to estimate a yield of from 12,000 to 15,000 board feet an acre from a full stand of cottonwoods at 25 or 30 years of age.

Cottonwood Lumber.

Cottonwood lumber is well suited for farm building purposes. For the interior framing of barns, for flooring, stall partitions, and for partitions between cribs and bins, the cottonwood is superior in many ways to the pine lumber which we buy on the market. It is light, tough, and strong. For partitions between stalls it lasts indefinitely. On account of its toughness it does not splinter as does the pine, and for flooring purposes it endures the wear and tear incidental to stable use better than does either the pine or fir.

Not only is cottonwood lumber valuable for farm building purposes, but

seedlings, or cuttings. In a few years such a plantation will yield a surprising quantity of saw material.

A contract has been closed by a merchant in Havana for the importation from the state of Washington of about 750,000 feet of western spruce timber. This undoubtedly will be the first consignment of Pacific coast timber to Havana by way of the Panama canal.

67 Rabbits at Grenola

A rabbit hunt on the farm of H. A. Warner of Grenola recently was very successful. The hunt was on a 190-acre farm, and 67 rabbits were killed. All of the guns, hunters and rabbits are included in the picture. A considerable effort is being made in the Grenola section in hunting rabbits, as they have done a great deal of damage, and farmers desire to reduce this loss.



There Were 67 Rabbits Killed Recently During a Hunt on the Farm of H. A. Warner of Grenola.

Farm Congress to El Paso

The eleventh International Farm Congress (the Dry-Farming Congress) and Soil-Products exposition will be held at El Paso, Texas, in October, 1916. The offices of the congress and exposition have been removed to El Paso from Denver. Preparations are already under way for accommodating an increased number of state, district, county and individual exhibits, as well as exhibits from nations and provinces outside the United States. The site of the exposition will be at Washington Park, a beautiful place just on the outskirts of El Paso. The last two soil-products expositions, at Wichita and Denver, were cramped for space, and the management has decided that this handicap will be overcome next year. There will be many exposition features at El Paso which are not possible when the show is staged in buildings and on streets, as has been done the last two years.

In addition to the usual features of the congress and exposition, visitors to El Paso, next October, will have the opportunity of seeing many other attractions. In all probability, some army maneuvers will be arranged. The great Elephant Butte dam, which will be completed by that time, is alone worth a trip of several hundred miles.

The congress and exposition management plans to assemble at El Paso the greatest collection of exhibits of products of the great Southwest ever seen in one place. In many respects the events will be more interesting than in any previous year.

The board of governors is now considering the matter of a permanent headquarters. Since its inception at Denver about 10 years ago, the congress has grown to be probably the largest and most important agricultural organization in the world. Its permanent records are now becoming so bulky that serious need is felt for permanent offices, in order to obviate the annual moving of everything connected with the institution. With the location of the congress and exposition at El Paso for 1916, the principal offices were established in that city, but pending the settlement of the future location, temporary offices were left in Denver, where the events were staged this year. Kansas City, Denver, St. Joseph, El Paso, Salt Lake and several other cities are being considered for the permanent location.

It is contemplated that a number of the state and national exhibits at the San Diego Exposition will be moved to the International Soil-Products Exposition at El Paso. These exhibits will be strengthened by the addition of products grown in 1916, and remodeled to conform to the space requirements of the soil-products exposition.

W. M. Jardine, dean of Agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, is president of the International Farm Congress. Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers, is a member of the board of governors.

Bud Selection Important

The recent work of L. B. Scott and others of the Bureau of Plant Industry has shown some very interesting results from the practice of bud selection. This work has shown conclusively that pedigree nursery stock is just as important in raising productive fruit trees as pedigree calves are in raising a high grade of cattle. They attach even more importance to bud selection in tree production than to seed selection in corn and cotton production.

Their experience covering several years has shown the old practice of taking buds from young trees to be unwise for in this manner a great many worthless trees are produced, which must be weeded out. Bud wood should be chosen only from old, bearing trees on which a close record has been kept for a number of years. These trees, in addition to being good bearers, should conform to your standard type. Nor is it enough to select your bud wood from a productive or desirable tree, it should also be chosen from a limb which is productive and which has strong healthy buds.

The increased competition in fruit growing makes it necessary for every tree to do its full part and a good tree cannot be produced from a poor tree or bud.

Fred W. Davis.

Austin, Tex.

ARE YOU A FARM HAND OR A BUSINESS MAN?

Many men who are farming are merely farm hands whereas they might be successful business men if they were onto their job. We have in mind the man who raises stock. You either keep your stock or your stock keep you. Hickory salt will make your stock keep you and will change you from a hired hand to a successful business man. Hickory Salt is the one conditioner for livestock that always makes good. It conditions sick stock and keeps the well ones healthy by removing worms, perfecting digestion and acts as a preventive of contagion. Where Hickory salt has been used as a preventive cholera is unknown. Hickory Salt is so inexpensive any one can use it. 100 pound kegs \$4.50; 300 pound barrels \$12.00. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Hickory Salt Mfg. Co., Westport Station, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

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per month easy selling our new Triplets Sauce Pan. Cooking utensil for 3 different foods on one burner. 40¢ Specialties—of best quality sellers. Write quick for exclusive territory and large catalogue. AMERICAN ALUMINUM CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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ance, the modern, scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads. Has automatic Air Cushions. Blinds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U.S. Patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free.

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You Cannot Afford To Be Without One



The "Hawkeye" Combination Fence Pliers are full nickel plated, drop forged from the best open hearth steel and case hardened. They are light compact and easily carried in the hip pocket. This plier will work in closer quarters than any wrench. It will cut and splice wire, pull staples, grip pipe rods and nuts and has a screw driver attachment. The "Hawkeye" Plier is the handiest all around farm tool made, as there are hundreds of uses for this little tool. It also makes an ideal household tool.

Our Special Free Offer We will send the "Hawkeye" Fence Pliers free and postpaid to all who send \$2.00 to pay for three years' new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze. We guarantee this tool will please you or your money will be promptly refunded. Address

MAIL AND BREEZE, Dept. H. P., Topeka, Kansas

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Let Live Stock Do the Work

You will find pleasure as well as profit in good animals. Your lands will grow richer every year. You will read and enjoy THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE. Why not begin today? Free sample copy on application. Price, \$1 the year, including a HOLIDAY NUMBER that surpasses anything in its line. This year's (just published) extends to 108 pages, and new subscriptions will be commenced with it as long as the supply of extra copies lasts. Address

THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE,
Room 1137, 542 South Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO.

A Good Horse Outlook

Good sound geldings, weighing more than 1700 pounds, have averaged around \$300 a head recently, and the demand for the good ones is steadily increasing. Well informed market men estimate, from a knowledge of horses already exported, that approximately half a million horses have already been sold on war orders. The value of these is close to 100 million dollars, and the demand seems greater than ever. Buyers are scouring the country in every conceivable district, in the United States, and even in northwest Canada. Every effort is being made to buy as cheaply as possible, but artillery horses promise to cost more before the war is over. Fully 90 per cent of the artillery horses are sired by draft stallions, out of small mares, and the demand for draft stal-



Better Farm Horses Are Needed in Kansas, and the Future Indicates That an Investment Along This Line Will Pay Well.

lions is gaining in consequence, especially on the western ranges. Ranchmen have been able to obtain much higher prices there for their grade drafters than for any of their light horses, and the lesson has been driven home in dollars and cents.

All breeds of draft horses in Europe have been heavily drawn on for war purposes, and the Belgian breed has been practically destroyed. Percherons also have suffered, for the need for horses on guns and transports has been so great that virtually all available horses have been taken by the army. M. Miteau, foreman for one of America's importers, who is a very reliable observer, traveled all through the Perche district in July and August of this year, and reports that all horses 3 years old or over, except the most valuable stud stallions, or mares nursing foals, have been commandeered, and that it would not be possible to find 200 stallions suitable for export to America, even if exportation were allowed. This drives home, most forcefully, the fact that American horsemen must depend on the produce of American studs for draft sires, for many years to come. Exports to foreign countries will unquestionably occur before we have any more importations.

American bred horses have been brought forward this year as never before, exceeding in type and size those of previous years. The most important development in the past eight months has been seen in the marked preference given to colts that have been so liberally fed as to permit of full development. Such colts have sold readily at prices that have left a handsome profit to the breeder. Half starved or stunted colts have met with slow sale and at low prices.

The horses which win championships in our largest shows, against the best of imported horses, never knew what it was to be hungry from the time they were foaled. Oats, bran, bluegrass pasture and alfalfa hay furnished most of the ration, and the colts had all they would eat up clean.

Percheron breeders in America have the best of Percheron blood, and a great opportunity to develop this breed. Those who meet it adequately will reap both fame and fortune.

Wayne Dinmore.

Sheep Farming Will Pay

BY JOHN M. JONES.

History shows that the sheep has been a domestic animal since the beginning, supplying food and clothing for man. Through all civilization the pastoral industry has figured prominently in the making of the world's history. Records show that in the development of the sheep industry in the leading foreign countries very strict laws protecting the sheep industry were originally enforced. For a time in Great Britain, for example, to export a sheep was a crime punishable by death and the importation of wools from foreign countries was strictly forbidden. The wisdom of the enforcement of such laws is shown by the fact that today the sheep industry in the British possessions is

importance that the sheep industry of America should receive every aid and encouragement possible in order to promote this essential and profitable branch of livestock production.

In order to present the seriousness of the situation, it might be stated frankly that were the United States to become involved in a long war with Great Britain, our annual imports of nearly 250 million pounds of wool would be almost entirely shut off and the demand for wool would be twice as large as the available supply. It may not become necessary to depend wholly upon our wool supply, but in view of the fact that the sheep business can be conducted on a profitable basis in the United States, farmers should lose no time in engaging more extensively in this line of livestock production.

Many Herds for Denver

Preparations for the coming National Western Stock show, which opens in Denver January 17, and continues until the following Saturday, are being pushed vigorously. Entries are so numerous that the association has been compelled to arrange with the stockyards company for increased facilities. Additional new cattle sheds are being erected. It is expected that there will be in the purebred cattle classes about 15 herds of Shorthorns and 20 herds of Herefords, with Angus and Galloway cattle showing stronger exhibits than ever.

This will be a big livestock show, and there is more than usual interest among the stockmen over the competitions in the various breeds. The horse show also will be much larger and stronger than ever, and will include some of the greatest stables in this country.

Selection of Ewes

BY JOHN M. JONES.

It is practically impossible to buy purebred ewes in large numbers, and this being true, it is recommended to the beginner in flock management to purchase a uniform lot of high grade ewes. These ewes should be bred to a pure-bred ram of desired type, and the offspring resulting will show a marked resemblance to their sire. A marked improvement will be noted in the lambs over their dams. The ewe lambs should not be bred until 16 to 18 months old. As the flock increases some culling will have to be done, and the breeder should bear the following points in mind at culling time:

(1) The culling should be done before the breeding season in the fall, and those ewes that have not been good producers and did not supply enough milk to raise a good lamb should be eliminated from the flock.

(2) Broken mouth ewes—those with lost teeth—should be eliminated.

(3) Those with spoiled udders and the non-breeders should be sent to the shambles, also. It would be well for the breeder to keep a watchful eye on the ewes while they are suckling their lambs and mark the ewe that does not raise a good lamb; then after the weaning sell such ewes that failed to produce good lambs. A ewe that has raised an exceptionally fine lamb may look thin and emaciated by weaning time. Such a ewe returns a profit to the owner and she should, by all means, be retained in the flock.

I recommend the Farmers Mail and Breeze to every farmer. It is a great paper for the farmer.

R. 2, Irving, Kan. Jerry Striesky.



Welcome Spring Visitors.

During the year ending June 30, 1914, a total of 245,931,772 pounds of wool valued at \$52,617,837 was imported from foreign countries, while during the same year the total amount of wool produced in the United States aggregated 290,192,000 pounds, an amount but slightly greater than that imported.

There is a demand for every pound of wool produced in the world at the present time, and it is of the utmost



A Special Effort is Necessary in every Flock in Saving the Ewes Which are Well Bred and Which Also are Good Mothers.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 614 So. Water St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia. 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 3—A. E. Limerick & Son, Columbia, Mo.
March 7 and 8—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
Mar. 20—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

Percheron Horses.

Jan. 18—P. G. McCulley, Princeton, Mo.
Jan. 17—Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan. Sale at Manhattan.
Jan. 21—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 24—C. E. Warkentin and others, Newton, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson State Fair grounds.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 25, 26, 27, 28—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill.; C. W. Hurt, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.
Feb. 23, 24, 25—Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association sale, Grand Island, Neb. C. F. Way, First National Bank Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., secretary.

Coach Horses.

Jan. 18—Jos. Wear & Son, Barnard, Kan. Sale at fair grounds, Beloit, Kan.

Combination Breeders' Sale.

Jan. 25 to 28—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Enid, Okla.
Feb. 15 to 18—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 12—J. W. Smith, Beloit, Kan.
Jan. 20—Richard Roenigk, Morganville, Kan., at Clay Center, Kan.
Feb. 5—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
March 22—Ruben Harshbarger & Son, Humboldt, Neb.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan. Sale at Abilene, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 6—Kansas Hereford Breeders, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. W. A. Cochel, Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Jan. 27—E. S. Engle & Sons, Abilene, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 5—S. E. Walt, Blue Mound, Kan.
Jan. 22—L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan. Sale at Emporia, Kan.
Jan. 18—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.
Jan. 21—A. E. Blinde, Johnson, Neb.
Jan. 25—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan.
Jan. 25—W. J. Crow, Webb, Ia.
Jan. 26—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Jan. 31—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
Feb. 1—Thos. F. Miller, York, Neb.
Feb. 1—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 2—Fraser Bros., Waco, Neb.
Feb. 3—H. J. Beal and Wise Bros., Rock, Neb.

Feb. 4—J. A. Godman, Devon, Kan.
Feb. 5—Fred B. Caldwell, Howard, Kan.
Feb. 9—Henry Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Ia.
Feb. 9—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
Feb. 10—Wm. McCurdy, Tobias, Neb.
Feb. 11—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Feb. 11—W. E. Willey Steels City, Neb.
Feb. 12—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale at Aurora, Neb.
Feb. 14—J. G. Burt, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 16—Ed Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
Feb. 17—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Feb. 18—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 23—F. E. Moore & Sons, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 26—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.
March 1—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
March 4—Carl Behrent, Oronoque, Kan. Sale at Norton, Kan.
March 1—W. V. Hoppe & Son, Stella, Neb.
Mar. 8—John Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.
March 23—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill, Kan., Abilene, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 5—Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan.
Jan. 19—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Jan. 24—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Feb. 2—Martin Kelly, Verdon, Neb.
Feb. 5—J. H. Probst & Son, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 15—K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.
Mar. 18—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.

Chester White Hogs.

Jan. 20—Amos Turner, Wilber, Neb.
Feb. 24—J. M. Layton, Irving, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and W. Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

L. R. Wiley, Sr., Elmdale, Kan., will offer 50 registered Percheron stallions and mares at auction, Friday, January 21. The sale will be held at the Fyle barns, Emporia, Kan. This location will give splendid railroad facilities for patrons to attend. The offering will consist of 33 Percherons and 12 Belgians, including both imported and home bred and a large variety from which to select. We especially wish to call attention to the strong offering of big draft brood mares. Perhaps 25 of these mares,

20 Percherons and five mature Belgian mares, will be showing safe in foal to the splendid imported sires Loke and Packard who both sell in this sale. Young stallions and fillies will also be sold and to those who wish either Percheron or Belgian stallions or mares this will be a great opportunity to select the right kind. Write today for illustrated catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Ben Schneider, the big breeder of purebred, registered Holstein-Friesian cattle at Nortonville, Kan., is offering in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze, four registered Holstein bulls. Two of these are ready for service now. They are all out of A. R. O. cows. Mr. Schneider has one of the most select and highest producing herds of Holsteins in the state. The bulls he is offering are strictly high class and are priced worth the money. Write him for particulars and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Black Percheron Stallion.

In this issue M. E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan., is starting his advertisement and is offering for sale a splendid black Percheron stallion 2 years old. He was sired by the imported stallion Joquet and out of the imported mare Ismene. The writer saw this young stallion recently and he is a splendid young fellow and sound as a dollar. Mr. Gideon is a young farmer and breeder at Emmett, 28 miles north of Topeka. He is in the purebred stock business right. He breeds Percherons, Herefords and Duroc-Jerseys. He owns a fine farm and is up to date in everything. He is a reliable breeder and if you want such a stallion you should get in touch with Mr. Gideon at once. Write him for full particulars and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Shorthorn Dispersion Sale.

J. W. Smith, Beloit, Kan., is advertising his big dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle in this issue. The sale will be held at his farm, 2 miles from Beloit, Wednesday, January 12. Fifty-two head go in the sale, consisting of 13 bulls, including Gallant Knight Star 351886. There will be 25 cows and heifers that are bred and will drop calves before May 1. Also 15 coming yearling heifers. This herd was established about four years ago when "Jack" Smith topped, or bought close to the top, in three of the best Shorthorn sales made in central Kansas—the William Wales Shorthorn dispersion, the C. E. McKinnie dispersion and the A. J. Shillinger dispersion. Gallant Knight Star, by Gallant Knight, is a bull that has proven himself a sire of merit. All of the young stuff in the sale is by him and the cows and heifers are bred to him. This dispersion should be of interest to every breeder of Shorthorn cattle in north central Kansas. It is a strong offering of cattle in ordinary flesh without any attempt to fix them up for sale. Mr. Smith is one of Mitchell county's well to do farmers and stock raisers. Write him today for his catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Graner's Percherons and Shorthorns.

W. H. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., is an extensive breeder of Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle. He starts his advertisements in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering 10 stallions that range in ages from 2 to 4 years. Also two tried ton stallions that are money makers. Brilliant breeding predominates in the herd and every animal is sold fully guaranteed. He is also advertising in the Shorthorn section 10 yearling bulls that are big, rugged fellows, all registered and ready for business. They are reds and roans. This is an offering of yearling bulls that is right in breeding and individual merit. Lancaster is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific and about 12 miles from Atchison. The Graners have lived in Atchison county in the same neighborhood all of their lives. Will and Henry Graner are both well known purebred stock advocates and have made money out of the purebred stock business. They are the kind of men it is a pleasure to deal with and are well fixed financially. Henry Graner is a well known breeder of Poland Chinas and will hold a big bred sow sale February 17. Write W. H. Graner, at once about Percheron stallions or Shorthorn bulls.—Advertisement.

Blue Ribbon Percheron Sale.

Lee Brothers of Harveyville, Kan., are making preparations for their coming Percheron sale at Manhattan. This sale will be held in the State Agricultural college sale pavilion Monday, January 17. This is the fourth annual sale Lee Brothers have held at Manhattan and it is decidedly their best offering. This will mean much to the patrons of former sales for the offerings they have made in previous sales were as good as the best. The present offering will include 40 head; 30 mares and 10 stallions. About 20 of the mares will be bred to the good herd stallion Scipion. This stallion is a grand champion himself and is the sire of many grand champions. Included in this sale will be a number of his sons and daughters that have won championship honors in the leading western state fairs. Most of the stallions are by Scipion, a number of them old enough for service. All of last year's show herd will be included excepting Scipion. Of the show horses we mention the grand champion mare of two state fairs, first and reserve champion 2-year-old stallion, first prize junior yearling filly, and first prize junior yearling stallion. The last three sired by the great Scipion. The catalog for this sale is ready to mail. It contains pictures of about 30 of the offering. Write for yours today and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

German Coach Horse Sale.

Joseph Wear & Son's big Oldenburg German Coach horse sale, which is to be held at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Tuesday, January 18, should command the attention of all lovers of the beautiful and serviceable German Coach horse. The Wears are probably the most extensive breeders of these horses in the West. In 1912 and 1913 they exhibited at the western fairs, a string that attracted a great deal of attention. This sale is a draft sale of surplus stock, among which are nine young stal-

lions of serviceable ages. All were bred and raised by the Wears with the exception of Menelaus, the imported stallion that has stood at the head of their herd for several years. He is the sire of six of the young stallions in the sale. A splendid pair of registered mares are also included in the sale. The balance of the offering is a very high class lot of young mares and geldings. These are not registered or eligible but seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths German Coach. They do all their farming on a 5,000-acre ranch with these horses and have done so for years and expect to continue with them. In buying from the Wears you are buying from men who are exclusive breeders of Oldenburg German Coach horses and not speculators. Write today for the free illustrated catalog. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

Angus Service Bulls.

H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan., (Dickinson county), are starting their Angus cattle advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. They are offering a choice 3-year-old bull, one 2 years old and 12 yearlings. The bull at the head of the herd is Mulvane Prince Albert, bred by Streeter & Son. He is a ton bull, easily, and sires the kind that sells readily. The bulls that Mr. Knisely is offering are all bulls of quality and have more size and bone than is usually found. This is one of the requirements that Mr. Knisely has always made in buying and it is showing its good fruits in the present offering of young bulls. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them for further information and prices.—Advertisement.

Nebraska

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

C. A. Lewis, Poland China breeder of Beatrice, Neb., is advertising 10 boars, ready for service and weighing 200 pounds each, at the low price of \$25 each, while they last. Write him quick and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Loneragan Sells Polands.

One of the first important Poland China sales of the winter will be the D. C. Lonergan sale to be held at Florence, a few miles from Omaha, Neb., on Tuesday, January 18. To those of our readers that have followed closely what has transpired during the past dozen years Mr. Lonergan needs no introduction. Few Poland China breeders have been more successful in the show ring and few Nebraska breeders have sold so many boars to head good herds. This year's offering will be good as the Lonergan offerings always are and included will be some outstanding individuals, among them a pair of spring yearling sows in the 800-pound class. They are bred along big lines and would look good in any herd we know of. A big

BERKSHIRES.

Hazlewood's Berkshires! Yearling gilts, bred. Spring pigs priced for quick sale. W. O. HAZLEWOOD, WICHITA, KANSAS

25 March Gilts Bred or open. 10 yearling and 2 two year old sows, bred to order or open. R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

BERKSHIRES.

Do Not Write Bayer & Sons for Cheap or Inferior BERKSHIRES They want to sell you quality and breeding guaranteed worth the money. We have a few choice boars of serviceable age at reduced prices to make room for youngsters. Write your wants. J. T. Bayer & Sons, Yates Center, Kas.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Durocs, Tried Sows Gilts, bred or open. 10 extra fine boars. A. C. HILL, HOPE, KANSAS.

25 Duroc Boars March and April farrow; tops. Crimson Wonder and Mo. Climax breeding. Spring gilts, bred or open. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBRASKA

Immune Durocs Spring boars and gilts, best of blood lines. Every animal guaranteed. E. S. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANS.

50 Immune Duroc-Jersey Boars Ready for service, \$25 to \$30 each. Yearlings at \$40. Females all ages, both bred and open. Red Polled bull calves up to serviceable age, also cows and heifers. Ten Percheron stallions. Everything guaranteed. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

Rice County Herd Durocs FORTY fine fall, winter and spring boars. Sired by Good Enuff's Chief Col., G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, Col. Chief, Otey's Dream, Illustration II. From excellent dams. 30 days' special price. Write today; describe your wants. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kas.

Good Durocs at 10c a Lb. Fall and spring gilts, bred or open, fall and spring boars, they are good ones, sired by sons of B. & C.'s Col. and Graduate Col. Weanlings, \$8.00. Everything immune. Write for breeding sheet. MIKE SEIWALD, EUDORA, KANSAS

Immured Durocs! 5 June boars, big, long, rangy kind. As good as ever looked through a pen. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs! The best lot of spring boars and gilts we ever offered—Good E Nuff Again King, Graduate Col., and other good blood lines. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE The blood of champions. Entire herd; 2 herd boars, 10 herd sows, young boars, bred gilts, yearling gilts, 50 fall pigs, not related. BUCKEYE STOCK FARM, OLEAN, MO.

Royal Scion Farm Durocs Choice fall and spring boars out of our best tried sows. One yearling boar, 17 in litter. Priced G. C. Norman, Route 10, Winfield, Kan. to move.

40 DUROC-JERSEY Bred fall yearling gilts for sale. Some have raised litters. Write for prices. JOHNSON WORKMAN, Russell, Kan.

BALDWIN DUROCS Baby boars \$10. Baby sows \$15. Some nice bred gilts and tried sows at \$25 to \$40. A few spring boars left at \$15 to \$20. Some sows \$25 and gilts to farrow yet this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Ks.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS 10 August boars; big, stretchy fellows by Illustration II and Crimson McWonder; all immune. \$15 each. Write today. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM Duroc-Jerseys 30 or 40 March and April gilts for sale, bred or open. A few good spring boars. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Crocker's Immune Duroc Boars 100 Duroc spring boars for sale. Guaranteed immune and shipped on approval. No money down before you get the hog. Prices \$25 to \$35 each. F. C. Crocker, Filley, Nebraska

DUROC HERD BOARS IMMUNED Boars and Gilts of large smooth, easy feeding type. From the Champions Long Wonder, Defender, Superba and Golden Model breeding. Gilts bred or open, also fall pigs. Prices reasonable. JOHN A. REED, LYONS, KANSAS.

Spring Duroc Boars and Gilts All my spring gilts and boars at private sale. Gilts bred or open. Will breed them if desired to either Prince of Col. Wonder or Taylor's Model Chief. Write me. DR. E. N. FARNHAM, HOPE, KAN.

Jones Sells On Approval August and September pigs for sale. Prices right. Farm raised White Wyandottes. Eggs 50c per setting. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

BANCROFT'S DUROCS Everything on the farm properly immunized. No public sales. For private sale: spring boars; also gilts open or bred to order for spring litters and September pigs, either sex, when weaned. Reasonable prices on first class stock. D. O. BANCROFT, Osborne, Kans. (Shipping Point Downs, Kans.)

40 Duroc Sows and Gilts Public Sale at Washington, Kan., Wednesday, Jan. 5. 8 tried sows, 25 fall and winter yearling sows and 12 spring gilts. Catalogs ready. Send bids to Jas. T. McCulloch in my care. Address, Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kans.

Percheron Dispersion Sale

Princeton, Missouri

Thursday, January 13th

We will sell our entire herd of Percherons consisting of 34 head, including 16 stallions and 18 mares, largely the descendants of the two widely known imported show mares

Gaité 64450 (72209) and Grive 64451 (81670)

Most of our aged Percherons are imported and the younger ones are by imported sires and out of imported dams. Among our home bred animals will be Dorothy 87678, the champion Percheron mare at Sedalia, Mo., this year. We have held the champion mare of Sedalia for the past three years, Gaité twice and her daughter Dorothy once. We will also sell two Shire and one Standard bred mares.

Four Great Jacks

The sale will be held at the farm, under cover. Farm only one mile from town. Free conveyance provided. Write today for catalog. Address

P. G. McCulley & Son, Princeton, Mo.

Auctioneers: Crews, Nelson, Deem. Fieldman, C. H. Hay.

HAMPSHIRE.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Shaw's Hampshires



POLAND CHINAS.

Spring Boars by King Hadley

FOR SALE

32 BOARD IMMUNE POLANDS

IMMUNE POLAND BOARS

POLANDS

10 Poland Boars!

ENOS IMMUNED POLANDS

BLOUGH'S BIG POLANDS

Original Big Spotted Poland!

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Large Type Poland

Big Type Poland China Boars

IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Original Big Spotted Poland

Private Sale

John Coleman, Denison, Ks.

Big Type Poland

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.

Be an Auctioneer

Missouri Auction School

W. B. Carpenter, Pres.

per cent of the fall yearlings and tried sows were sired by Big Uruus, the 1,600-pound grand champion boar at Nebraska State Fair in 1914.

Breeders' Draft Horse Sale.

The Nebraska Purebred Horse Breeders' association announce their annual combination sale, to be held at Grand Island, Neb., February 23-24-25.

S. E. Kan., S. Mo. and E. Okla.

BY C. H. HAY.

Display ads of the F. E. Moore & Sons' Poland China sale will soon be out. You will find this one of the exceptionally well bred offerings of the year.

W. Z. Baker's Coming Sale.

Among the first big sales of the coming season will be that of W. Z. Baker's, the well known showman of Rich Hill, Mo.

Mike Sewald's Good Durocs.

If you are interested in good Durocs and have not communicated with Mike Sewald of Eudora, Kan., you have overlooked a chance to get some good Durocs at the state produce at a few cents above market price.

Missouri Jack Sales Company.

The joint Jack and Jennet sale of the Missouri Jack Sale Company to be held in Cameron, Mo., under the management of Joseph E. Park, will be held on Washington's birthday, February 22.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers.

The Cook Farms of Lexington, Ky., have a card announcement in this issue in which they are offering our readers Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets and saddle stallions.

Boen's Extra Good Jacks.

Just northeast of Kansas City about 35 miles is a breeding farm known as the Prairie View Stock Farm. On this farm are 40 Jacks and Jennets of the quality that made Missouri famous for mules and Jacks.

Cary's O. I. C. Swine.

C. A. Cary, a progressive O. I. C. breeder, of Mound Valley, Kan., is starting a card in this issue. Mr. Cary has an O. I. C. herd of exceptional quality and is a breeder who will be heard from many times in the future.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

WILL MYERS, BELOIT, KAN. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER

R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.

John D. Snyder

Col. E. Walters

W. B. Carpenter

Sell your farms and city property at auction, as well as your pedigreed livestock. Write for dates. Also instructions in Missouri Auction School

Missouri Auction School

O. I. C. HOGS.

Immuned O. I. C's.

LYNCH'S IMMUNE O. I. C's.

Western Herd O. I. C. Hogs

Smooth Heavy Boned O. I. C's

Alma Herd "Oh I See" Hogs

20 White Boars

SILVER LEAF HERD O. I. C's.

The White O. I. C's

C. A. CAEY, R.F.D. No. 1, Mound Valley, Kas.

Public Sale of Holsteins

40 - Head of high grade cows, heifers, yearlings, and heifer calves - 40

Auctioneers: N. E. Leonard, A. C. McLaughlin, S. B. Clark, Arthur Polson

Lackland Bros., Axtell, Kans.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Springers, coming 2 and 3 years, single lot or car loads. Also a few registered and high grade bulls, ready for service. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN FARM Towanda, Kansas

M. M. Meredith, Fidelity Homestead No. 12687 at head of Herd. Purebred and high grade Holsteins, all ages.

C. W. & R. B. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

260 Holstein Cows and Heifers 260

If you want Holstein cows, springing or bred heifers see my herd. I have them. They are very large, good markings, out of the best milking strains, bred to purebred bulls of the very best blood.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

200 - Holstein Cows - 200

You are invited to look over our herd of Holsteins before you buy. We have 150 high grade cows and heifers and a lot of registered bulls to go with them.

Three Cows and a Registered Bull \$325

LEE BROS. & COOK, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Walter Hill's Galloways!

Bulls, Cows, Heifers

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

HOLSTEINS.

Holsteins For Sale

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS

FOR QUICK SALE

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

Registered Holsteins

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS

HOLSTEINS

Bonnie Brae Holsteins

CANARY BUTTER BOY KING

Conceded the best Holstein Bull in Kansas.

MOTT & SEABORN, HENNINGTON, KANSAS

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Jacks and Jennets



14 large, good boned black Jacks coming 3 to 7 years old. If you want a good jack at the right price or a few good Jennets we can deal. Write or call on

Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

JACKS and PERCHERONS

40 Big Black Mammoth Jacks; Young Black Ton Percheron Stallions and Mares, Extra Quality.

Reference the five banks of Lawrence, Farm, 40 miles west of K. C. on the U. P. and Santa Fe.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kansas



PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Has 40 big, black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Every jack my own raising; two to six years old, 15 to 16 hands high, extra heavy bone, big bodies. I can sell you a better jack for \$500 to \$600 than most speculators can for a thousand. Come and see for yourself. They must sell.

E. BOEN, LAWSON, MO.
30 MILES N. E. of K. C. on C. M. & St. P.
40 MILES S. W. of ST. JOE, on SANTA FE.

Registered Percheron Stallions

19 Ton and 2200 lb. four and five-year olds, 34 coming 3's, 17 coming 2's. Grandsons of International champion, PINK. 23 registered mares for sale. Just above Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER PERCHERON RANCH, R. 7, Charlton, Ia.**



Bishop Brothers Percheron Stallions



Our stallions are two and three year olds. Very large, drafty type, with conformation and **QUALITY**. Pasture grown, fed in outdoor lots with outdoor exercise; the kind that make good in the Stud. If you want a stallion see ours. Prices are right; barn in town.

Bishop Brothers, Box A, Towanda, Kansas

Harris Bros. Percherons 30 Stallions
60 Mares

If you want Percherons come and visit our barns and pastures where you can see a splendid assortment from which to select. They are all registered in the Percheron Society of America, are strong in the best imported blood and have size, bone and conformation that cannot help but please you. We expect to sell you when you come because we have the right kind and at right prices. Write today stating when you will come.
HARRIS BROS., GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares at Auction

at the Pyle Barns

Emporia, Kan., Friday, January 21

50 HEAD 38 Percherons and 12 Belgians **50 HEAD**
15 Stallions and 35 Mares and Fillies

Seven Percheron Stallions 2 to 4 years old, and a number of yearling and weanling stallions and fillies. 20 Percheron Mares 3 to 6 years old, all showing heavy in foal to the 2200 pound Imported Loke (99063) who also sells. Five Mature Belgian Mares, including two imported ton mares, all showing in foal to the imported Belgian stallion, Packard, who also sells; three yearling and three weanling stallions and fillies will be sold.

There will be a variety to suit all buyers from herd header and show prospect to the good draft type that any farmer can afford. An outstanding feature of this sale is the 25 good boned heavy draft type mares, every one showing plainly in foal. The 20 Percheron mares, all bred to the imported prize-winning Loke (99063), a wonderful breedy, heavy boned Percheron that weighs over 2200 pounds and who also sells in the sale.

Our foundation stock were purchased for their unusual conformation and breeding qualities and their produce have been kept and raised on our ranch near Elmdale, Kan., and while we are not expecting high prices, we are confident your price will not only make us a profit but money for the buyer.

Forty Large Type Poland China Sows and Gilts Sell Saturday, January 22nd

Consisting of 10 tried sows and 30 fall yearling gilts. The sows and gilts are sired by Mo. Governor by King Ex. 3rd by Big Blaine and by Geo. Garnett by Big Hadley, and they are all bred to Big Superba by Superba, the Pan-American Grand Champion this year.

Write today for catalog, stating whether horse or hog catalog.

L. R. WILEY, Sr., Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers: Cary M. Jones, Lafe Burger, John D. Snyder, P. M. Gross, John McClinden, J. N. Sanders, Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers



Always a good lot of Kentucky Mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Saddle stallion, geldings, mares and colts. Write us fully describing your wants.
The Cook Farms, Box 436 Q, Lexington, Ky

HORSES.

HOME-BRED PERCHERON, BELGIAN, SHIRE
Stallions and mares for sale at \$250 to \$400 each except two. Also Imported Stallions. **Frank L. Stream, Creston, Iowa**

Percherons at Private Sale.

10 Percheron stallions from two to four years old. Two tried ton stallions, 20 mares from fillies to mares six years old. Brilliant breeding. Fully guaranteed. **W. H. Graner, (Atchison Co.) Lancaster, Kan.**



REGISTERED Percheron Stallions

and mares, daughters and grandsons and granddaughters of Casino. Mares in foal and stallions well broke to service. **L. E. FIFE, NEWTON, KANS.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION TWO TONS. 1900; black; splendid individual. Out of imported sire and dam. See him. Write **M. E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANS.**

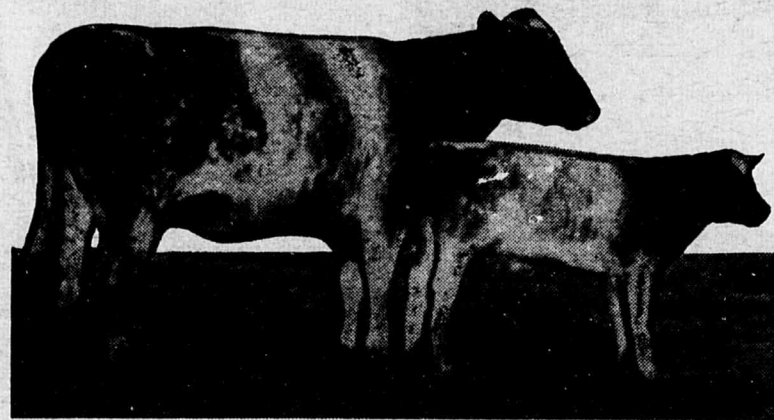


Shorthorn Dispersion Sale!

52 head in the sale. 13 bulls, six that are coming one year old. Six that are from 15 to 24 months old. 25 cows and heifers that will calve before May first. 15 coming one year old heifers.

At the **J. W. Smith Farm Two Miles From**

Beloit, Kansas, Wednesday, Jan. 12



The cows and heifers are bred to **Gallant Knight Star 381386**, by **Gallant Knight 124468**. This bull is a splendid breeder and a magnificent individual. He is included in the sale and all of the young stuff in the sale is by him.

This herd was founded four years ago. Mr. Smith secured practically all of the foundation in the **Wm. Wales, C. E. McKinney and A. J. Shillinger** dispersion sales where he bought close to the top in all three sales.

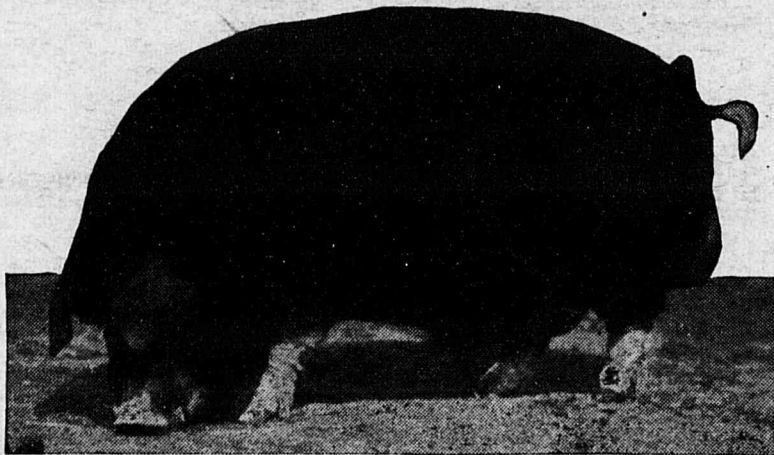
This sale will likely contain many bargains as Mr. Smith is not widely known as a Shorthorn breeder. In establishing the herd he was willing to pay the price that landed good ones. He has been in the cattle business from a boy up. His catalog is ready to mail to you as soon as you send him your address. Write

J. W. SMITH, Beloit, Kansas

Auctioneers: **R. L. Harriman, Will Myers, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.**
(Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write for catalog.)

Lonergan's Annual POLAND CHINA Bred Sow Sale

Florence, Neb., Tuesday, Jan. 18



Big Ursus, the 1000 lb. grand champion at Nebraska State Fair, 1914.

45 HEAD That carry the blood of the Grand Champion **Big Ursus** and other great sires.

8 Tried Sows, 18 Fall Yearlings, 20 Spring Gilts

Bred for February and March farrow to **Big Ursus, Model Ursus, Chief Columbus 3rd, L's Black Chief and King Giant.**

A big per cent of the offering was sired by **Big Ursus, Big Victor and King Giant.** Others are by **Big Orange.** A pair of 800 pound spring yearlings, sired by **Big Hercules,** are as good as any that ever went through a sale ring in Nebraska. Both are bred to **Big Ursus.** Included in the offering will be considerable of the blood of **Big Victor and Guy's Price 2nd,** both noted as prize winners and as sires of prize winners. This is our usual good, useful offering, and we trust you will appreciate it. We are selling them in ordinary flesh, but we think just right to do the buyer the most good. Street cars from Omaha will take you direct to sale pavilion. Write for catalog and mention Nebraska Farm Journal. Bids may be sent to **Jesse Johnson** in my care at Florence, Neb.

D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.

Auctioneer, **W. B. Duncan, Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.**

Great Blue Ribbon Percheron Sale

Sale Pavilion; Kansas State Agricultural College

Manhattan, Kan.

January 17, '16

40 Head

of Imported and American bred Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

Our Show Herd. We will sell in this sale our entire show herd with the exception of our herd stallion, **Scipion**, including grand champion mare at Kansas and Okla. State fairs; first prize and reserve champion two-year-old stallion, by Scipion; first prize yearling filley, by Scipion, and first prize junior yearling stallion, by Scipion.

20 mares bred to Scipion. We will sell 20 splendid mares bred to the great Scipion, also several



Imported Grand Champion Scipion 27123 (43677)

40 Head

of Imported and American bred Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

colts, both stallions and mares sired by him.

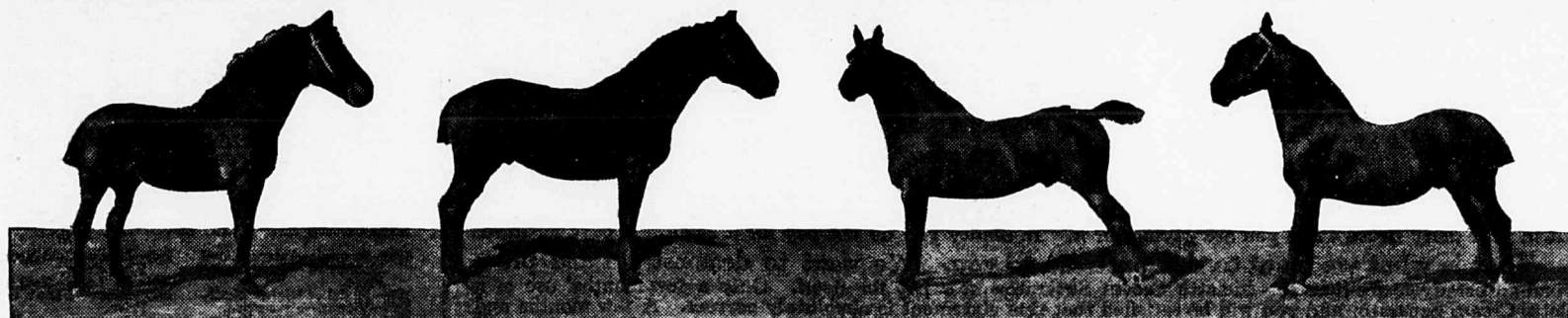
Fourth Annual Sale at Manhattan. This is our fourth annual sale at Manhattan from our Blue Ribbon Stock Farm and is the best offering we ever made.

Our catalog is illustrated with about 30 pictures. Write for one today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.

200 Holsteins for Sale at Private Sale

Lee Brothers, Harveyville, Kan.

Auctioneers—Cary M. Jones, Chicago; John D. Snyder, Hutchinson; C. M. Crews, Topoka; L. R. Brady, Manhattan; Floyd Condrey. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.



DUKE, NO. 5673.
Age 4 years. Weight 1400.

MAGNAT, NO. 5765.
Age 3 years. Weight 1370.

ALPHA, NO. 4787.
Age 7 years. Weight 1500.

MENELAUS, NO. 4087.
Age 11 years. Weight 1525.

Oldenburg German Coach Horse Sale!

Nine stallions, registered and of serviceable ages. A choice lot of young individuals with beauty, bone, style, action and size. All bred and raised by us except the imported stallion, Menelaus, the sire of six of the stallions in the sale and included in the offering. Also a pair of registered mares in foal to Menelaus 4087. We are reserving a number of his fillies.

Sale at Fair Grounds, Beloit, Ks., Tuesday, Jan. 18

ABOVE ARE SNAP SHOT PICTURES OF FOUR OF THE STALLIONS IN THIS SALE.

The entire offering numbers 36 head, 25 of that number being high grade mares and geldings. These horses are seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths German Coach. They are a strictly high class lot of horses.

Write for illustrated catalog. Beloit is easily reached. Ask your agent to route you. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write for a catalog. Address

JOSEPH WEAR & SON, Barnard, Kansas

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, Will Myers, H. H. Vanamburg. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

GREATEST

Cream Separator Offer

The Melotte — the wonderful Melotte — the Great Belgian Cream Separator—the prize winner all over Europe—now to be shipped anywhere in the U. S.—and on the most sweeping introductory offer. The best of all separators in Europe or America—yours on this Rock-Bottom free trial offer. The Melotte introduced a year ago swept the country even with the duty on. Those who knew cream separator values were glad to pay it. Now you pay the same price you would pay in Belgium, plus only \$1.75 for water freight.

Good News from Belgium The wonderful Melotte Cream Separator factory which is only four miles from Liege and which has not been injured in the war, is now again able to export to the United States. Every possible concession is made to American farmers on this remarkable machine—acknowledged the best separator in the world. You get the rock-bottom price, the same price that the Melotte factory has charged direct on its own shipments in Europe, plus only the ocean freight of \$1.75.

We do not know how many of these Belgian separators we can get. Two shipments have arrived. Write at once for booklet explaining our great offer. Don't delay. If you want the best separator ever made and want it on this remarkable offer. Write at once for booklet.



Imported
direct from
Belgium

Free Duty Cuts \$15.25

The high tariff has been cut right off—the great Melotte comes in absolutely free of duty! You win! The American farmer can now get the world's best—the grand prize-winner of all Europe—at a price \$15.25 lower than ever before.

For the first time in the history of cream separator selling in America the price of this famous imported Belgium Separator machine is cut. No duty now. The free tariff enables us to make a cut to you which gives you the one opportunity you have been waiting for to get the world's greatest machine at the price of an ordinary separator.

You cannot compare any other separator to the Melotte—the lat-

Sent Without a Penny Down —30 Days Free Trial

Your simple word that you would like to see this cream separator in your own barn or dairy house brings it to you instantly. We send you the Melotte without a bit of quibbling or hesitancy. We neither ask nor want you to send a penny. We don't want a cent of your money. You set it up, give it a thorough test with the milk from your own cows. We give you a free trial that is a free trial in every sense of the word. It is a free trial because we don't ask you to pay us any money down—there is no C. O. D.—no lease nor mortgage. You keep your money right in your own pocket.

Some people PRETEND to give you a free trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let our separator speak for itself. Test the Melotte Cream Separator in every way, watch your profits go up, watch the increase of the amount of cream, then, if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator, just send it back at our expense. If, however, you decide to keep the genuine Melotte, we will allow you to keep it on extremely easy

Monthly Payments

These monthly payments are so small that you will hardly notice them. You only pay out of your increased profits. You don't need to be without a cream separator when you can have the separator right in your dairy house while you are paying for it. In reality you do not pay for it at all. It pays for itself.

That is what we want to demonstrate to you. We want to demonstrate and prove beyond all peradventure that the Melotte Cream Separator does pay for itself. Only a few months' use of a Melotte Cream Separator and you will be satisfied that this statement is absolutely correct. A few months and the separator has paid for itself. It does not cost you a penny because the increased amount of cream has paid for the machine. We don't want to tire you here with a long discussion of how our cream separator is made. You can best understand this if you will let us send you our free catalog.

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Just ask for this book and it will be sent to you. It is free! Place your name on the coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. Then we will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying," telling you everything about cows and dairying, butter and cream—how to feed and care for cattle, how to make them more valuable than

they are now, how to make more money than ever before out of your cows. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in the country—Prof. B. H. Benkendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winneconne, Wis.

Send the Coupon Today —It Brings Free Book

We will also send Our Free Catalog, describing fully the Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator and telling all about our liberal terms. Find out about these terms anyway, even if you don't expect to buy a cream separator just now. Remember—no money down, free trial and easy payments on the greatest European separator—and we let the separator tell its own story. You see with your own eyes why we can afford to guarantee this separator for 15 years. The most sensational offer ever made in connection with a cream separator. Our catalogue tells all about it. Don't delay. Sign the coupon right now!

The Melotte Separator
19th Street and California Avenue
Dept. 4581, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wonderful Record of The Belgian Melotte Separator

Half a million Melottes are in daily use all over the world. Recognized as the world's best separator. The Melotte has won over 180 International prizes. One Melotte has been running at Remincourt, Belgium, the equivalent of 54 years' of actual work without appreciable wear. Think of it! Every part is made at the factory at Remincourt, Belgium, by French and Belgian mechanics, and comes just as it is packed in foreign factory.

The reasons for its superiority are plain. The bowl hangs down and spins as though running in oil. It can't get out of balance. There is nothing to get out of alignment and wear out bearing. The bowl-chamber lined with special indestructible white enamel. The Melotte runs like new after ten years' use.

For 25 Years the World's Grand Prize-Winner

Here are a very few of the hundreds of grand world's prizes the Melotte has won. The entire list would cover this page:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1888—Brussels—International Exhibition—Progressive Prize. | 1903—London Gold Medal and First Prize. |
| 1894—Medal of Higher Merit. | 1904—St. Louis—Gold Award. |
| 1895—Vienna—First Prize. | 1906—Milan—First Grand Prize. |
| 1897—Brussels—World's Exhibition—First Prize. | 1907—Amsterdam—First Prize. |
| 1898—London—First Prize. | 1911—Brussels—Grand Prize and First Gold Medal. |
| 1900—Paris Gold Medal and First Prize. | |

Test With Other Machines

Before you decide to buy any Cream Separator arrange to test a MELOTTE along side of the machine you now think is the best separator in America. We want you to do this. Then there can be no doubt in your mind as to whether you are really getting the best machine. This is the only way to buy a cream separator. Then it will not be necessary to take anybody's word.

You'll know which machine turns easiest—which machine is the best made. You'll know which skims the closest. You'll know which will make you the most money.

Write to us about the MELOTTE and the MELOTTE FREE TEST today. We are the sole factory representatives in America.

The Melotte Separator
G. H. Benkendorf and Prof. K. L. Hatch the Wisconsin Dairy School
free Melotte Self-Balancing Bowl Cream Separator Catalog explaining our no-money-down and easy monthly payment offer on Melotte Cream Separators.



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