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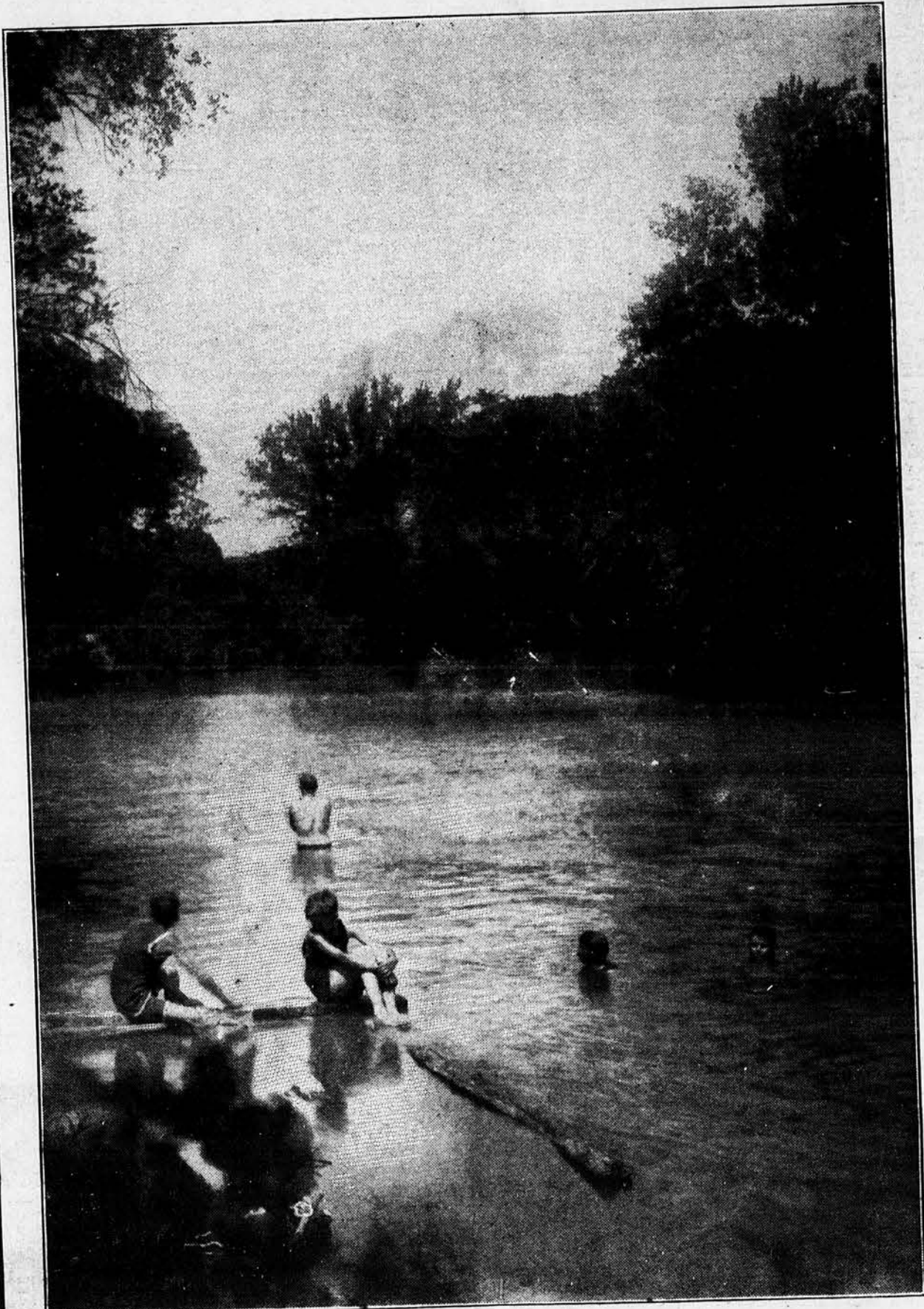
*The*  
**FARMERS MAIL**  
**AND BREEZE**

Comp  
Agricultural Reading Rm

No. 41.

Vol. 44.

October 10, 1914



(Photo by E. V. King, Topeka.)

Summer Joys Near Wakarusa





# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 44  
Number 41

TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 10, 1914

Subscription  
\$1.00 a Year

## SILOS AND CREAM FOR CASH

### A Missouri Story That's Just as Good Today in Kansas—Separators Indispensable

BY M. COVERDELL

THE time is passing rapidly when a few cows are kept on the farm merely to supply the family with milk, cream and butter, the "better half" of the household taking an occasional roll of butter to town to trade for groceries and drygoods. In its stead a new regime is springing up on many farms, as the merits of dairying in conjunction with general farming become more and more apparent.

In no state where we are familiar with conditions, is this more noticeable than in Missouri. Dairying is making itself a vital part of our farming operations. With the solution of a few more problems, many more farmers will take up dairying as a regular profession.

#### Advantages of Dairying.

Dairying insures a steady income the year 'round, if the breeding of the cows is properly managed. We know of one farm woman who calls the cows "our bank". The feeding of by-products (skimmilk and buttermilk) from the dairy forms a large item, especially in connection with poultry and hog raising, the utilizing of these products virtually adding another profit to the business.

Then, the establishment and maintenance of soil fertility brought about through dairying is another very strong point in its favor, even though carried on only in a small way. In fact, it is coming to be recognized by our best agricultural authorities, that no other single line of endeavor yields such prompt and satisfactory returns while keeping up the fertility of the land. In this same connection, dairying is prompting a more systematic rotation of crops, in order to produce a wider variety of proper rations for the herd, and this is playing an important part in the conservation of our soil fertility. At the same time there is an increase of the profits from the dairy by home production of the rations best adapted to the business.

#### Choosing a Breed.

The selection of a breed for the dairy farmer is of considerable importance, and can be made only according to individual tastes and requirements.

We find many advocates of the dual purpose cow (that is, a cow that will produce satisfactory beef material in calves, and yet prove a profitable milker in the dairy. Such breeds as the Red Polls, Shorthorns and Durhams are well worth a trial in this role, as they are producers of fine beef-type calves, and often prove very heavy and persistent milkers.

As a general proposition for the dairy farmer, he probably will realize best results by keeping his dairy and beef herds separate. In this way, he can make each breed yield the maximum profits in that particular line and will not be so apt to make any serious mistakes as he would with cross breeding of the two. While purebreds in both the male and female will prove most profitable with proper management, the average farmer may deviate somewhat from this course, keeping high grade cows, but always a purebred sire.

As for choosing the right type of dairy cows, this will depend upon what form the dairy products are marketed in. If the whole milk is to be sold direct to the consumer, or shipped to the city dealer, one will of course wish to secure the breed of dairy cattle with a profuse milk flow, without much regard for the richness of the product. Such breeds as the Holsteins come under this class. But if cream or butter is to be the specialty in dairying, the cow with a milk flow above the ordinary and a cream test unusually high is to be sought. It is not practical in so brief an article to take up the merits of the various breeds, but with a little study, observation and inquiry, the farmer should be able to secure the breed best adapted to his needs—and let him remember the importance attached to this selection!

It should be the constant aim of the dairy farmer to improve the quality of his herd of milkers, and while to many it may seem that the buying of heavy milkers from time to time will accomplish this, a far better and cheaper method is for the farmer to do his own improving by careful breeding and rearing of female animals.

Having secured some desirable foundation stock upon which to build, the farmer should select heifer calves from his heaviest and most persistent milkers, giving these calves special care and attention till they are matured, breeding them to a sire from a strain of known milk producing qualities. Continuing thus from year to year (always with a purebred sire at the head of the herd), and constantly weeding out the lowest producers by the use of the scales and the Babcock tester, the farmer should be able to bring his herd up to a high standard of productiveness.

#### Selling the Dairy Products.

Where one has proper shipping facilities, or can deliver his own product direct to the consumer, there is no question but that the selling of whole milk will bring in quicker and greater

returns than any other plan of sale. Considered from the standpoint of future profits and permanency of benefits, the selling of milk is not advisable, since whatever fertility it has taken from the soil to produce it, is gone forever when the milk is sold, but by other methods of disposal, most of the fertility is returned to the soil.

Selling cream is the next quickest method of disposing of the dairy products, and, considered from every angle, it is much more preferable than selling milk, as the fertility actually taken off the farm is less, the skimmilk being fed to pigs, calves and poultry, and thus converted into available fertility for the soil through them. If one is located so that he can supply certain establishments, such as hotels, restaurants and ice cream factories, with the sweet cream product, there is a handsome additional profit to be realized here.

But with proper facilities for handling butter, and a dependable market for it, disposing of the dairy products by way of the butter route offers some especially attractive features, in that the minimum amount of fertility from the soil is sacrificed by this method, while the skimmilk and buttermilk both are utilized in various ways, and returned, in one way or another, to the land from which they were taken. One should of course produce only high grade butter; then establish a private trade or make special arrangements with some dealer for handling the product. In any case, the price received for it will range considerably above that of the ordinary butter.

#### The Cream Separator Indispensable.

As most farmer dairymen will sell either cream or butter, the cream separator becomes an essential factor in realizing the greatest profits with the minimum amount of labor in the dairy. By its use, we save the drudgery of crock or pan setting of the milk to raise cream, and the consequent labor of washing the vessels thus used, while more cream is secured than by the old-

time method. When the milk is run through the cream separator, we are done handling it (except for feeding it), and it is fed to calves, pigs and poultry while it is warm and in its most nourishing stage after the cream is extracted.

Not only do we get more cream by the use of the cream separator, but it is cleaner, more sanitary than that secured by other means. It will also be more uniform in flavor and density, mixing readily with previous separations of cream when cool. Because of its uniformity of color, acidity and flavor, separated cream will make butter of an extra grade, it being of a uniform color, firm, fine flavored and of superior keeping qualities. A product thus is secured that will not only sell more readily than ordinary butter, but at a premium price.

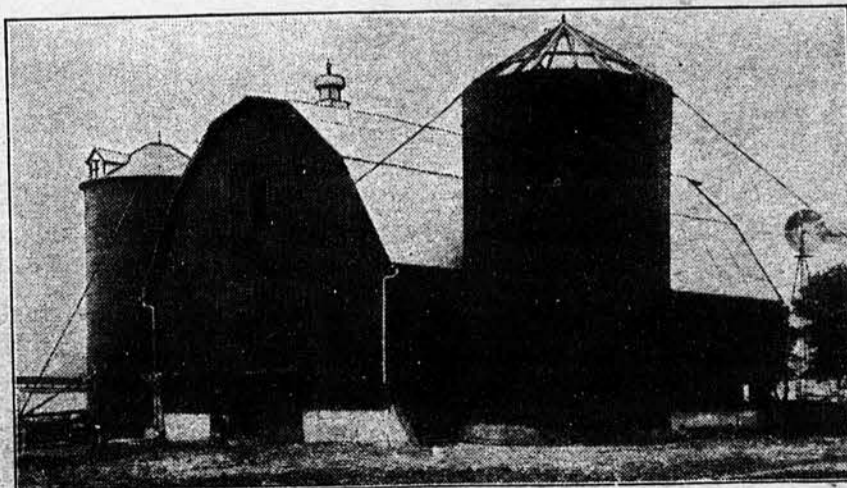
#### Using a Separator.

Knowing of the unsatisfactory operation of many cream separators, and of the great number of machines throughout the country that are considered practically worthless (and all a result of neglect and abuse by their operators), this article would seem incomplete without some space being devoted to instructions for buying and operating a cream separator. While there are many desirable separators on the market, there also are many undesirable ones, some operating too hard; some failing to get all the cream. Others are too complicated in their mechanism; still others have the milk tank too high, tinware and skimming device difficult to wash and keep clean, handle too high. Learn the good classes of cream separators from your neighbors, or, better still, accept no machine till you have examined it closely and given it a thorough trying out. Low down handle and supply tank; simple working parts; easily cleaned tinware; easy of operation; close skimmer; these are the essentials to look for in the cream separator.

#### With Six Cows.

Select a cream separator of ample capacity. If you have a dairy herd of, say, six cows, never buy a cream separator of less than 600 pounds capacity, the size adapted to a dairy of eight cows. This will anticipate any increase in your herd (which is quite probable), and at the same time, the machine will separate so much faster than one of smaller capacity; also being apt to separate more thoroughly, while it will prove longer lived on account of the size of the bearings. In order that it may do its high class work well, the cream separator must be kept well cleaned, fresh and sweet. Rinse out and scald thoroughly after each separation, setting the tinware and skimming device out in the sun daily if the weather will admit. Frequent and generous oiling is absolutely essential, to promote easy running, and to avoid excessive wear on the working parts which run at such a high rate of speed. Take apart, oil and clean occasionally. The separator must be attached to a firm base, and should be absolutely level, else it will run hard and cut out the bearings. Turn the

(Continued on Page 21.)



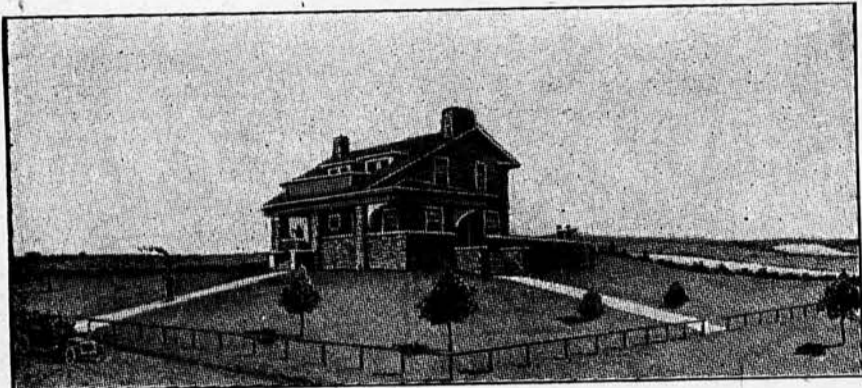
Dairy barn 30 by 60 and two silos 18 by 30, each with a capacity of 150 tons. Farm of E. W. Bouldin & Son, Sedalia, Mo.





# Little Journeys in Atchison

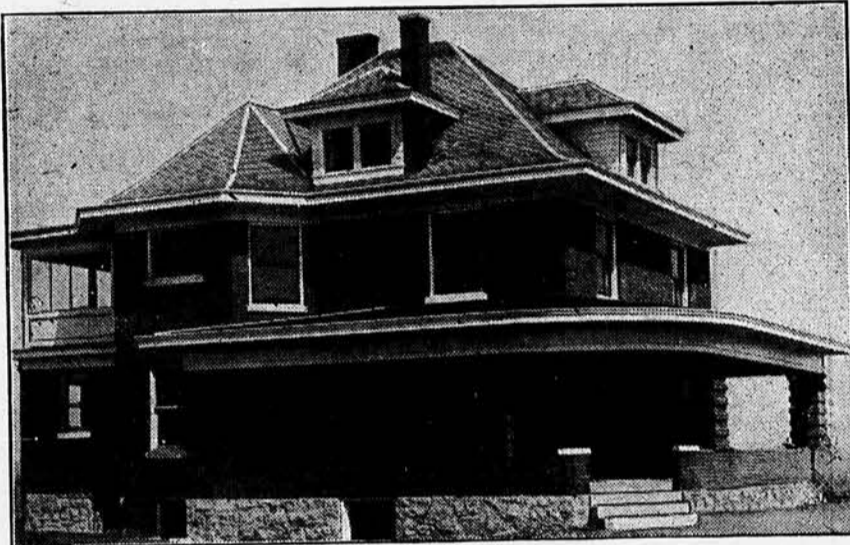
Pictures Taken in Rambling About from Potato Hill to the Cabbage King's Home—By J. H. Brown



**T**HIS is Potato Hill, the country home of a noted Kansan, E. W. Howe, whose name is known around the world as the editor, for thirty-five years, of the Atchison Globe, probably the only paper in the world with contents so interesting that no headlines were needed to attract readers. The house, a fine example of cut stone and creature comforts, is in the center of a well-cultivated farm. No more inspiring view across the valley is to be seen in Atchison.

**H**ERE is the new home of W. R. Armstrong, on the southeast corner of a quarter section just across the road west of the State Home for Orphans. It is of brick and finished from cellar to attic in hard wood. Furnace heat, bathrooms, electric lights, city water and every other convenience that money will buy is included.

Mr. Armstrong recently bought this quarter section paying \$20,000 for it. The house will cost about \$8,000. It is an ideal country home, on one of the highest points in the state and every part of the city of Atchison can be seen from the front porch. Mr. Armstrong, his wife and two daughters occupy this beautiful home.



**D**R. P. C. Gress is an authority on bees. He has more than 100 hives at his home near Atchison and gives them his personal attention. He gathers thousands of pounds of honey every year and finds a ready sale for it at a price much higher than is paid for honey from abroad.

"There is nothing that goes so well, hand in hand, and should be twins, as beekeeping and farming," Doctor Gress says. Every farm should have some of the busy workers.

"Bees have brought in 35 years, a profit of 100 per cent on all money invested.

"On every 100 acres of farm land there is at least \$100 loss every year from the fact that there are no bees to collect the honey. This much is lost, not considering the loss sustained from failure to distribute the pollen.

**T**HE "Cabbage King" of Atchison county, Conrad Voelker, lives in the house half an inch east of this panel. Forty thousand kraut plants were set out on the farm near Atchison on which this modern dwelling is headquarters. If you have ever started 100 or 200 cabbage plants on their way through life you may have some idea of the task involved in putting 40,000 of them into their proper places for the season. Mr. Voelker has proved that if cabbage growing is done as it should be done it will produce an income large enough to attract any farmer.

Another thing: It has been shown, time after time, that farmers may grow rich in many other ways than by producing wheat or corn or kafir. A pumping plant, or just a small engine or a windmill, none of the three expensive, would solve the drouth problem.



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# Kansas Grows Fewer Apples

Dry Years and Fruit Pests Have Reduced the Orchards

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

MANY are asking where apples may be bought this fall in quantities. We have referred these inquirers to the Kansas State Agricultural college, at Manhattan. It has been the practice of the college to get the names of farmers who have apples for sale, then to forward these lists to persons who wished to buy, in this way assisting both buyer and seller. We have not heard that the college is collecting these names this fall, but suppose it is. Owing to dry weather of the last four years, the old orchards in this neighborhood have suffered greatly and we do not think it unwarranted to say that fully 50 per cent of all the apple trees in this county more than 25 years old have died within the last four years. For this reason we cannot say where any quantity of apples can be bought of any one person. Of the old varieties Missouri pippin and Ben Davis seem to have about vanished; scab and blotch have taken them. Probably there is not a barrel of apples for sale in this county this fall where there used to be a wagon load. Apple growing on a large scale is not profitable—as the average farmer grows them—but it is well to have every farm produce enough fruit for home use. This the farms are not doing and the production will be still less in the future unless someone sets out some apple trees.

The poet who called September and October "the melancholy days" certainly had his blood out of order. This is the very finest time of the whole year for working or for just living.

It has been many years since the tomato supply was so good both in quantity and quality as it is this fall. The rains and cool weather have made this crop a large one and there is no sale even for the best. A neighbor took a big basket of fine ones to town yesterday but we saw him bring them back.

The carpenters left us this morning having finished the new house ready to lath. By the middle of the week we hope to have the plastering material here and be ready for the mason. The carpenters we had were fine workmen. They did a good job both from the point of looks and strength. One of them has worked for years in Kansas City and is an expert at keeping a force of farmer carpenters at work.

While we obtained much old material out of the house we tore down there is not much saved after all. It is almost a question if one could not start right from the foundation with entirely new material and build almost as cheaply as to have an old house given him which had to be torn down and the lumber sorted and nails taken out before some of it could be used again. The boxing and sheeting in the old house worked in all right as did most of the floor joist, but the studding were so crooked they could only be used in short lengths.

The laths in the old house were all white pine and for that reason we saved them. They were piled out to one side and a little boy living near took the job of getting the nails out at 5 cents a hundred. These old lath are about all nailed on again but it is slow work getting rid of them as they are all varying lengths. New lath are used altogether overhead because of the mortar on the old which have been almost as cheap to throw away the old lath entirely and use new and we should have done it had not the old ones been of white pine. The new lath we are using is cypress.

The streets of Gridley are still lined with hay haulers and it seems as if haying would keep on until freezing weather comes. There is a fine second crop on all the early-cut meadows but this will not be cut in many places because of the bad effect it will have on the grass next year. This late cut hay is selling readily at from \$7.50 to \$8 a ton. All this haying, silo filling and farm work in general is making farm hands scarce at present and it now seems that work will be plentiful until the corn is gathered.

The Santa Fe will have to do something with what is called the "Burlington Branch." This is the road that runs from Ottawa to Gridley. The rails on this end of the line are small and cannot hold up modern freight engines and, as the road has one very heavy grade, the consequence is that either two engines have to be used to pull the freight when it starts from Gridley or else the train is after midnight getting to Ottawa when it should be there by 7 o'clock. The road is being rebuilt slowly but it will be some time before modern freight engines can run to Gridley. We have been told that this branch road from Gridley to Ottawa is the best paying one on the Santa Fe, length considered.

The present prices paid and charged for many of the necessities are by many considered the highest ever known in this country since railroads were built. Those who lived in Civil war times tell of much higher prices in some lines, but it must be remembered that those prices were based on greenback money when it took \$2.50 in greenbacks to buy \$1 in gold. The soldiers of that war were paid in greenbacks at the rate of about \$13 a month; the rich men who bought the bonds had to have their pay in gold. This is one of the reasons why it has always seemed to us that the old soldiers should have pensions. They gave the best years of their life for a salary paid in paper money and it is only right they should have some gold now.

It has not seemed right to farmers that they could not take wheat to mill as in the old days and get back the flour, shorts and bran as they used to. Now, no matter how much wheat a man has he cannot get flour for it; he must sell the wheat and buy his flour at grocery store prices, for there are few mills in Kansas that will sell flour for less than the dealers charge. In Oklahoma it appears things are different for we read in the last issue of the Manchester Journal the following advertisement: "Attention Farmers!—Don't forget to bring a load of wheat to the mill and receive for every bushel of No. 2 wheat 32 pounds highest patent flour, 12 pounds of bran and 13 pounds of shorts and pay us a fee of 12 cents a bushel. We sack the patent flour and you furnish sacks for the feed. For each pound wheat falls under No. 2 we take 1 pound from the flour and add to the bran.—Manchester Mill and Elevator Co."

It seems to us this is a better deal than can be had from mills which buy your wheat for something like 90 cents and then compel you to pay feed store prices of \$1.60 for 48-pound sacks of flour and \$1.30 for bran and \$1.45 for shorts by the hundred. It is unquestioned that of late years millers have been making larger profits than other manufacturers and it seems to many that they are not giving the men who raise the wheat as fair a deal as they should. Why should the miller charge the man who furnishes him with wheat more for flour than he does the man who merely sells it for him at a profit of from 15 to 25 cents a sack? And why is the weight of a sack of flour cut down to 48 pounds? When we were a boy a sack of flour weighed 50 pounds; the weight was then cut down to 49 pounds of pretense of making each sack just a quarter barrel. We can understand the reason for both of these weights but why was another pound taken off? When a man goes into a store and buys 500 pounds of flour they hand him out 10 sacks. Probably if they increased the weight of a sack to 50 pounds we should have to pay more for it but we should have the satisfaction of getting what we paid for.

Wheat yields can be much increased if more care is taken in the preparation of the seedbed.

The man who says he never had a chance means that he never had the grit and ambition to make a chance.

Being sweet tempered to the home folks will do more for a girl's face than the powder rag will.



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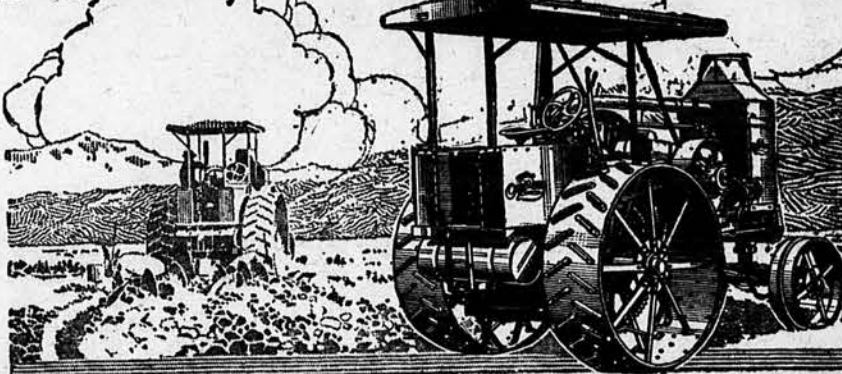
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# Indian Creek Had Great Fair

Annual Picnic of Topeka Farmers Attended by 1,500

BY V. V. DETWILER

THE Indian Creek Grange Fair which is held every year at the Indian creek grange hall, 4 miles north of Topeka, is one of the most important neighborhood social events of the year. There are no toy balloons, ball-throwing booths, side shows, or agents at this fair. It is just a big two-day picnic and jollification time. This fall it was held October 1 and 2.

The membership of the grange that has charge of this fair is 225. In their hall is a lecture room that will accommodate 300 persons, also a large dining room and kitchen. In December a two-day farmers' institute is held in this building. Every month there is a social gathering and a program by the members.

The fair this year was larger and more successful than any other since the movement was started nine years ago. More than 1,500 persons were on the grounds the second day. Chicken dinner was served to 600 of them. At one time 109 automobiles were standing on the grounds, or as near as they could be taken. Teams were tied to the fences for 1/4 mile both north and south of the grange hall.

### Industrial School Boys Drill

A battalion composed of 175 boys from the Boys' State Industrial school, marched out to the grounds the morning of the second day and gave a military drill. In the afternoon Sheffield Ingalls, lieutenant governor, made an address.

There were 10 entries in the baby show at the fair this year. The first prize in the 2-year-old class was awarded to Alice Leon Hutchison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hutchison, of Elmort. The second prize went to Audrey Birnbaumer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Birnbaumer, of Fairview. In the 1-year-old class Dorothy I. Pitcher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Pitcher of Indian Creek, took first honors. Second place was taken by Ester May Rude, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rude, of Shorey.

A prize was given to the two oldest persons on the grounds. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Welsh were awarded first place in this contest. Mr. Welsh is 79 years and 3 months old, and Mrs. Welsh is 72 years and 10 months.

Footracing and jumping kept the young people occupied for several hours. These were in charge of Glen F. Pollom, Clarence Betts and Everett Wilson. The contests and their winners are: One hundred yard dash for girls under 16 years—First, Miss Ruth Cole; second, Mary Fleisher. One hundred yard dash for boys under 16 years—First, Lawrence Cole; second, Kirk Cheney. Standing broad jump, free-for-all—First, Kirk Wood; second, Oscar Peterson. Standing broad jump for boys under 16 years—First, Osten Stover; second, Raymond Stover. Ball throwing contest for married women—Mrs. A. Welch. Ball throwing contest for girls—First, Miss Mary Fleisher; second, Miss Emma Bills. Mixed shoe race for boys under 12 years—First, Harry Pollom; second, Tilford Owen.

### Choice Things to Eat.

The exhibit made in the women's department was remarkably fine. Almost all the women entered some of their products. The following were winners in the pantry stores: Best loaf of bread from any flour, first, Mrs. J. M. Pollom, second, Mrs. O. F. Fulner; best loaf of bread from White Loaf flour, first, Mrs. Faye Kent, second, Mrs. R. Snodgrass; best loaf of bread from Puritan flour, first, Mrs. Ray Kimball, second, Mrs. Albert Pitcher; best loaf of bread from Big Four flour, first, Mrs. William Farnsworth, second, Mrs. A. Foote; best loaf of salt rising bread, Mrs. George Barker; best plate of rolls, first, Mrs. Faye Kent, second, Mrs. E. R. Cheney; best buns, Mrs. Frank Stover; second, Mrs. Boyd Pollom; best nut bread, Mrs. C. S. Scott; best brown bread, Mrs. Scott; best angel food cake, Miss Elsie McNoun; best chocolate cake, first, Mrs. Ray Kimball, second, Mrs. Cheney; best cake from Big Four flour, first, Mrs. Scott, second, Mrs. J. W. Hiller; best coconut cake, first, Mrs. Kimball, second, Mrs. E. F. Wilson; best watermelon cake, Mrs. O. R. Niccum; best cake by girl under 12 years, first, Miss Ruth

Kanarr, second, Miss Winnifred Button; best apple pie, first, Mrs. H. L. Moore, second, Mrs. Frank Wilson; best peach pie, first, Mrs. Cheney, second, Mrs. O. F. Winner; best cherry pie, first, Mrs. Moore, second, Mrs. Wilson; best chocolate pie, first, Mrs. Cheney, second, Mrs. Fulner; best pumpkin pie, first, Mrs. Cheney, second, Mrs. William Miller; best lemon pie, first, Mrs. Cheney; best homemade candy, first, Miss Anna Arnold, second, Miss Jennie Johnson; best canned tomatoes, Mrs. Niccum; best cucumber pickles, Mrs. Stover; best canned beets, Mrs. Moore; best collection of fruit, first, Mrs. J. M. Pollom, second, Mrs. Rude; best jelly, Mrs. Margaret Snyder; best peaches, first, Mrs. Anna M. Raut, second, Miss Elsie Moore; best canned cherries, first, Mrs. J. O. Browning, second, Mrs. Niccum; best canned apples, first, Miss Moore, second, Mrs. Boyd Pollom; best canned peas, first, Mrs. Boyd Pollom, second, Mrs. Niccum; best canned gooseberries, Mrs. Niccum; best canned strawberries, Mrs. Browning; best canned peach preserves, first, Mrs. Browning, second, Mrs. Moore; best canned pear preserves, Mrs. Lee Cook; best canned watermelon preserves, first, Mrs. Cook, second, Mrs. Winner; best glass of jelly, first, Mrs. Moore, second, Mrs. Stover; best fruit salad, first, Mrs. Kent, second, Miss Ruth Fulner; and best potato salad, first, Mrs. Cheney, second, Mrs. Winner. The department was in charge of Mrs. O. R. Niccum, superintendent, and assistants, Mrs. Maude Scott and Mrs. Rufus Snodgrass.

### Many Exhibits of Needlework.

These are the winners in the textile fabric department: Crocheting: Counterpane, first, Mrs. C. E. Scott, second, Mrs. George Dickhut; centerpiece, first, Mrs. E. R. Cheney, second, Mrs. F. L. Matchett; best color piece, Mrs. Cheney; filet pillow case, first, Mrs. J. O. Browning, second, Miss Elsie McNoun; best any other crochet, Miss Lena Jackson; towel in filet, first, Mrs. Browning, second, Mrs. Harry Kanarr; best towel other than filet, first, Miss Annie Arnold, second, Mrs. Scott; best dresser scarf, first, Miss Jackson, second, Miss Arnold; collar, first, Mrs. Moore, second, Miss Anne Olson; best crochet-bag, first, Mrs. R. Snodgrass, second, Mrs. John Kull; best yard lace, first, Mrs. Kull, second, Miss McNoun. Embroidery: Sofa pillow, first, Mrs. Scott, second, Miss McNoun; scarf in colors, Mrs. Scott; centerpiece in colors, first, Mrs. Kull, second, Mrs. E. F. Wilson; centerpiece in white, Miss Arnold; pillow cases, first, Mrs. A. J. Holcomb, second, Mrs. Charles Rice; towel, first, Mrs. Kanarr, second, Mrs. Cheney; tablecloth, Mrs. Holcomb; and waist, Miss Nina Wilson. Tatting: Centerpiece, first, Miss Myrtle Wilton, second, Mrs. A. Gragert; doilies, Mrs. C. Mickle; collar, first, Mrs. Gragert, second, Mrs. Mickle; handkerchief, Miss Wilson; dresser scarf, Mrs. Holcomb; bag, Mrs. Gragert; yard tatting, first, Mrs. Gragert, second, Mrs. Scott; pillow cases, Miss Arnold; and best collar, Mrs. Mickle. Quilts: silk, Mrs. A. Wade; wool, Mrs. R. Snodgrass; cotton, Mrs. W. W. Jackson; best quilt by women over 65, Mrs. Jackson. Girls' department: best embroidered towel, Miss Ruth Ward; best eyelet towel, Miss Mary Dickhut; best tatting collar, Miss Grace Wells; best collar and cuff, Miss Wells; best yard lace, Miss Elsie McNoun; best pillow cases, Miss Blanche Baird; best specimen buttonholes, Miss Ruth Ward; best in other embroidery, Miss Eveline Neiswender; best close stitch, Miss Gladys Stover; and best specimen of tatting, Miss Gladys Stover. The department was in charge of Mrs. Andy Holcomb, superintendent, and assistants, Mrs. E. R. Cheney and Mrs. J. O. Browning.

### On the Fruit Shelf.

Here are the winners in the horticultural department: Fall apples, J. S. Austin; Grimes, O. D. Hotchkiss; Jonathan, Mrs. H. L. Moore; Ben Davis, Edward Marken; Gano, Mr. Hotchkiss; York Imperial, Mr. Hotchkiss; Wine Sap, Mr. Hotchkiss; Staymen's Wine Sap, Mr. Hotchkiss; Roman Beauty, Mr. Austin; White Pippin, Mr. Austin; Black Twig, Mr. Hotchkiss; Missouri Pippin, Mrs. Ray Kimball; pears, P. Moyer;

peaches, J. H. Wendall; quince, Mrs. O. R. Niccum; persimmons, John Drake. W. A. Miller was superintendent, and O. F. Whitney, assistant.

The agricultural exhibit was excellent. The winners were: Best ten ears of yellow corn—First, F. B. Miller; second, John Metzger. Bushel of corn containing finest ears, and best sheaf of wheat—Albert Pitcher. Fewest ears to bushel—Nels Olson. Best ten heads of white kafir—William Miller. Best Queen's Golden popcorn—G. W. Betts. Best White popcorn—Zara Winner. Best White Rice popcorn—F. A. Ramsey. Best Calico corn—Ernest Palmer. Best feterita—Ernest Newlun. Best white kafir—Mr. Miller. Best milo maize—Mr. Newlun. Best peck of oats—First, Frank Wilson; second, Harry Ostrand. Best mixed corn—Nels Olson. Best white corn—First, F. B. Miller; second, N. T. Caldwell. E. O. Sechrist was manager, and A. Button, assistant.

A large exhibit of garden products was shown. Best Early Ohio potatoes—First, Joseph Pollom; second, W. A. Miller. Best Cobbler potatoes—F. P. Rude. Yellow sweet potatoes—First, Fred Falley; second, O. F. Whitney. Best sweet potatoes, any kind—Mr. Rude. Best Cashaw—P. A. Pollom. Best squash—Mr. Rude. Best pumpkins—Mr. Rude. Best watermelon—L. H. Neiswender. Best red tomatoes—C. E. Shaffer. Best yellow pear tomatoes—Mr. Rude. Best mango peppers—Mr. Rude. Best hot peppers—Mr. Rude. Best egg plant—Mr. Rude. Best cabbage—Mr. Shaffer. Best white onions—Mr. Rude. Best yellow onions—Mr. Rude. Best red onions—Mr. Pollom. Best table beets—Mr. Shaffer. Best carrots—Mr. Shaffer. Best parsnips—Mr. Rude. Best turnips—Mr. Rude. Best mangel wurtzel—W. A. Penniston. Best salsify—Mr. Rude. Charles P. Rude was superintendent, and Fred Falley, assistant.

### Friendly Rivalry in Stock.

The winners on cattle were: Best matured milk cows—First, Rufus Snodgrass; second, G. W. Betts. Best cows under 3 years—First, J. M. Pollom; second, R. W. Kimball. Heifer under 2 years and over 1 year—First, Mr. Betts; second, Mr. Betts. Sweepstakes on all cows—J. M. Pollom. Bulls over 2 years—Browning and Scott. Bulls over 1 year and under 2—First, Mr. Betts; second, Mr. Kimball. Bulls under 1 year—First, Mr. Pollom; second, O. R. Button. Calves under 1 year—First, Mr. Pollom; second, Browning and Scott. Rufus Snodgrass was superintendent, and W. P. Kimball, assistant.

The winners in the horse classes were as follows: Best farm team—First, Rufus Snodgrass; second, R. E. Towslee. Best spring draft horse—First, John Peck; second, J. F. Cecil. Best roadster colt—First, J. T. Matchett; second, Mr. Peck. Best mule colt—First, Everett Wilson; second, Nels T. Caldwell. Best yearling draft colt—Mr. Peck. Best farmers' single driver—First, Ray Moyer; second, Ralph Button. Best free-for-all single driver and outfit—First, Mr. Moyer; second, Ralph Button. Best double driver—Edward Jackson. Best brood mare—First, Mr. Peck; second, H. K. Evans. Best draft stallion—Mr. Peck. Verne Farnsworth was superintendent, and E. S. Foltz, assistant.

In the sheep classes: Best pair of Shropshire ewes, 1 year old—First, W. P. Kimball; second, Frank Stover. Best Shropshire ram, 1 year old or over—Mr. Kimball. Best Shropshire lamb—Mr. Kimball. Best pair of sheep, any breed or age—A. H. Williamson. Andy Holcomb was superintendent and J. O. Browning, assistant.

The winners on poultry are: First prize, best pen White Leghorns, Mrs. F. H. Ramsey; second prize, best pen White Leghorns, J. B. McDonald. First prize, best pen White Wyandottes, Charles L. West, Meriden; second prize, best pen White Wyandottes, Mrs. Frank Wilson. First prize for white and fawn Indian Runner ducks, J. S. Austin; second, G. W. Betts, and first prize for best pen of geese, Mr. Betts.

No man can develop a cow into a high producer unless that cow had an inherited quality of development to start with.

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

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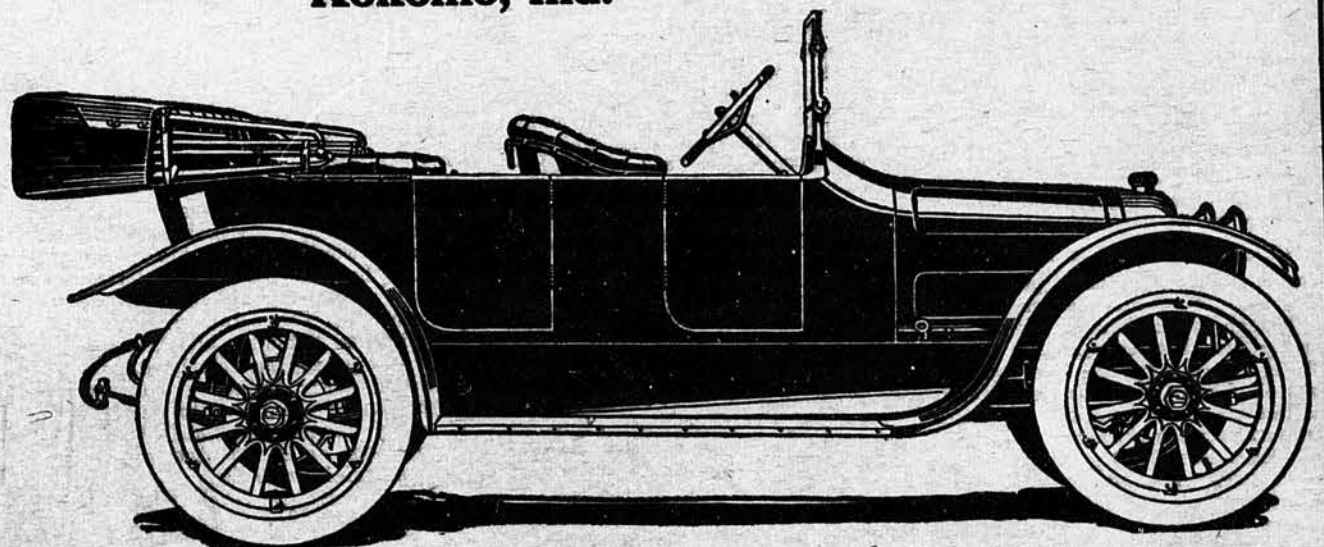
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- We built the two cars that won first and second in the first Automobile Club of America run.
- We built the first four cylinder car in 1903.
- We built the first six cylinder car in 1907.

# Cooler Days Call For Meat

Don't Spoil a Good Roast by Bad Cooking

BY ADAH LEWIS

THE American people eat too much meat; this cry comes to us morning, noon and night from lecturers, writers for women's magazines, domestic science teachers, vegetarians, and just plain "cranks." Doubtless there is much truth in their statements, but most of us, nevertheless, when the dinner bell rings, find ourselves reaching eagerly for the meat platter. Since we must admit our desire for meat in the diet, it is well to give some attention to its structure and composition, for upon our knowledge of these principles depends our ability to cook meats properly.



When the Dinner Bell Rings.

Lean meat is the muscular tissue of the animal body. The muscle is composed of a multitude of minute, fiber-like tubes grouped together in bundles somewhat like the structure of an orange. In the tiny tubes is a liquid known as "muscle juice" which is the substance giving to meats their flavor. Holding the fibers and bundles together is an elastic sheath called connective tissue. Small globules of fat are found between the bundles, the amount depending upon the kind of the animal and its condition when slaughtered. When the muscle has been in constant use, the walls of the fibers will be found to be hardened, making the meat tough, hence the tender cuts of meat all come from those parts of the animal where the muscle is seldom brought into action. The tough muscle, however, has the advantage of being more highly flavored than the tender one because of the large amount of blood brought to it by its steady use. In buying meat, then, one must choose between tenderness and high flavor. Length of fiber also influences tenderness. Muscle with a short fiber, as chicken, is more tender than that with a longer fiber.

### Keep the Fire Low.

It is a rather difficult matter to make a tough piece of meat tender, but it is very easy by careless, slipshod methods of cookery to make a tender cut tough. Meat is classed with the protein foods; protein being a substance found also in milk, cheese, eggs, beans, and nuts, which has the power of forming living muscular tissue, when taken into the body as food. Protein is coagulated and hardened by heat and therefore should be cooked at a temperature slightly less than the boiling point of water. It is necessary that meat be subjected to a very high temperature at the beginning of the cooking process in order to seal up the ends of the little muscle tubes and prevent the escape of the juice containing the meat flavor. After this is accomplished, the heat should be reduced by turning down the gas flame or drawing the vessel to the back of the range. Meats cooked in hot water or milk should be simmered, and not boiled vigorously. When a food is simmered, the bubbles do not break on the surface of the liquid, but sink quietly down again after rising part way. In roasting meat, the searing process should be accomplished in a frying pan on top of the stove, and the oven temperature for actual roasting be kept moderate rather than high. Long, slow cooking softens the sheath of connective tissue around the muscle tubes, making the meat tender. The fireless cooker is to be recommended highly for cooking tough cuts of meat, both from the standpoint of increased palatability of the finished product and economy in fuel.

### "Cheap Cuts" Are a Myth.

There is much discussion at present regarding the use of the cheaper cuts of meat, though it might seem from present day prices that there are no "cheap cuts." If one considers the greater amount of bone or other waste material in the less expensive cuts, the difference in real cost between them and the higher priced pieces is not so great as it appears at first. Real economy consists in selecting good meat and then cooking it in such a way as to save all the nourishment it contains. In comparison with other animal foods, meat is an expensive source of protein. Milk, cheese

and eggs except during the winter months, are all more economical. Some protein must be included in the diet every day, but excessive amounts should be avoided, both from motives of economy and of health also. Meat and the other protein foods leave a considerable residue after digestion which must be eliminated through the kidneys, and eating unnecessarily large amounts, if the practice is long continued, may lead to disease of that organ.

In another article soon to appear, will be given principles and recipes for the cookery of beef and veal.

### Farm Woman's Congress to Meet

The women of Kansas have a treat before them next week. The annual meeting of the International Farm Woman's Congress is to be held at Wichita. Men and women of national reputation, experts in their various lines of work, will be there at that time to discuss home sanitation, hygiene, better schools, cooking, good roads, house decoration, schools, and various other subjects bearing upon rural home life.

This meeting of the International Farm Woman's Congress is to be held

That the Billard campaign for the return of the open saloon to Kansas is being carried on without much noise, is no sign of inaction. The Saloon Trust is well aware that the more Kansas people realize that it is at work, the more they will fight and the more likely are its plans to be defeated. It knows that the less there is done in the open the better. The Saloon Trust always does its most effective work under cover. Kansas people have not yet risen to the consciousness that in the November election they are to have a death-grapple with the whisky kings, whose war chest is so immense that they could buy Kansas, if it were for sale. It is the policy of the liquor interest to conceal, as far as possible, any outward signs of the campaign it is already carrying on in Kansas to discredit, if not overthrow prohibition or law enforcement.

in connection with the Dry Farming Congress, which began its sessions this week. Delegates gather to this congress from every part of the United States—Ohio, Michigan, Utah, Montana, California. Last year delegates were there from Holland, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Brazil, and China. The meeting last year was held at Tulsa, Okla., next year it will be in San Francisco, Calif. The sessions of the International Farm Woman's Congress are for the benefit of the farm woman and her home and every woman who can make it possible to attend will be well repaid for her time. The date is October 12 to 15.

### Accounts Are Worth Keeping

[Prize Letter.]

The home account book is in great favor in our family. For several years we have recorded practically every item of expense and income, and the work has been a real pleasure. It takes but a moment or two for the daily record, and five or ten minutes at the end of the week to add up the items. When this is faithfully carried out, the monthly and yearly summaries are easily made, and the satisfaction resulting more than pays for all the time spent. We look upon our book as a necessity, for in no other way could we know where and

how the money goes, and what it brings in return. As we know how much food or clothing costs us one year, we have a much better idea of how much we can allow ourselves for the same items the next year. It is surprising, too, how the account book reveals little extravagances, for in most families some money is wasted. It may be little nick-nacks from the ten cent store, or perhaps, cheap shows, but whatever it may be, the account book will show at the year's end. Our book is a valuable source of reference, also, for from it we can tell what taxes have been paid, and when, and we know, too, when the insurance and other bills are due. Mrs. L. N. Morseher. R. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

### Children Need Mother's Friendship

[Prize Letter.]

How many times have we heard mothers say, "Oh, when Mary was such an age how much more accomplished she was than this baby!" As they grow older it is still the same. "Mary at her younger sister's age," perhaps 10 or 12 years old—"could sew. She did all the family sewing, she could cook a splendid meal, and arrange her hair just so. She was talented, a fine musician, and always at the head of her classes at school. But this younger one seems so slow. She probably never will amount to anything; she simply does not take any interest. Oh, she can scrub or do rough work about the house, but she is not talented at all."

Certainly Mary was the oldest and was pushed in at the cooking and sewing and more particular duties of the house, and the rough work fell on the younger sister. But mother is a little thoughtless, and perhaps, talks about it to her neighbors in the presence of her girls, which will never make the case better. The younger one will remember it and always hold a bitter, jealous feeling toward her older sister. The older sister is apt to get the same idea as her mother, that she certainly must be a little better than her sister, although perhaps her sister has more friends and is of a far pleasanter disposition. Mothers, let's try to give each the same show. If one is slow, or the "black sheep," a word of encouragement will come much nearer doing good than words of discouragement.

Agra, Kan. Mrs. W. R. Ragsdale.

### To Make Beeswax

[Prize Letter.]

The best way to make beeswax from the comb is to use a wax press, which may be bought from any wholesale bee supply house. Where a small amount is to be made, the following method is satisfactory. Break the comb into small pieces, put into a gunny sack and soak it over night or longer. Heat a vessel of water to the boiling point, remove it from the fire and put into it the sack of comb. Keep the sack under the water, punching and working at it with a stick for a while. The wax will melt and come out through the cloth, and being lighter than the water, will rise to the top. When the water cools, the wax will be formed into a cake on top. Soaking removes the pollen and foreign matter so that it will not absorb wax. Boiling the comb dissolves the vegetable matter and darkens the wax. This process does not save as much wax as the press.

Galena, Kan. J. P. Brumfield.

### No Time to Read

We all know of women who boast, "I never have time to read," as though it were a thing of which to be proud. One woman says, "Oh, John reads enough for both of us, but he never tells me what he reads." The truth of the matter is that if John did tell her she probably would not be able to comprehend it, because she is not interested in what is going on except in her own small domain. Yet this same type of woman has time to listen to all the neighborhood gossip over the telephone, has time to spend every Saturday afternoon in town, has time, in fact, to fritter away in many trivial pursuits; though she has no time at all for storing her mind with useful information.

How are we to reach this class of persons? They are in every community and they are bringing up their daughters to be just like them. Can anyone suggest a way?

Norcatour, Kan. Mrs. M. E. Bell.

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**Home Dressmaking**

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

In skirt No. 6734 is shown the popular combination of plain tunic with an underskirt of Roman striped material. It comes in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

Another form of the tunic skirt is No. 6732, which is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Size 22 requires 4 yards of 44 inch material and 1/4 yard of ribbon. The under skirt is cut in three gores.

The empire negligee No. 6752 is both pretty and comfortable. Soft challie, flannelette, or cotton crepe are suitable



materials. The pattern may be had in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 7 yards of 36 inch material, with 3 1/2 yards of edging and 2 1/4 yards of ribbon.

The soft fullness of waist No. 6731 will prove becoming to most figures. It is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

Waist No. 6738 comes in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 44 inch material.

A dainty dress for the little girl is No. 6745. It would be charming in white pique with the scalloped edge and belt of either red or blue. Age 4 years requires 1 1/4 yards of 30, 36 or 44 inch material. The pattern comes in sizes 2 to 8 years.

The child's rompers shown in No. 6737, come in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Age 4 years requires 2 yards of 30 or 36 inch material

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**BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.**

**Hints For the Housewife**

A small slate and pencil conveniently hung in the kitchen makes an excellent family bulletin board and a daily reminder of things that might otherwise be forgotten.

By all means, have a clock in the kitchen; a pretty little one on its own shelf, if possible, but a \$1.50 alarm clock on the window sill, if nothing better can be afforded. It will guard against wasted moments, avoid guess-work cookery and teach the user accuracy of time—little points in which we women all need to be helped.

When making work dresses, aprons or shirts, sew a piece of the new material into some out of the way seam. This will provide patches that are not only easily found, but faded to the same shade as the garment to be mended.

When you dress chickens, always throw the wet feathers on an old newspaper, which can be rolled tightly and put into the stove. A most unsightly litter is thus avoided, steps are saved, and no odor is noticeable indoors unless the stove is needlessly left uncovered. In scalding a chicken for picking, do not pour the boiling water over the fowl, but pour it into a bucket, instead, and dip the bird in the water till scalded. This scalds all parts evenly, making the fowl much easier to pick.

A pinch of flour sprinkled into the frying pan when one is frying eggs, will prevent the dangerous popping and snapping of the hot grease—and no good housekeeper would try to fry eggs in any but the very hottest of grease. The flour gives the eggs a delightful crispness. Care must be taken, however, not to use too much. A very little is sufficient. Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ridgely.

R. 1, Mulberry, Kan.

**You'll Like a Cooky Baker**

Readers of the "Women Folks" page may be interested in learning how to make a cooky-baker. When once you have one, you will wonder how you ever kept house without it. Procure from the hardware store a piece of Russian sheet iron, of which dripping pans are made, cut large enough to reach across the oven one way, and a few inches wider the other. Turn up the extra length to make a side by which to handle it. This device is just the thing for baking cookies, drop cakes, biscuit and the like. As it has no sides, the cookies may be slipped off easily, and it is so large that a great many may be baked on it at one time. This cooky-baker also makes a handy tray on which to carry things to and from the cellar.

Jasper, Kan. Lulu A. Soule.

**Homemade Linoleum**

[Prize Letter.]

A good way to utilize an old, faded rag carpet and make it "a thing of beauty and a joy" for years, is to give it a good cleaning, stretch it tightly over the floor on which it is to be used, fastening it down to hold it in place, and then give it two dressings of thick paste, one after the other dries. After this, give it two coats of paint, brown, tan or green, for a background. When the paint is dry, cut out of stiff brown paper pretty stencil designs for center, corners and border. Fasten these in their respective places with paste or weights, and paint any desired color that will harmonize with the background. Remove the patterns after the paint has dried, and finish the entire rug with some soft oil floor varnish. The cost of all this is but slight, and the rug will wear like iron.

Mrs. Jack Caster. R. 3, Grenola, Kan.

**To Keep the Range Clean**

For keeping a steel range in good condition nothing is so good as a frequent, thorough rubbing with a cloth moistened with sweet oil. It preserves the steel sheeting from rust and keeps the specks off the nickle trimmings. If your range is dirty wash it well with hot soapsuds, then wipe clean with a dry cloth before polishing with the oiled rag. Kerosene will do, but the odor is unpleasant and it burns off quickly. This method is, to my mind, much nicer for an ordinary cookstove than the old fashioned grimy stove polish.

Mrs. Elizabeth F. Ridgely. R. 1, Mulberry, Kan.

**Put the Pressure on Your Hogs**



THIS is the season for extra profits. And it is "extra profits" that buys luxuries—the trotting horse or the family automobile. PORK PRODUCTS mean EXTRA PROFITS. Get them! Get them with an

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**Sausage Stuffer & Lard Press**

**Iron Cylinder Bored True** Flinger plate fits close but can't jam. Tin Cylinder (strainer) has broad lips for easy handling. Sausage won't spoil because air is prevented from entering the casings by the

"ENTERPRISE" Patent Corrugated Spout

FOR cutting sausage meat—or any kind of meat, vegetables, bread, fruit—use the "Enterprise" Meat-and-Food Chopper. A four-bladed steel knife gives the true chopping cut. No manging and mashing. Family size, \$1.75 Large, \$2.50

Your dealer can supply you

COOK BOOK FOR 4 STAMPS—the "Enterprising Housekeeper," with 200 tested recipes. The Enterprise Mfg. Co. of Pa. Dept. 113, Philadelphia

**The Stove You Can Carry Around With You**

With a NEW PERFECTION Heater, burning clean, convenient, economical oil, you can have heat in any room in the house without trouble. Comfortable heat for dressing in the morning, and when you bathe the baby—luxurious, instantaneous heat wherever heat is needed. The NEW PERFECTION is a blessing if anyone is ill, if you have to be up at night, and during the sharp days in the early fall and late spring when chilly mornings and evenings bring discomfort.

**PERFECTION**  
SMOKELESS  
OIL HEATER

The NEW PERFECTION burns 10 hours on one gallon of oil. Constant, unchanging heat without smoke or smell. No trouble to re-wick—come all ready to put in—you won't even soil your hands.

See the newest NEW PERFECTION at your dealer's and note the special feature found in no other heater. You will know it by the TRIANGLE—THE SYMBOL OF WARMTH, COMFORT AND GOOD CHEER. (243)

For Best Results Use Perfection Oil

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (AN INDIANA CORPORATION) Chicago, Illinois



**Stylish Coin Purse**

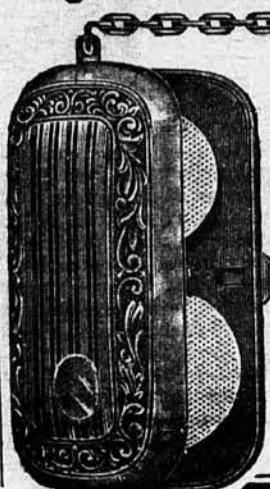


**Beautiful Thin Model!**

This new style thin model coin purse is heavily silver plated and opens with push spring just like a watch case. It has a beautiful engraved design on both sides as shown in illustration. The illustration also shows the arrangement of the inside of the case. On one side are two coin departments for holding dimes and nickels. The coins are held in place by a concealed spring so that there is no danger of losing them if the case comes open. On the other side is space which can be used for postage stamps or currency. This case is 1 1/2 inches wide by 2 1/2 inches long and is fastened to a nice 1/2 inch silver plated chain. We guarantee that you will be more than delighted with this beautiful little purse.

**HOW YOU CAN GET THIS PURSE FREE**

We are giving these stylish little coin purses away free as a means of introducing our big family and story paper the Household. This paper is published once a month and contains from 24 to 48 pages every issue. We are making a special trial subscription rate for a short time, whereby you can secure the Household for a period of three months for 18 cents and in addition to this, we will send you one of these beautiful little coin purses free and postpaid. If you want one of these purses do not delay but send ten cents to the address below and we will send one absolutely free by return mail and our magazine for three months. The supply of purses is limited so do not put off sending in your order. Address, THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. C. P. 14, TOPEKA, KANSAS



**You Can't Beat Galloway Prices Anywhere**

You can't get Galloway quality at any where near my price. I get one small manufacturing profit, the rest of your dollar buys what you need. The other way your dollar pays the profit of the manufacturer, the jobber and the dealer. You have tried the old way. Now try my way and see what you save.

**Five New Selling Plans**  
Cash, Credit, Note or Easy Payments.  
One of these will suit your needs. Any plan allows you 30 days for trial of Engine, Cream Separator or Manure Spreader. If not satisfied that they are as good as any you ever saw or heard of, the goods come back to me and you're nothing out.

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**Boy Can Milk 25 Cows an Hour**

The Hinman Milker is noiseless, light, easily cleaned, easily adjusted. Exclusive features—no vacuum in pail; no piping—just a simple drive rod; only two moving parts; quick oil changing idea; separate machines. A success for 7 years. One is near you. Write for free booklet explaining our claims.

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**Sudan Grass Seed GUARANTEED PURE 75c per lb.**

I raised this seed myself on my own farm. I know it's good seed and the price is right. Buy from a real farmer and save speculator's profit.

**Stoll's "Stay There" Ear Mark**

Is used by the best stockmen in America. For Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Goats. Write for free samples and prices. Ask about our handy herd book.

M. H. Stoll, Beatrice, Nebraska

**Sugar Shell and Butter Knife Both FREE**

**Read This Great Offer**

This is the most liberal premium offer we have ever made, and the offer is made solely for the purpose of further introducing our big home and farm magazine, the VALLEY FARMER, to new subscribers.

We will send this beautiful two-piece Silver Set free and postpaid to all who send 25 cents to pay for one new one-year subscription to the Valley Farmer and 5 cents extra for mailing expense—30 cents in all.

This Sugar Shell and Butter Knife are the genuine Oxford Silver Company's make, silver plated, handsomely embossed in beautiful Narcissus design, full size, bowl and blade highly polished, handles finished in French Gray. Guaranteed to please or money refunded.

Send your own new subscription or get the subscription of one of your friends or neighbors, sending us 30 cents in all and we will send you free and postpaid the Sugar Shell and Butter Knife and the latest issue of our big illustrated premium catalog. Address

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Gentlemen: I enclose 30 cents to pay for one new one-year subscription to Valley Farmer. Send the paper and the Sugar Shell and Butter Knife to the address given below.

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**Feed For Cows In Winter**

**Plain Talk on Balancing the Dairy Ration**

BY J. M. CADWALLADER Stillwater, Okla.

FEEDS usually are divided into two general classes known as roughages and concentrates. Hay, stover, silage, and other similar materials are classed as roughages while corn, bran, wheat, cottonseed meal, and other such feeds are known as concentrates. Every feed is made up of protein which furnishes growth or muscle building material, and fats and carbohydrates which furnish fat or energy producing materials.

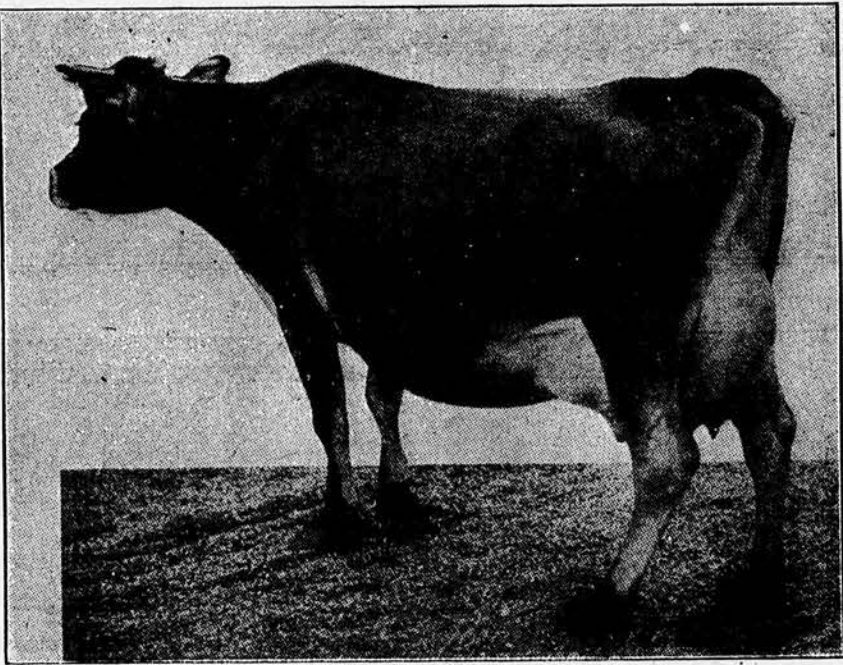
The value of any feed for a dairy cow depends largely on the amount of digestible protein it contains. An adequate amount of protein absolutely is essential for milk production. There is nothing that will take its place and if the amount supplied is not sufficient to maintain or repair the tissues of the body and produce the nitrogenous compounds of the milk, the cow will not produce to the limit of her capacity.

The carbohydrates and fat in the feed are next in importance. They serve the same purpose for the cow as does

about 6.5 to 7.5 pounds of digestible carbohydrate or its equivalent to 1 pound of digestible protein. If a larger amount of carbohydrate is fed there will be a shrinkage either in body weight or milk production. Home grown feeds are the cheapest and should be used when possible but the feeder should not hesitate to buy any feed that is needed to balance the ration.

Cows seem to do better in summer than during any other part of the year. This is because conditions are favorable for a maximum milk yield. The farmer should aim to provide feed and surroundings that will duplicate these conditions as closely as possible during the remainder of the year.

Unfortunately we do not have plenty of good grass in Oklahoma during many months of the year, consequently we must feed something that will add succulence to the ration when the grass is dry and short in late summer and fall, and during the winter. Silage is the cheapest succulent feed the Oklahoma



Lady Hermit Sold as a Two-Year-Old for \$950.

fuel for the engine. They furnish the heat and energy to run the body.

**Protein Must Be Provided.**

The feeds usually grown on the average farm are lacking in protein. Cottonseed meal, linseed meal, wheat bran, and similar feeds contain large amounts of protein and are the concentrates most farmers should buy to supplement their home grown crops. Alfalfa and cowpea hay also contain relatively large amounts of protein and for that reason should be grown on every farm where they will thrive. Growing these leguminous hays will to a large extent, eliminate the necessity of buying high priced concentrates.

The cheapest source of carbohydrates and fat on the Oklahoma farm is in corn, kafir, feterita, or milo. One or more of these crops can be grown in practically all parts of the state. They can be used either for the production of grain or silage or for both. There will be little trouble, ordinarily, in providing materials for the production of energy, but these should be given in a form that will be easily available for milk production. It would be a mistake to give the cow only such feeds as silage, corn stover, or prairie hay.

It is essential to feed some concentrated feed in order that the cow may be able to consume enough material to produce the maximum amount of milk. If a good cow is fed all the feed she will eat she will use about 50 percent of it for maintenance. The other 50 percent will be used for milk production. If she is fed only a limited amount there will be but little left for production after the maintenance requirement is met. It is the amount of feed the cow utilizes above what is necessary to maintain the body that determines the profit. The important thing to remember is that the cow can use profitably only

farmer can obtain. Some crop suitable for making good silage will grow well in every county in Oklahoma, hence there is no excuse for any dairyman in the state being without this succulent feed.

**A Good Ration.**

Another consideration is the palatability of the ration. The cow should be given feeds she likes. The concentrates as a rule are more palatable than the dry roughages. Grass and silage also make the ration more palatable. It is a good plan, as a rule, to allow 2 pounds of hay, when this is fed alone, or 1 pound of hay and 3 pounds of silage for every 100 pounds of live weight of cow. The remainder of the ration should be made up from a variety of grains and other concentrates. One pound of the grain mixture should be fed for every 3 pounds of milk produced. A mixture of corn silage 30 pounds, alfalfa or cowpea hay 10 pounds, corn or kafir chop 6 pounds, wheat bran 1 pound, and cottonseed meal 1 pound will make a good ration.

The average man makes a serious mistake when he has all his cows freshen in the spring. The pastures begin to dry in July and he has no succulent feed from then on. He lets the cows graze over dry barren pastures and a diminished milk flow is the result. He has fed and cared for his cows during the winter months when feed is expensive only to have them produce milk during a few months when dairy products are cheapest. It is a losing proposition. The only way to keep cows at a profit is to feed them so they will give a good flow of milk for 10 or 11 months during the year.

A poor milker is one of the surest means of diminishing the milk flow.

The development of the dairy heifer begins with her feeding when a calf.

**Make Your Barn Pay Real Profits**



**The Louden Way**

Make your new barn a modern barn, even though it is small. It will cost you less and pay you more every day it stands, in labor saved and in more productive cows.

Louden Barn Equipments are the only really economical, sanitary and comfortable barn equipments, and are the greatest labor savers ever invented for the farm. Used all over the world by good business farmers and dairymen—by men who know what pays and why, and who will not pay a cent for mere frills.

USED ALSO IN MOST STATE AND U. S. GOVERNMENT STABLES WHERE ONLY THE BEST IS INSTALLED.

Simple in design, strong in construction, easy to install, outlast the barn, and their cost is so little that you cannot afford to do without them even if you have but few cows.

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Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions,  
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Illustrated catalog free on any of these equipments. Our barn building experts are at your service. Send for free suggestions and preliminary sketches. Let us save you money and trouble in planning your new barn or remodeling your old one.

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You alone, with one team, can transport and operate it anywhere. Bore through any kind of soil and drill through rock. Bore 100 foot well in 10 hours. Sold on easy payments. Demand for wells is steadily increasing. Write for Catalog and our Liberal Terms. Address **LISLE MFG. CO., Box 536, Clarinda, Ia.**

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This is a real telescope and not a worthless toy. It is made by one of the largest manufacturers in Europe.

When closed, as shown in picture, the telescope is 12 inches long and has a circumference of 5 1/2 inches. When all 5 sections are pulled out the full length is over 3 1/2 feet. It is built of the best materials, brass bound throughout. We furnish with each telescope a solar eye piece for use in studying the sun and the solar eclipses. Eye piece can also be used as a magnifying glass to detect insects or germs in plants or vegetables.

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The lenses in this telescope are carefully ground and correctly adjusted by experts. See objects miles away. Farmer said he could count the windows and tell the colors of a house 7 miles away and could study objects 10 miles away which were invisible to the naked eye. Absolute necessity for farmers and ranch men. They can keep their eyes on the cattle, horses or men when far distant.

**Our Offer!!** We will send these big telescopes free and prepaid to all who send \$1.00 to pay for one year's new or renewal subscription to Mail and Breeze and 25 cents extra for postage (\$1.25 in all). The Telescope is guaranteed to please you in every way or your money will be promptly refunded. Order at once. Address all letters to

**Mail and Breeze**  
Elighth and Jackson,  
**TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**SOLAR EYE PIECE**

# Farm Poultry at a Profit

## Hens Should Not Be Thought a Nuisance

BY A. L. BILSING  
Udall, Kan.

THE hen was considered a sort of farm nuisance at one time. Now poultry farming is an important industry. I have visited poultry farms, of less than five acres, which produced more than \$13,000 worth of products in a year. Other poultry farms, of less than 320 acres, have an annual output of from \$75,000 to more than \$100,000. Ordinarily there is more profit in one acre of hens than in 30 acres of wheat.

Egg production is one of the main considerations of poultry farming. Production is, of course, the first thing; marketing is the second, though equally important part of the game. Healthy hens, properly constructed houses, proper feeding at the right time and in the right proportions, are points that must be kept in mind if success is to come. Here is an important rule that must be observed: Clean quarters, clean food, clean water must be provided. Do not throw any old musty, rotten thing to the hens, or allow their fountain to hold dirty, stagnant water and expect desirable results.

The house should be built so as to allow the maximum amount of open air and sunshine, with no chance for draft.

A house 20 by 20 feet is an excellent proportion and size for a flock of 100 hens. The house may be built with a single slope roof, the back about 5 feet the front 8 or 9 feet high. Both ends and the back should be built wind proof. Two-ply tarred felt is a splendid covering for these walls. Let the front be open, with the exception of about 2 feet next the ground.

On stormy days the front may be protected by a curtain, in sections, made of duck or burlap, double. Let the floor be concrete or just the ground, but in either instance arrange so that the whole floor may be used as a place for the hens to exercise and scratch, by having it covered 6 or 7 inches deep with straw and cornstalks. In this litter scatter dry whole grain, and let them get busy.

The roosts should be constructed so as to prevent crowding, and should be about 12 inches above the dropping board. On another side of the house have a feeding floor about 2 feet wide and about 2 1/2 feet above the house floor. On this let the mash be fed. A wall hopper with compartments for oyster shell, dried green cut bone, grit, charcoal, bran, should be placed just high enough so the hens can comfortably reach it. It should be on the wall or side of the house from which comes the most light. The nests may be placed either under the drop board or under the feeding floor.

There should be a variety of feed. The egg itself has a great variety of nutritious properties, so, if your egg factory is to be profitable you must supply the raw material in variety and proportions. Wheat and kafir may be fed the first thing in the morning, giving the hens a chance to exercise. About noon, give a mash feed of alfalfa meal, bran, beef scraps, corn chop, and shorts. Every few days some blood meal may be added to this mash. Do not add enough skim milk or water to make the mash sloppy or soft. Late in the afternoon a small quantity of sprouted oats, or other grain should be fed. Let the

last feed be a mixture of wheat and corn, increase the amount of corn as the weather becomes cooler.

Great damage may be done by over-feeding, which in one's eagerness to get all the high priced eggs possible, is done easily. See that the hens get just enough to keep a good appetite. Ordinarily an allowance of an ounce a day for every pound live weight is a safe quantity. A 4 pound hen should be fed 4 ounces, a 7 pound hen should be fed 7 ounces, not counting water.

### Kansas Poultry Show Dates

- Oct. 15-17. Garnett. G. D. McClaskey, Judge. Mrs. Nellie McDowell, Sec.
- Nov. 23-28. Fredonia. E. W. Cook, Judge. K. F. Spellman, Sec.
- Nov. 30-Dec. 5. Kansas City. Kan. C. A. Emry, Judge. T. L. Pollock, Sec., Route No. 4.
- Nov. 30-Dec. 5. Bucklin. Wm. C. Tallent, Judge. J. D. Miller, Sec.
- Dec. 1-3. Pawnee Rock. John C. Snyder, Judge. B. H. Bowman, Sec.
- Dec. 1-4. Osawatomie. C. A. Emry, Judge. E. D. Rohrer, Sec.
- Dec. 7-9. Caldwell. John C. Snyder, Judge. J. F. Ryland, Sec.
- Dec. 7-12. Olathe. E. W. Rankin, Judge. E. R. Prather, Sec.
- Dec. 7-12. Topeka. Kansas State Poultry Federation show. T. W. Southard, E. W. Rankin, G. D. McClaskey, J. K. Thompson and W. A. Lippincott, Judges. L. H. Wible, Sec., Chanute.
- Dec. 7-12. Emporia. F. J. Horton, Sec.
- Dec. 8-11. Coffeyville. Thos. W. Southard, Judge. E. D. Morgan, Sec.
- Dec. 8-11. Ft. Scott. C. A. Emry, Judge. C. S. Frary, Sec.
- Dec. 10-12. Kingman. John C. Snyder, Judge. Z. M. Ravenscroft, Sec.
- Dec. 14-18. Neodesha. John C. Snyder, Judge. D. R. Kinkadee, Sec.
- Dec. 15-18. Leavenworth. E. C. Branch and G. D. McClaskey, Judges. Chas. M. Swan, Lansing, Sec.
- Dec. 22-26. Garden City. John C. Snyder, Judge. A. L. Liston, Pres.
- Dec. 30-Jan. 2. Smith Center. A. J. Meyer, Judge. O. T. Vinsonhale, Sec.
- Jan. 4-9. Hutchinson. D. T. Heimlich and J. J. Atherton, Judges. W. B. Powell, Sec.
- Jan. 5-9. Solomon. John C. Snyder, Judge. E. C. Constock, Sec.
- Jan. 11-16. Wichita. Kansas State Poultry association show. D. T. Heimlich and Adam Thompson, Judges. L. B. McCausland, Sec.

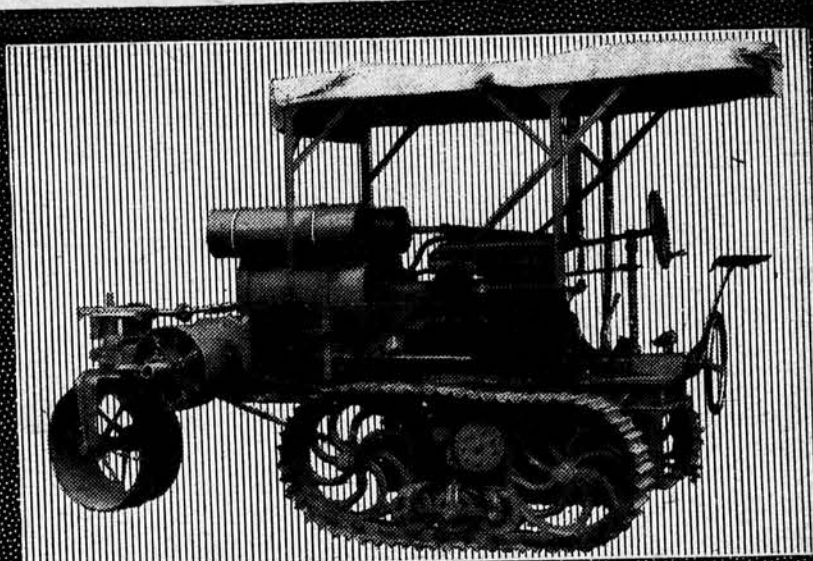
### Singing Hens Lay Eggs

My method of caring for the hens in winter to obtain the largest number of eggs is to have a warm, well ventilated house divided into two rooms, with windows along the full length of the south side of the scratch room. The floor of the scratch room is covered with clean straw which is changed twice a week. I scatter just enough wheat in the straw to keep the hens busy scratching. Along the north side are hoppers filled with chop, bran, grit and charcoal. In very cold weather I put warm chop in the hopper and give them warm water several times a day. Each morning I also scald some alfalfa. If you want hens to lay make them happy. If they have everything they want to eat and a warm sunshiny room to scratch in, they will sing, and singing hens always lay eggs. Ottawa, Kan. Mrs. Emma Arnold.

There are no failures in life more pitiable perhaps than those which result from too much success.

A real scientist is one who can describe a complicated situation so that a pinhead can understand it.

A man's influence for good can be easily shattered by kicking.



## Get More Pull at the Draw Bar Without Packing the Soil

HERE'S the tractor that you can drive over any soil that is fit to be worked. It lays its own track and rides on steel rails. It creeps over wet, soft or loose ground where round wheel tractors would be useless.

### The "Creeping Grip" Tractor

never packs the soil. The long, wide track distributes the ground pressure over a large area which minimizes the weight per square inch.

The rear of the machine rests upon a pivot in the center of the creepers. Thus the creeper bands mount and oscillate gently over ridges, back furrows, dikes and ditches. They avoid the jolts and jars that would rack other tractors to pieces. The power plant is kept free from vibration—the upkeep cost is reduced to a minimum.

The "Creeping Grip" tractor gives you maximum power at the draw bar. No power is lost in slippage. This is because the extra large bearing surface sits flat on the ground with a

firm grip. You save the power that round wheel tractors lose through slipping and digging into the soil.

Here is the practical tractor for pulling your plows, harrows, drills, seeders and similar machinery. It will do your work for less cost per acre than any tractor that we know of. It will travel and pull a load over any ground that would support a horse. You can have a "Creeping Grip" out working on soft ground in early Spring when ordinary tractors must lie idle.

### Write for Catalog and Demonstration on Your Farm

Let us tell you how easily a "Creeping Grip" tractor will pay for itself on your farm. If you have had experience with tractors you will more readily appreciate "Creeping Grip" construction. Only the highest quality materials go into this tractor; only the most skilled workmanship is employed to build it. It is backed by 35 years of successful manufacturing experience. We give every buyer an individual guarantee.

Tell us how many acres you operate or the work you have for a tractor and we will arrange for a demonstration on your farm. Write us today for literature.

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Chicago, Illinois

### The Baby "Creeping Grip" \$950

Just what is needed by every man with a small farm. Does the work of 6 horses or mules. Easily handled in any field. Thoroughly tested and proved efficient for good hard service.

#### Sizes:

75 Brake	55 Tractive H. P.
60 Brake	45 Tractive H. P.
40 Brake	30 Tractive H. P.
30 Brake	20 Tractive H. P.
15 Brake	10 Tractive H. P.

Prices \$950 to \$4250



Arrange so that on stormy days the whole floor may be used by the hens to scratch for grain.

## Do Your Own Mending


WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS



This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

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Dept. C. O. 10. Topeka, Kansas.




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**WEAR** like iron, give twice the service of other school shoes and cost no more. Made with double leather toes, strong pliable uppers and toughest sole leather obtainable. Seams sewed with extra rows of stitching. Perfect in fit and style.

*WARNING—Always look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.*

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women, children; Drysox, wet weather shoes; Yerma Cushion Shoes, Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

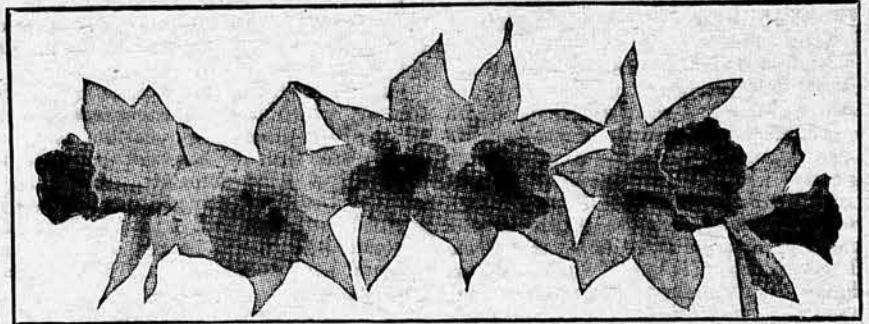
**F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co., Milwaukee**



## Bulbs Make Spring Bloom

Now is the Time to Plant for April Gardens

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS



**O**CTOBER sounds the call for the planting of bulbs. Flower lovers who know the joys of watching the first crocus push up its tiny bright face through late March snows, have sent in their orders already, but if you are new at the gardening game and have forgotten the bulbs, there's plenty of time to plan for them now.

Don't go about it in a haphazard way, but study some reliable seed catalog till you are familiar enough with the size, color, fragrance, habits of growth, and hardiness of various varieties to make an intelligent choice. The place and arrangement of planting must be considered well also. The general favorites for outdoor planting are hyacinths, tulips, narcissi, jonquils, lilies of different sorts, iris, lilies of the valley, and crocus. These are all perfectly hardy and may be left in the ground from year to year, unless it is desirable to lift them after blooming in order to make room for other plants.

### First, the Crocus.

First to appear in the spring, are the crocus, which thrive best scattered about over the lawn, their cheery little white, blue, yellow, or lavender flowers peeping out before the grass is ready for cutting. The appearance of the lawn is not injured later, as the crocus leaf is not large and the bulbs are not affected by mowing. In planting, a good method is to take a generous handful of bulbs and drop them on the grass, setting each one where it chances to fall. They should be barely covered, and the holes for them may be punched into the ground with a stick or cane.

Next in time of bloom are the Dutch hyacinths. There is a stiffness and formality about their waxen spikes some gardeners find objectionable, but any lack of easy grace is more than made up for by their variety and charm of coloring and their delicious fragrance. They have the added virtue of being sure, free bloomers. In buying, it is better to ask for the Dutch miniature bulbs, as they will bloom several years longer before dividing into little bulblets than the first size, which produce a larger spike of flowers the first year but divide into bulblets at once. The miniatures are young bulbs of the very same varieties, though some catalogs list them as Dutch Romans. They are quite a different thing from the French Romans, which send out from every bulb several spikes of small, loosely hung bells. These latter are not suited for outdoor planting, but are very effective when grown several in one pot for the house.

Most effective of spring flowers where a brilliant display of color is desired are the tulips, which may be had in both single and double varieties. The double are better for indoor than outdoor planting, since their full, almost rose-like flowers are too heavy to bear much tossing about by spring winds. The old fashion of massing tulips in large beds by themselves sacrificed beauty of form and grace of outline to produce a blaze of color and left an unsightly bare spot in the lawn unless the gardener went to the trouble of resetting the bed several times yearly. It is now considered better art to set the tulips in small clumps of half a dozen or more at intervals along a border of later flowering perennials or under a group of shrubbery where the shade is not too dense. The same method is advised for hyacinths and narcissi also, but whether bed or border is used, the various kinds should never be mixed.

Many persons find difficulty in distinguishing between narcissi, daffodils, and jonquils. All belong to the narcissus family. A very large, double yellow variety, popularly known as the Dutch daffodil, is the Von Sion, while a large, single yellow trumpet daffodil is the Trumpet Major. Both are excellent either for planting in the open ground or in the window garden. The Poet's Daffodil, or Narcissus Poeticus, is the common garden narcissus. It is white with a yellow cup, and satisfactory for outdoor planting, though not desirable for indoor culture. Jonquils resemble daffodils but are smaller and always yellow. The foliage is fine and grass-like. The Paper White narcissus and the Chinese Lily are intensely fragrant and very dainty and attractive, especially when grown in water, their roots anchored by pebbles and showing through the sides of a shallow glass bowl. The Chinese have a pretty custom of giving bulbs of their sacred lily to their friends late in December. If the flower appears by the Chinese New Year's, which comes early in February, good luck will attend both the giver and the recipient of the gift throughout the next twelve months, and if the blossom turns out to be double, the luck is doubled also.

Iris, in yellow, white, and blue varieties, is too well known to need comment, while the tiger lily is also an old time favorite.

A bed of lilies of the valley in a cool, shady corner is a pleasure no flower-lover should be without. Field-grown clumps are less expensive than pips and will give a more natural appearing bed. They like plenty of moisture and under favorable conditions, increase rapidly.

To obtain the best results, bulbs should never be planted in poorly drained beds where water stands long in the early spring. A good, rich soil is necessary, and there should be frequent watering after planting in the fall when the roots are forming. For most bulbs, October is the best month for planting, as there is time before freezing weather for the roots to make a good growth but not for the tops to start. For protection in winter, all that is needed is straw or leaves pinned down with evergreen boughs. This should not be applied until cold weather begins.

Don't forget to pot a few extra bulbs for your friends this winter. Bulbs potted now and left in a cool, dark cellar from six to 10 weeks will be just right for novel and acceptable Christmas gifts. Bring them up about ten days or two weeks before Christmas, letting them remain out of direct sunlight for the first day or two. When the flower bud is first showing is the best stage for gift purposes, as the recipient then has the joy of watching the flower unfold. Don't forget your friends who are ill, either, for no gift can bring greater comfort and cheer to a sick room than a growing plant just beginning to bud. For this purpose, it is well to remember that a pot of gay red tulips or golden daffodils is much more acceptable than the highly scented hyacinths and Chinese lilies.

Time and eternity look just alike to the careless boy, but the middle-aged man notices that time is a hiker.

"Safety first" means stay where you are. No big ocean liner ever went down in Kansas.

Everybody thinks daubs and streaks of powder make a girl's face look bum—everybody but the girl herself.

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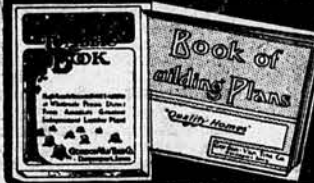
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# The War Reaches Map Land

Bobby's Geography Book Feels the Effects of the Struggle

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

IT WAS Bobby's fault after all. No book could rest nicely and quietly on the table when its covers had been left open and its back ached, not even a brand new geography big enough to go with the Fifth Reader. If Bobby hadn't been too sleepy to close it when he quit studying for the night, it wouldn't have heard the Newspaper talking to the Paperweight, and then, of course, the Map family wouldn't have known anything about the big war.



smashed for anything. It's the oldest in the world. Japan, you naughty child, stop peeking around the corner and come home at once."

Dear, dear, such a fight as it was! The Map children scratched one another's fields, smashed their cities, twisted their rivers, pulled out their forests by the roots, broke off their mountains, and walloped and wallowed all over the page in the most dreadful way imaginable, till the Paperweight trembled and the Newspaper's ink turned pale, and both crept close to the big Reading Lamp for protection.

Next morning, when Bobby started to school, he found his new Geography down on the floor, with the map of Europe page all torn and dirty.

"Why, what has happened to my Geography book?" he cried out in surprise.

"I'm afraid Puppy-dog must have been in here before breakfast," said Mamma, as she came to repair damages.

But the Newspaper and the Paperweight knew better, though of course they didn't tell, for they'd talked too much already.

## Birds At Sea Need Rest

Lighthouses, according to a report in Our Dumb Animals, every year cause the death of almost as many birds as they save lives of sailors. For years it was thought that these little feathered mariners, bound on their long, mysterious journeys, were hypnotized by the bright light blazing out across their dark pathways, and dashed themselves to death against it. Recently, however, Mr. Thijsse, a Dutch naturalist, discovered after three years' observation, that the birds are in search of a resting place as they circle round and round the dazzling light, and when they fall to their death, in the sea beneath, it is from utter exhaustion.

As a result of Mr. Thijsse's experiments, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds obtained permission from the authorities of Trinity House to erect perches for birds on the lighthouses of St. Catherine's in the Isle of Wight, and the Casquets off Alderney. Further experiments made by Mr. Thijsse at the Great Terschelling Light show that the loss of bird life there has in this way been reduced from thousands in one night to something less than a hundred during an entire migration season. Reports of the English lighthouse keepers to the council show practically the same results.

"Thousands of birds," these reports say, "instead of fluttering on weary wing around the baffling light, discovered the long line of perches and crowded upon them—thousands of little birds, huddled together thickly, birds of many species and varying sizes, but all alike in their strange passion to reach their native place." "It was," one witness declared, "the most wonderful sight I have ever seen in my life."

The cost of installing bird perches at a lighthouse is from \$300 to \$500, according to the report of the English Society, and the yearly upkeep averages from \$50 to \$75. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds plans to build similar bird sanctuaries at all the lighthouses where the destruction of birds has been especially great, and thus make the sailor's beacon a haven of safety and rest for birds also.

When it comes to a showdown, wouldn't the average man rather give up his virtues than his faults?

The world is growing better, but it sometimes lacks pep and the Kansas get-there spirit.

No farmer should grow so much of any crop that he must grow it carelessly.

"Refusing to speak" is the small one's idea of "getting even."

Servia heard it first. He was always more restless than the other Map children, and sometimes just a bit naughty, too. He lifted his capital ever so gently so as not to rouse the big Turkey he was always afraid would gobble him up some day, and peeped about him. Nobody was looking and the chance to make mischief was too good to miss. Servia reached out a mountain and gave Austria a hard slap right over the place he felt Hungary.

"Ouch!" cried Austria, so loudly that all the other Map children sat up and rubbed their eyes to see what was happening.

"What is der matter already yet?" Germany asked in a deep rumbling voice.

"Servia slapped me," cried Austria, feeling his sore spot.

"I'll fix you, Servia, if you bother Austria again once," Germany threatened crossly.

"Well, I guess it's not my fault. The Newspaper said we're all mad at each other. I heard him tell Mrs. Paperweight."

"I'll stand by you, Servia," came a big, gruff voice from the east.

"That's Russia. He thinks he is awfully smart since he calls his old capital Petrograd," Bulgaria whispered to Roumania in the corner where both were now listening.

"I am charmed to assist you in the fight, M'sieu Russia," came a gallant voice somewhere near the Bay of Biscay. "That's France. Isn't he too polite for words?" Bulgaria whispered again.

"Come on, Italy, you promised to help us," called Germany and Austria together.

"I think I'd better keep out," Italy answered in a frightened little voice. "I haven't any kick coming, even if I am a boot."

The big Map children clenched their fists and scowled at one another a moment. Then Germany stepped out of his place and made a dash at France, tramping all over poor little Belgium in his hurry. France threw off his red map coat and rushed to meet the invader, while Russia and England, too, came running to help.

"This is no place for me!" cried peaceful little Switzerland, and she climbed one of her own mountains, tucking her feet under her map skirt to keep out of the way.

"Don't come near my yard, or I'll open my dikes and let the North Sea run all over you and wash away all your map colors," said little Holland, trying to look very fierce, though she trembled so her windmills rattled. Little Denmark crouched down behind a big sand dune and Norway and Sweden swung their peninsula out so far to get away from Russia they almost bumped into Greenland.

"What's all the noise over there? You are spoiling my nap, and I didn't intend to wake up for another hundred years yet," grumbled a sleepy voice from over the Bosphorus.

"Oh, there's a terrible fight over here, Mrs. Asia," cried several little Map children all at once. "The Newspaper told Mrs. Paperweight that we're all mad at each other and the big Map boys started a fight at once. Do keep away, Mrs. Asia, or they'll smash all your China."

"You don't say!" cried Mrs. Asia anxiously. "I wouldn't have my China

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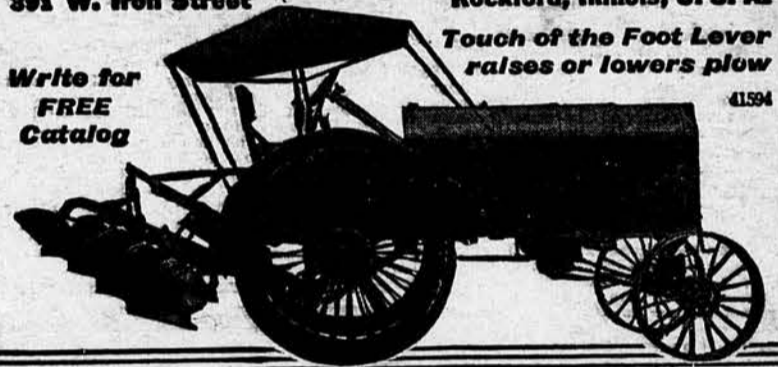
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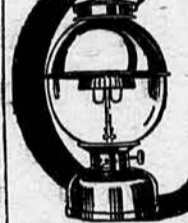
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# Cattle in Demand on Farms

## Wheat Fields Will Soon Be In Condition To Pasture

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

**L**ARGE amounts of rough feed are stored on the farms of Kansas. Because of this, cattle are in great demand, but few cattle and hogs are for sale. Public sales where such offerings are made, are well attended. The first sowing of wheat is coming up, except in the few sections of the state where the ground is too dry. In places where the weather conditions have been favorable the wheat will soon be ready to pasture. Some counties report that a rain is needed to make a growth that can be pastured. In fact there are men who are waiting for rain to put their wheat ground in condition before they finish their seeding.

### KANSAS.

**Wyandotte County**—Ground well supplied with moisture. Pastures better now than they were all summer. Late forage crops are fine. Good apples scarce.—G. F. Espenlaub, Oct. 3.

**Sheridan County**—No frost yet. A good rain is needed. Wheat sowing about 60 per cent finished. Early sowing fine but the grasshoppers are doing some damage. Wheat 90c.—R. E. Patterson, Sept. 28.

**Greeley County**—Weather dry and the farmers are waiting for rain to sow their wheat. Best crops of kafir, milo and feterita for years. A large number of silos being dug.—F. C. Woods, Oct. 3.

**Scott County**—Weather continues dry and hot. Ground is too hard for wheat sowing. Fourth cutting of alfalfa about all stacked. Cattle 7c; wheat 84c to 90c; new corn 75c.—J. M. Helfrich, Oct. 3.

**Kiowa County**—Dry weather. No rain since July 4. Threshing nearly finished. Cows falling in milk for lack of green food. Wheat sowing retarded because ground is dry. Wheat 55c.—H. E. Stewart, Oct. 2.

**Greenwood County**—Fine weather to do the fall work. Kafir, milo and cane being cut as fast as possible and a great deal of it being put in silos. Not much corn cut. No feed selling here.—E. E. Rardon, Sept. 26.

**Ellis County**—Wheat sowing nearly finished. There will be no wheat pasture if it doesn't rain soon. Plenty of coarse feed. Cattle and hogs a good price. Wheat 85c to 90c; oats 60c; eggs 18c.—D. C. Kingsley, Sept. 30.

**Comanche County**—Not more than half the wheat ground is prepared on account of the dry weather. Stock doing well on the grass. Quite a number of public sales. Milk cows are the best sellers. Silos nearly all filled.—S. A. DeLair, Oct. 3.

**Lyon County**—Fine weather. Corn will average about a half crop and some fields will yield as much as 50 bushels to the acre. Big crops of feterita and kafir. Pastures fine. Ground in excellent condition for wheat sowing.—E. R. Griffith, Oct. 3.

**Osborne County**—Fine fall weather. Farmers busy sowing wheat and putting up feed. Early sown wheat coming up. We need a good rain. Corn will make from nothing to 25 bushels. Plenty of roughness. Kafir and milo good.—W. F. Arnold, Oct. 3.

**Reno County**—Early sown wheat making good. Ground in south half of the county is too dry to plow. Threshing is finished. Wheat is sprouting in the stacks. Alfalfa cut for the last time. Corn husking has begun. Wheat 80c.—D. E. Engelhart, Oct. 3.

**Shawnee County**—Still dry. Wheat sowing in progress. Corn husking will begin next week. Light frost. Alfalfa still growing. There will be plenty of feed for stock. All stock doing well. Not as many hogs as usual. Potatoes 75c; eggs 20c.—J. P. Ross, Oct. 3.

**Barton County**—Threshing about finished and the yield was good. Considerable wheat being marketed. Many of the farmers are waiting for a rain to work the ground before they finish sowing the wheat. Corn crop will be light. Wheat 89c; corn 90c.—J. A. Johnson, Oct. 3.

**Chautauqua County**—Frost in some parts of the county. Pastures fine. Crops of kafir and cane abundant. Wheat sowing nearly finished. Condition of ground good. Fourth cutting of alfalfa being harvested. Silos being filled. Eggs 20c; new corn 60c.—Frank Mantooth, Oct. 3.

**Pottawatomie County**—Plenty of rain. Grass is growing rapidly and pastures are excellent. More wheat will be planted this fall than usual. Wheat has passed the dollar mark but some farmers are holding it for more. Corn 85c; prairie hay \$8; cream 27c.—M. H. Washburn, Sept. 30.

**Pottawatomie County**—A large acreage of wheat yet to be sown. Hay is being baled. Some farmers are shipping their hay and others are storing it for better markets. Third cutting of alfalfa will be light. Potato crop light. Considerable wheat up and it looks good.—S. L. Knapp, Oct. 5.

**Ellsworth County**—Wheat sowing in progress and some fields are up and the stand is good. Ground in good condition. Considerable corn fodder put up for winter feed. Cattle in great demand and the price is high. Pastures in fine condition for this time of year.—C. R. Blaylock, Sept. 28.

**Rooks County**—Wheat sowing is in progress. Grasshoppers cleaning up some fields that were sown early. Threshing about finished. Corn husking will begin in a few weeks. Hogs scarce. Wheat 85c; corn 95c; oats 50c; eggs 20c; butter fat 20c; apples \$1; hens 8c and 9c.—C. O. Thomas, Oct. 3.

**Ness County**—Weather dry and windy. Threshing about finished and feed nearly all cut. Wheat sowing being rushed but there is not enough moisture to bring it up. Stock in fine condition and selling for good prices. Cream 24c; eggs 20c; apples 90c; potatoes \$1.25; wheat 82c.—C. D. Foster, Oct. 3.

**Pawnee County**—Threshing done and feed nearly all put up. Wheat sowing is in progress, but lots of ground is yet to be worked.

Have not had a good rain since harvest. Last cutting of alfalfa about ready to cut and it will be about 1/4 crop. Wheat 86c; corn 90c; oats 50c; eggs 20c.—C. E. Ches-terman, Oct. 3.

**Wilson and Neosho Counties**—Plenty of rain. Farmers cutting kafir and feterita and plowing and preparing the ground for wheat. Not much wheat will be sown for the upland, as there are too many chinch bugs. Not many cattle or hogs for sale. Plenty of feed for cattle put up.—Adolph Anderson, Sept. 28.

**Morris County**—Weather conditions excellent for fall work which is progressing rapidly. No frost yet. Prairie hay and last crop of alfalfa hay up. Kafir and cane cutting in progress. Wheat nearly all sown and some of it is up nicely. Cattle on pasture yet and they are in fine condition. Potato crop light.—J. R. Henry, Oct. 3.

**Harper County**—Early sown wheat up and doing fine and some fields almost ready to pasture. Large acreage of wheat being sown. Corn not much of a crop. Kafir crop fair. Feterita crop good. Pastures good for this time of year. Plenty of feed for stock. Farmers are holding their wheat for better prices. Wheat 88c; corn 90c; oats 50c; cream 25c; eggs 18c.—H. E. Henderson, Oct. 5.

**Cloud County**—Wheat seeding about half done and the first sowing is coming up nicely. Some plowing yet to be done. No corn worth mentioning except on the bottom land. Stock hogs scarce. Potatoes rather a poor crop. Rough feed plentiful and stock doing fairly well. A good many silos being filled and some new ones being built. Cattle selling well at sales. Not many apples. Oats 45c; corn 85c; potatoes \$1.—W. H. Plumly, Oct. 3.

### OKLAHOMA.

**Payne County**—Fine weather the last 10 days and the late crops are looking well. Cotton crop is the largest in years but there is no market for it. Corn 75c; wheat \$1; oats 35c; kafir 70c.—F. F. Leith, Oct. 3.

**Texas County**—Dry weather continues. Some of the farmers are sowing wheat. Broomcorn nearly all gathered and threshing is about done. Feed all out. Wheat acreage will be much shorter than usual unless it rains soon. Most of the stock doing fine. Eggs 17c; butter fat 25c; potatoes \$1.10.—F. Free, Oct. 3.

**Kay County**—Wheat seeding about finished and the acreage is greater than it has been for 10 years. Corn was almost a failure. Oats and wheat crops good. Plenty of moisture in the ground for the wheat and

some fields are green now. Oats 30 to 50 bushels to the acre, wheat 15 to 35 bushels, corn 10 to 20 bushels and kafir 10 to 25 bushels.—Sherman Jacobs, Oct. 2.

## Publisher's News Notes

### The Hog Is a Gentleman—Keep Him Clean.

Many hog raisers do not seem to realize that the hog, by instinct, is a clean animal. Of course, if you have a mud-puddle for him to wallow in, he will get into it, just like our own children will, and play in the mud. Filth and dirt are the great enemies to the health of the animal. Keep your hog clean and give him a chance to stay fat and healthy. The best known method for cleaning and disinfecting around the pens is to make a solution of a tablespoonful of Lewis's Lye to a pail of water and spray the fences troughs and even the ground at least once a week. This solution will kill all germs and bacteria.

### Recruits for the Kitchen.

A manufacturer who doesn't make the most of his by-products in these days of efficiency is considered behind the times and sober or later makes friends with the sheriff. The motto is, "Nothing to the scrap-heap." The housewife who doesn't realize the value of left-overs is not doing her share toward keeping down the high cost of living. There is no lack of information as to what to make. The women's publications devote pages to recipes for dishes for the morning after. Delicious things, too, for a good cook's feeling for economy can produce combinations that make you sorry there weren't more things to be "used up." What every woman wants to make easy her cooking of these left-overs are food and meat choppers. Any attempt to do by hand what these remarkable little time and temper savers do is as ineffective as putting a china egg in an incubator. The best food choppers made bear the famous Keen Kutter trade mark. They are on sale wherever good kitchen utensils are known. They are made as well as food choppers can be made and unreservedly guaranteed. They never get tired so long as there is any work to do and every revolution does its duty. Look them over today. They are made for you, not your dealer.

### Morris & Company Give Away Book on Hog Feeding.

In the interests of greater hog production and to point out the value of proper hog feeding, Morris & Company, meat packers, are issuing, free of charge, a very interesting and instructive book on this subject. The book is called, "Feeding Hogs for Profit." It is fresh from the pen of Prof. John M. Eppard of the Iowa Experiment station, whose knowledge of animal husbandry has brought him a nation-wide reputation. The book is right up to the minute and is written in simple, easily understandable terms. It describes in an authoritative way the necessity of and just how to prepare a well

balanced ration. It reviews in detail all the various methods of feeding, tabulates the results and reaches definite conclusions as to the best methods under different conditions. The hog breeder and farmer alike will appreciate it. In this book is full instruction as to the right use of meat meal digester tankage, with an outline of the constituent elements of Big Brand Digester Tankage, Morris & Company's product. Mr. Rasch, the general manager of their by-products department, said in a recent interview: "I believe this new book by Prof. Eppard is one of the best treatises on practical and scientific hog feeding that has ever been published. Prof. Eppard has been a student of animal husbandry for so long and he is so well known that you can depend upon this latest work of his being especially good. In fact, several schools and colleges have obtained a supply of this book and are using it as a text book in their animal husbandry classes. They are teaching from it. I have never seen any work on this subject so complete and up to date. Then again," said Mr. Rasch, "the book tells all about Big Brand Meat Meal Digester Tankage. Hog feeders are coming to use this hog feed more and more every day. We are shipping big quantities all over the United States and Canada. Past masters in the art, the Pfanders of Clarinda, Ia., for example, are using our Big Sixty and have been simply amazed at the results obtained. Our stock feeds department is in the general offices in Chicago. Therefore, all inquiries should be addressed to Department 'R,' Morris & Company, U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill., and a book will then go forward by return mail, prepaid."

## Cow With Deformed Teats

I have a young cow that will be fresh soon. One of her hind teats has a short teat branching out from it, and all the milk comes out of the short one. I can get only a little bloody milk from the normal teat. I have been milking her because her udder is so full. Please tell me what I can do to remedy this condition. Peabody, Kan. S. C. SKINNER.

You will find it very difficult to treat your cow now that she has freshened, or since the udder is full of milk. When the cow is dry these extra teats usually may be cut off without causing any serious inconvenience.

I have, in some instances been able to close-up a teat of this kind by inserting a red hot nail in the teat for two or three seconds. The swelling causes the duct in the teat to be closed permanently. You might try this, though you should be careful not to burn the teat extensively.

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

## If you love music there should be a Victrola in your home

A Victrola has no limitations—with a Victrola you can hear practically all the music of all the world sung and played by the greatest artists, bands and orchestras. For within the pages of the Victor catalog there are more than 5000 vocal and instrumental selections for you to choose from.

Is there not a place for a Victrola in your home? Some day you will surely have a Victrola, and when this day comes you will immediately realize that you have added to your home the one thing that will bring the greatest pleasure to every member of your family.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from \$10 to \$200, and any Victor dealer will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

Write to us for illustrated Victor catalogs.

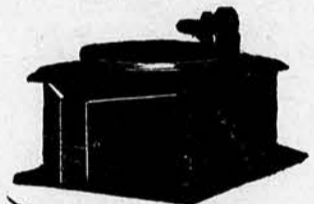
New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—the combination. There is no other way to get the unequalled Victor tone.

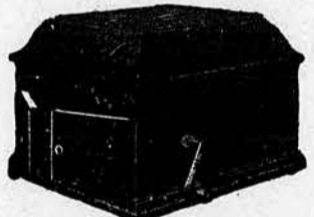


Victor Talking Machine Co. Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal Canadian Distributors



Victrola IV, \$15 Oak



Victrola VIII, \$40 Oak



Victrola XVI, \$200 Mahogany or oak





**Silos and Cream for Cash**

(Continued from Page 3.)

handle the required number of times a minute, and to guard against any variation, time yourself frequently. This is most important, as even a slight variation in the number of revolutions to the minute may mean a loss of much cream and considerable damage to the machine.

With the feed problems confronting the farmer dairyman becoming more serious every season, it is imperative that as much good pasturage be provided the dairy herd as possible—as early in the spring as practicable, and as late in the fall and early winter as it can be secured. Not only will good grazing promote a heavier milk flow than any other form of rations known, but the general health and condition of the herd will be better; while the cheapness of the feed above that of others is a point that commends itself to the farmer as a matter of economical production.

One admirable plan is to sow oats in early spring, putting the seed on thick to promote a crowded growth. Mow the oats just as the grain is passing from the "milk" stage; cure the same as hay, but hustle it into the shock to avoid over-curing. Then stack or mow away for later use.

After all the silo will prove the big factor in solving feed problems and dairy profits in Missouri if farmers will only put them up. The silo is no experiment and has proved its worth. With the silo much feed that is lost otherwise can be utilized and palatability and succulence added. The man who delays investing in a silo is making a costly mistake, for, in many instances, especially in times of drouth and high price of feed, the first cost has been paid back in a single year.

**Give the Children a Chance**

I live in Marshall county, Kansas, within 5 miles of Oketo, and my five children are here at home with no chance to attend school. We live only 3/4 mile from a school in Nebraska. Other years the Oketo school board let the children go to this school, and paid their tuition. Last year they kept them out of school for the first five weeks, before they decided to pay the tuition.

This year I have the same trouble. The children are here at home while the school boards squabble over the matter of tuition. The Nebraska people ask \$1.75 a month for each child, and Oketo thinks that is too high. The Oketo board wants me to haul the children to town, for which they will pay me 15 cents a day. I couldn't do that, because there will be too much bitter cold weather for young children to ride that far.

Our landlord says he pays enough taxes that the children of his tenants are entitled to a chance to go to school. Haven't I a right to demand an education for my children? They are not being treated fairly. They never have caught up the five weeks that they lost last year, and now they are losing again this year. When they get older they may have to work, now when they are small they should be in school. What is your honest opinion of such conduct on the part of men who are supposed to have the welfare of children in their keeping?

Oketo, Kan. Mrs. Thomas Roab.

**Water Made a Big Difference**

When Secretary J. L. Pelham of the State Horticultural society measured up his sweet potato crop recently he found part of his plot had produced at the rate of 157 bushels an acre. His 3-acre patch averaged 100 bushels an acre, although one corner of it was not worth digging. Irrigation was responsible for the difference in yield.

Secretary Pelham's place is near Hutchinson. Returning home from his office in Topeka one day early in August he found the dry weather getting the better of his sweet potato vines. Some of the leaves were yellow. Something had to be done immediately if they were to be saved. His two-cylinder Buick automobile did the rescuing. The tire from one of the rear wheels was removed and this wheel was connected with the pump by means of a belt. The patch was soaked, except the one corner mentioned, and 300 bushels of sweet potatoes was the result.

**The Tires Men Want You'll Be Glad When You Get Them**

You don't know what you miss—you men who are buying other than Goodyear tires.

All this sturdiness, this safety, this trouble-saving—you are bound to demand it sometime. Why not in the next tire that you buy?

**How They Excel**

It is evident that Goodyear tires excel. They hold top place in Tiredom—outsell any other. And none but the best tire built could do that, after millions have been used.

Their advantages are these:

The No-Rim-Cut feature—which we control—makes rim-cutting impossible. Tires which rim-cut mean enormous waste.

Our "On-Air" cure—used by us alone—ends a major cause of blow-outs. This one

exclusive process costs us \$450,000 per year.

Our rubber rivets—formed by a patent method—reduce by 60 per cent the risk of tread separation.

Our All-Weather tread—used on Goodyears alone—is a matchless anti-skid. It is tough, double-thick and enduring. It is flat and regular, so it runs like a plain tread. It grasps wet roads with deep, sharp, resistless grips. No wheel should be without it.

**Say That You Want Them**

Say to your dealer that you want Goodyear tires and you'll get them. Then your major tire troubles will be wiped out or minimized. Hundreds of thousands have proved this, and have adopted this Goodyear tire. You'll be glad when we get you to join them.

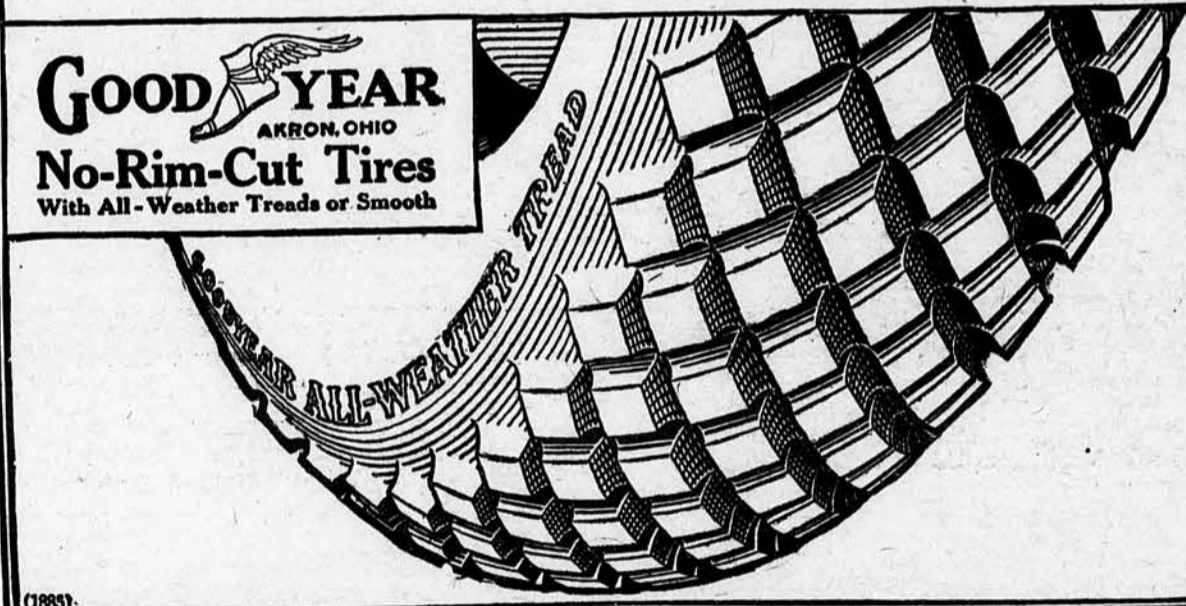
**THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO**

Toronto, Canada  
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

London, England  
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Mexico City, Mexico  
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber

**GOOD YEAR**  
AKRON, OHIO  
**No-Rim-Cut Tires**  
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth



**Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of August 24, 1912,**

Of The Farmers Mail and Breeze, published weekly at Topeka, Kansas, for October 1, 1914.  
Editor, T. A. McNeal.....Topeka, Kansas  
Managing Editor, Charles Dillon.....Topeka, Kansas  
Business Manager, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas  
Publisher, Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas  
Owners: (If a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation, give the names and addresses of individual owners.)  
Arthur Capper.....Topeka, Kansas  
Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:.....None  
ARTHUR CAPPER, Owner.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1914.  
(Seal.) FRANCES WRIGHT,  
Notary Public.  
(My commission expires October 29, 1916.)

**CONCRETE POSTS For 12 1/2 CTS.**  
Make last-forever posts at less than cost of good wood posts. Five minutes a post—100 a day. Easy for anyone with our Post Mould Outfit, \$12.50 freight paid. Make good money selling posts. Postal brings booklet and 30 days free trial offer.  
Concrete Supply Co., 120 N. 2nd St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**E**F thar was a law agin killin' worry, I reckon **VELVET** would be indit'ed by the grand jury.

*Velvet Joe*



There's no need to tell a real pipe smoker that there's no worry killer like tobacco. But here's something for him to bear in mind. When he wants a tobacco that's mild, cool, long burning and fragrant,—let him say **VELVET**. The natural qualities of Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* and aged-in-the-wood mellowness make **VELVET** The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

*Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.*



















## Big Bone, Big Type and Big Bred Poland China



J. M. Nesbitt

### Sale

(We sell annually every hog on the place and stock up in the spring.)  
Warnock Sale Pavilion  
ALEDO, ILLINOIS  
Tuesday, Oct. 20th

THIS OFFERING IS Sired BY SEVEN NOTED  
MALES AT THE HEAD OF SEVEN HERDS.

Sires of this offering: A Wonder Jr. (211021); Big Orange Jr. (196563); Big Black Knox (203355); Woodrow Wilson (197497); Smooth Wonder 3rd (61352); Smooth Big Bone (196427); and Orphan The Great 2nd (204936).

Below are the names of the sows, the number in litter and the sires of the litters.

S. B. Lady (449736) by Chief Price 4th. (136219) Dam Lady S. B. 2nd (385353), by Longfellow 2nd. (52999 Sells ELEVEN in her litter by A Wonder Jr. (211021) by the original A. Wonder.

Chief Maid (448734), by Chief Price 4th. (136219), Dam Perfect Maid (349142) by Perfection Great (85127), EIGHT in the litter, by Big Orange Jr. (196563). Here is one of the best litters in the sale.

Smooth Giantess (444526), by King Duff (132583). Dam Giantess May (320462) by Big Sam (80891), by Big Jumbo. SIX in litter, by Big Black Knox (203344). (Won first prize in Jr. class at Iowa State Fair in 1913.)

Lady Expansion (480982), by Giant King (164423), by Big Ex. Dam Jumbo Price (409436), by Expansion Jumbo. NINE in this litter, sired by Woodrow Wilson (197497.) This sow is No. 1 as an individual, No. 1 breeder and No. 1 in the catalog.

Miss Hadley (505788), by Prince Hadley (167331), by Major Hadley (151961), by Big Hadley, Dam, Big Choice (387904), by Big Bone (137161). FOUR to sell by Orange Jumbo (194997), by Big Orange.

Combination Lady (503876), by Big Combination (184133), Dam Valley Girl (437548), by Valley Chief (153749). FIVE in litter, sired by Orphan The Great 2nd (204936), by Big Orphan.

Queen Jumbo 2nd (161681), by Logan King's Superior (65342). Dam, Lady Jumbo Again (161680), by On Exhibition (64884). SIX in this litter, by Smooth Wonder 3d.

Orange Lady 2nd (491554), by Big Orange (145504). Dam, Miss McCarron (461966). SEVEN to sell, by Smooth Big Bone (196427). Iowa Champion of 1914.

Black Beauty 2nd (458642), by Longfellow (134585). Dam, Black Beauty (407854). One of the very best that will be sold anywhere this year.

We visit many good herds in our business. We try to buy the best. We hope to be able to sell the best. Write for the Catalog.

**J. M. Nesbitt & Son, Aledo, Ill.**

Fieldman—Ed. R. Dorsey with the Capper Publications.  
Auctioneers—W. B. Duncan, E. Boultinghouse and J. W. Decker.

## Hendricks' Immune Big Type Durocs At Auction

At farm 11 mi. north of Falls City, and 6 mi. from Shubert, Neb.,  
**Thursday, October 22, 1914**  
40—HEAD—40



This is the kind of sows that produced this offering.

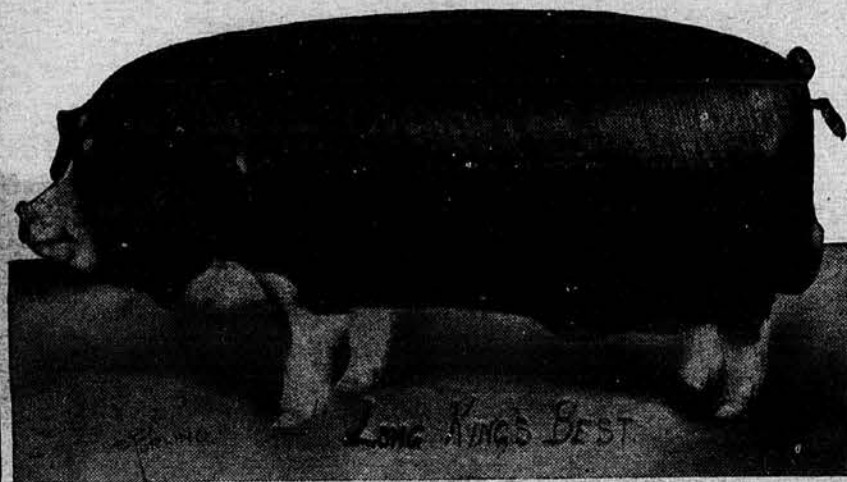
**15 Spring Boars, 5 Fall Boars, 15 Fall Gilts, 5 Spring Gilts**

The fall offering was sired by Model Hogate and Professor Model. Spring stuff by same boars with some by Crimson Wonder 4th. Included is a yearling herd boar by Golden Model. The dams of the offering contain the blood of Ohio Chief, Proud Advance and Col families. The offering is carefully selected and well grown. Catalog upon request. If unable to attend, send bids to fieldman for this paper. Free entertainment and transportation.

**M. M. Hendricks, Falls City, Neb.**

Auctioneer, J. G. Whitaker. Fieldman, Jesse Johnson.

## BIG IMMUNE Poland Chinas AT AUCTION Effingham, Kan., Wed., October 21



**50 Head, The Successful Expansive and Long King's Best cross, 50**

Included are three boars and three gilts out of the 850 pound sow that I bought in Iowa for \$450. She is one of the best sows of the breed and this litter was sired by Long Jumbo, the 1106 pound boar. 30 boars, a big per cent by the big Iowa boar, Moore's Big Halvor, mostly out of dams, by the great sow sire, Long King's Best. I am not putting a poor individual in the sale and there will be boars of March farrow weighing over 300 pounds and this in just breeding condition. I am including a fall yearling son by the noted O. K. Lad. I can't mention all of the attractions here but you will know them sale day. Catalog sent only upon request. Purchases by mail bids guaranteed satisfactory. Usual entertainment and transportation. Catalogs ready now.

**H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kansas**

Aucts.—H. S. Duncan, C. A. Hawk. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

## John O. Hunt's 8th Annual Duroc-Jersey Sale! Marysville, Kansas Wednesday, October 21, 1914

**25 boars and 25 gilts, the tops of 75  
head of March and April farrow**

I believe that this offering of 50 boars and gilts is as good at least as any like number ever offered at auction in Northern Kansas. They were sired by Red Prince 161717 by Blue Valley King 125423 he by Kant's Model and bred by Watt & Foust. His dam, Golden Lass 379748 was sired by Blue Valley Col. 119657. It is a great opportunity for the man looking for a herd boar or a few choice gilts. The 50 head will average close to 250 pounds each sale day and have the stretch, bone, quality and you better be at this sale. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address,

**J. O. HUNT, Marysville, Kan.**

Send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.

Free hotel accommodations at Marysville and Blue Rapids. Also free transportation from both places.

AUCTIONEERS—Frank Zaun, Frank Kinney.

# Hereford Cattle Sale

Ness City, Kansas

Friday and Saturday, October 23-24



GENEROUS 5, ONE OF THE GOOD HERD HEADERS.

The Greatest Hereford Opportunity  
Western Kansas Ever Offered

275 Head at Auction



A BUNCH OF THE PRODUCE AS WEANLINGS.

## 120 Registered Herefords

Consisting of 77 bred cows and heifers, 10 open yearling heifers, 33 bulls, 14 to 20 months old. All registered cattle. Tuberculin tested.

## 155 High Grade Herefords

Consisting of 60 bred cows, 25 yearling heifers, 5 high grade 2-year-olds. 60 yearling steers.

They are strong in the blood of such noted sires as Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3rd, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Dale, Acrobat, Lamplighter, and others of equal note. They have been selected and bred for size as well as quality. There is no better place to grow beef than on a Hereford. Our aim is to develop bone and size to carry this beef. Sale rain or shine in new barn, 1 1/2 miles from Ness City; all trains on Mo. Pac. met at Ransom by auto. Ladies' Aid Society will serve dinner. Catalogs are now ready. Address

**W. I. BOWMAN, Ness City, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Fred Ruppert, Lester Lowe, E. A. Kramer, J. W. Clouston. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

## H. C. Graner's Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale

Lancaster, Kan., Thurs., October 22



A litter by Mable's Wonder at 3 mo. old and out of a great sow bought in Iowa last winter. Three of this great litter are attractions in this sale.

Everything Immune. My offering consists of 25 boars and 25 gilts of March and April farrow and are the actual tops of my 1914 crop of pigs which I believe to be the best I ever raised and as good as will go through a sale ring this fall. They were mostly sired by Long King's Best, the above great litter by Mable's Wonder and others out of top sows bought in last winter's bred sow sales. They are out of the big, prolific sows in my herd and carry the blood of the most noted big type families of Poland Chinas. You are cordially invited to attend. Catalogs upon request. Send bids to J. W. Johnson of this paper in my care. For a catalog, address.

**H. C. GRANER, Lancaster, Kan.**

AUCTIONEERS: H. S. Duncan; C. M. Scott; John Daum.  
Sale Circuit: U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo., Oct. 20; H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., Oct. 21; H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., Oct. 22; Herman Gronniger, Bendena, Kan., Oct. 23.



A snap shot of my pigs in June when they were three months old.

## Herman Gronniger & Sons' Annual Poland China Boar and Gilt Sale

At Their Farm Near Denton on the Rock Island R. R.

Friday, October 23, 1914



TECUMSEH EX. 66691.

On the above date we will sell 65 head, consisting of 30 early March boars and 30 early March gilts. They are the actual tops of our 1914 crop of 150 early spring pigs and will go into the sale ring weighing 250 each on an average. They are big and stretchy with elegant coats and the best backs and feet we ever saw. We are also selling two herd boars and three last September fall boars. The offering was sired by Tec. Ex., Exalter's Rival, Big Look, Melburn Chief, and Victor's Expansion. The dams are all strictly big type mature sows. **Defensive by Defender** is a herd boar value and will be sold in this sale. **Victor's Expansion** by Victor's Prospect and out of an expansion dam is a spring yearling that will be sold. Catalogs upon request. Send your bids to J. W. Johnson of this paper in our care. For a catalog address.

**HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Ks.**

AUCTIONEERS: Jas. Sparks, C. M. Scott, C. J. Foster, L. R. Hamilton.  
The Circuit: U. S. Byrne, Saxton, Mo., Oct. 20; H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., Oct. 21; H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan., Oct. 22; Herman Gronniger & Sons, Oct. 23.

