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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Vol. 44.

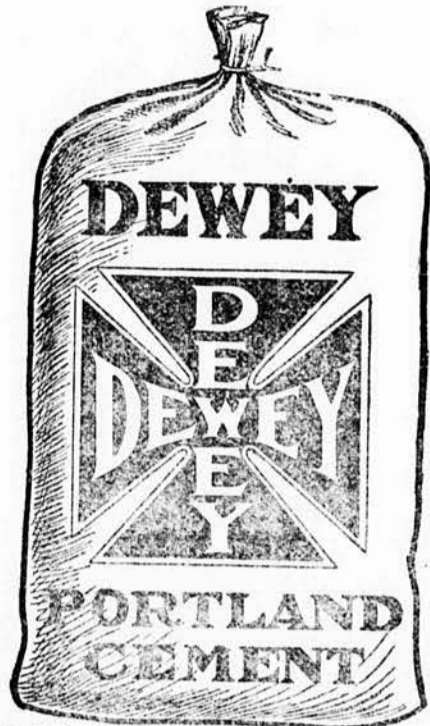
October 17, 1914

No. 42.



Photo by Boston.

Marguerite Virginia Wellwood, Queen of the Kafir Carnival



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Care in all handling operations is essential in the successful storage of apples. A class of fungi, of which the common blue mold is an example, is unable to attack and cause decay of healthy, uninjured fruit. In spite of this fact, very serious rots, both in storage and in transit to market are the work of fungi of this type, and the largest contributory cause in all cases is bruising or skin breaking suffered by the fruit in the picking and packing operations. Microscopic bruises and breaks in the skin are large enough to afford entrance to the spores of these fungi. The necessity for the utmost care in all operations connected with the handling of the fruit to avoid bruising and mechanical injuries is more urgent than most growers realize.

There is a marked difference in condition between fruit stored promptly after picking, say not more than two days later, and otherwise comparable lots of which the storage is delayed ten days or two weeks. Such delay is especially injurious during the period of warm, humid weather. The delayed fruit at withdrawal from storage is ripier, yellower and duller than the corresponding "immediate" stored fruit, and in addition it develops more serious scald and decay. The importance of eliminating all avoidable delay in storing cannot be too strongly emphasized.

From 31 to 32 degrees F. is the standard storage temperature for apples, and this has been found to be the best for long keeping of the fruit. Higher temperatures permit the ripening of the fruit to advance more rapidly, with the result that the fruit at these tempera-

tion of four parts of water. The shippers and consumers, therefore, avoid paying freight on the water in ordinary cider. In addition, the product when properly barreled, because of its higher amount of sugar, keeps better than raw cider, which quickly turns to vinegar.

Here's a Modest Farmer

I noticed an article in your issue of October 3 stating that there are 300 acres of kafir on H. C. Morgan's farm 8 miles south of Eldorado that will yield from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre and that the secret of the uniformity of the heads and stalks and the productiveness of the yield of this crop was in the selection of the seed. This report was sent to you without my knowledge and I cannot substantiate the statement.

I have 400 acres of upland rented out. Three hundred acres are in kafir and 100 acres are in sorghum and feterita. While the heads are not as large and uniform as in former years, they are as well filled as I have ever seen. There are a few acres that will yield 40 bushels to the acre but the 300 acres of kafir will not average over 30 bushels to the acre. So instead of getting 15,000 bushels from 300 acres I will not get over 12,000 bushels from 400 acres. I expect to improve on my present plan of selecting seed by going through the field early and cutting out the tall and undesirable heads.

Leon, Kan. H. C. Morgan.

For Better Apple Packs

Kansas apples, which are superior in taste and appearance to apples from Colorado, are selling for an average of a dollar a bushel, as compared with two

"Anything to Beat Capper"

From the Manhattan Mercury.

Apparently it is now anything to beat Capper. Since the big vote cast for him at the primary disclosed his real strength with the Kansas people, Capper has been singled out by the Kansas City Star and the Hodges and Allen workers as the man who must be beaten if the Republican lineup is to be broken at the November election. The big fight that is now being made on him by both the Democrats and third party Progressives, to the exclusion of almost every other candidate, is the finest kind of tribute to the strength of his candidacy for governor. While with great unanimity both Democratic and Progressive papers are declaring the race is between Allen and Hodges, they are resorting to every means or pretext known to politics to damage Capper. Much of it is so grossly unfair and flimsy that the choice of such weapons discloses how desperate they consider the situation is from their viewpoint. On the other hand, Capper is sticking to the clean, straightforward fight for the issues that he has made all along, is avoiding personalities himself and paying little attention to his decriers, proving that he is the sort of stuff that real governors are made of.

tures reached the end of its storage life much sooner. In addition, the lower temperature retards most effectively the development of fungous decays and skin blemishes. For a short storage period, higher temperatures may be used without serious trouble, especially with the better keeping varieties, but for long keeping 31 to 32 degrees F. will best maintain the color, quality and texture of the fruit.

To Make Apple Cider

The specialists of the fruit and vegetable utilization laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture have completed arrangements for a commercial test of the recently discovered method of concentrating apple cider by freezing and centrifugal methods. As a result a cider mill in the Hood River Valley, Oregon, will this fall undertake to manufacture and to test on the retail market 1,000 gallons of concentrated cider, which will represent 5,000 gallons of ordinary apple cider with only the water removed.

The new method makes possible the concentrating of cider in such a way that it will keep better than raw cider. It also is so reduced in bulk that it can be shipped profitably long distances from the apple-growing regions. The old attempts to concentrate cider by boiling have been failures, because heat destroys the delicate flavor of cider. Under the new method nothing is taken from the cider but the water, and the resultant product is a thick liquid which contains all the apple juice products, and which can be restored to excellent sweet cider by the simple addi-

dollars a box for the inferior Colorado apples. The reason for this difference is the pack, believes F. S. Merrill, assistant in horticulture at the Kansas Agricultural college.

The Kansas apple crop is largely marketed in bulk. The grower makes no attempt to grade the apples nor to pack them. Naturally they will not sell so quickly as the even-sized, well packed Colorado apples. It will pay the apple growers to grade and pack the apples. The apples should be graded and packed into three grades, "extra fancy," composed of perfect specimens of high color; "fancy," composed of perfect specimens but below standard in color; and "C grade," composed of all marketable apples not in the other grades. The box pack is preferred to packing in barrels, as it does not tempt the grower to put the inferior apples where they cannot be found.

It pays to pack these three grades of apples in boxes. The boxes should be lined with paper and the apples packed either straight or diagonally. In the straight pack the apples are placed parallel to the sides and ends of the box. In the diagonal pack the rows run diagonally to the sides of the box. The apples should be placed so the stems are outward both at the top and bottom of the box. The most important thing to remember in packing apples is to pack the fruit firmly. If the pack is loose the apples will be bruised.

Kansas apples can easily compete with Colorado apples for the high prices if the growers will prepare the fruit to enter the competition on equal terms.

Incidentally, the muzzle end of a gun is very excitable.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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Kafir Was Crowned Eldorado's Coronation Proved Again the Value of Community Spirit

By Charles Dillon

THE greatest thing in Butler county is not kafir or corn or milo or wheat. It is the fine community spirit which seems to move every man and woman. It is the cheerfulness, the genuine determination and eagerness to learn the best possible way to do a thing—the thing the community needs to have done. Kafir and corn and milo and wheat are great, and of these kafir is the greatest in Butler county, but none would be possible if the people did not exemplify in the highest degree a willingness to co-operate, to listen and learn and do. It is a pity that Kansas has not many more such counties.

Eldorado has just closed its most successful kafir carnival. In some ways it was certainly the most remarkable exhibition I have ever seen, and I say this with full understanding of the dangers that lie in the use of superlatives. I have seen all the great land shows in Chicago, I have studied the crop displays of many state fairs and one or two world expositions, but I have never seen more intelligent comprehension of the artistic possibilities in arranging this kind of material than I saw in the celebration at Eldorado; and not one professional decorator was employed. The work was designed at home and it was done by young men and women from the farms where the kafir and other grains grew. In every way it surpassed every previous effort. It was so well done, indeed, that the versatile and voluble reporters and editors of the home papers, and George Snell, the publicity agent of the committee in charge, threw up their hands and declared their respective vocabularies "bankrupt." It was a great little show.

Language, after all, doesn't come readily in trying to describe such an exhibition. One must know the material the decorators used and then it is necessary to see the thing itself. The blending of natural colors, the graceful arrangement of the kafir heads, the whole effect when the task is done—these are difficult to describe. There were rules to obey in building every booth, of course, and some of these were forgotten by the overzealous youngsters who toiled so faithfully. Obviously the first prize went to Clifford township for its magnificent reproduction in grain of the state seal. This was a really marvelous piece of work and it deserved fully the place it received, but there were other booths as fine, in the judgment of visitors who knew nothing about the rules restricting the decorators to certain amounts of grain and space. There was Douglass township, for instance. This booth attracted thousands and it kept a crowd of spectators day and evening in earnest study of a wall map showing every farm in the township and approximately the acreage of all grains grown on every farm. The railroads and highways and rivers were shown as accurately to scale as if the map had come from the house of Rand-McNally. An old mill made of kafir stalks stood at one side, its big wheel moved by flowing grain instead of by water. But it didn't get a call, as race track men would say, much to the mystification and disap-

pointment of admirers. Of course the judges had sufficient reasons for every decision, as in a horse show or any other contest. But these reasons did not reach the spectators and they seldom do.

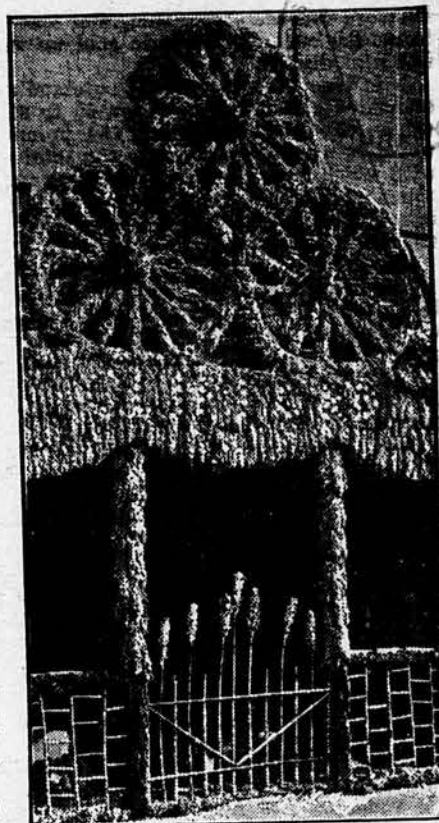
A hint of the wanderlust that lies in most boys' hearts came to me when I counted the battleships and dirigibles and aeroplanes worked into the booths by the young farmers. And there were lighthouses and searchlights and beetling cliffs—you know how a cliff beetles—and almost limitless vistas of ocean. How I should like to know just what those young men were planning, I said to myself, as I studied the skillfully-wrought handicraft. How queer it is that none of these sons of pioneers built plows or harrows or hay wagons into their booths. I did see a silo in miniature, but I discovered that it was conceived by a man with whiskers.

There were maps everywhere. Towanda township had the United States on one wall and Europe on another. A kafir lighthouse threw "fitful gleams" across a kafir sea to light the way for a kafir ship from the land of libert—ee. It certainly was a great show.

Clifford township received \$100 for its booth and is to get another hundred from the dry farming congress in Wichita. Prospect township, second winner, received \$65, and Sycamore township third, \$35. These, of course, were only the first of the big awards. There were prizes for the best float in the parade and prizes for certain exhibits. The schools of Eldorado had excellent displays of the work done by the children of several grades ranging from ordinary pen and pencil work to extremely well-made pieces of furniture from the manual training department.

But there was another attraction that held the attention of every visitor—the babies! They appeared officially in a parade Saturday morning with the school children of town and country. The babies rode in various beautifully decorated vehicles, some drawn by ponies and some by dogs. The school children were in and on floats of every imaginable description and they made every imaginable kind of noise. As might be expected, there were citizens in carriages and motor cars and several marshals of the day wearing broad red sashes that scared the horses and made them dodge and prance, precisely as a marshal's horse should do, all and everything to the huge delight of the aforementioned babies and the out-of-town guests and candidates then and there being. Possibly 15,000 persons—including the little ones—saw the gorgeous spectacle. The leading citizens couldn't see fewer than 25,000 and, for all they knew there were many more. Perhaps there were 50,000. There certainly were that many in the stuffy coaches into which the visitors piled for the homeward ride.

Another thing was quite evident. Every eye of the fifteen or twenty-five or fifty thousand eyes in Eldorado admired the Queen of the Carnival. There are four excellent reasons at home to prevent my dwelling too long on the charms of Mar-



The Clifford Township Booth Won First Prize

guerite Virginia Wellwood and her royal escort. The cover picture tells the story better than words of mine might do it. Neutrality must be maintained.

I said something in the beginning about community spirit, and I don't wish to forget it. These farmers of Eldorado are a mighty intelligent lot and eager for advancement, but it is because they have the right kind of citizenry in the town itself. Most farmers are sufficient unto themselves. They do not readily mix with town folk unless the town folk are just the kind that lives in Eldorado. These men of business know that no success can come their way if the farmers fail, so they have gone a long way to help make failure impossible or at least improbable.

For a case in point I went to the Butler County State bank, at the head of which is J. B. Adams. This banker, with keen foresight, has gone about encouraging better seed selection, giving money awards for excellence in results, organizing contests and providing speakers who know kafir and kafir farming. The special premiums awarded this year were given for products judged by H. M. Cottrell of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company and T. A. Borman of Topeka. J. A. Milburn of Eldorado received \$10 for the best 20 heads of kafir. The other awards were:

- To Paul Netzke, Augusta, for the second best twenty heads, \$5.
- To W. L. Neighbors of Eldorado for the third best 20 heads, \$4.
- To L. H. Frisbie of Eldorado for the fourth best twenty heads, \$3.
- To I. N. Smith, Eldorado, for the fifth best 20 heads, \$2.
- To A. A. Lister of Eldorado for the sixth best twenty heads, \$1.

There were fifty-one contestants in all. Every one of these men is to act as a helper for other farmers in selecting

(Continued on Page 21.)



Clifford Township's Prize Winning Feature Was the Seal of Kansas Done in Several Kinds of Grain.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 Livestock Editor.....Turner Wright
 Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
 Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
 Markets.....C. W. Metaker

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

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Passing Comment — By T. A. McNeal

A Fallacious Economic Theory 101714 F

Before the great war broke out in Europe the people of the United States for the most part seemed to be jogging along obsessed with the belief that we were doing business on a sound economic basis. Both political parties seemed to have agreed that the gold standard was the proper thing and that having agreed to redeem our obligations in gold we were safe from financial disaster.

It is true that there were outstanding obligations estimated at all the way from 60 to 80 billions face value, all of them bearing the promise that they would be paid in gold, while the total stock of gold with which to redeem these promises aggregated only about 2 billion dollars, but then we had agreed to pay in gold and to the minds of the astute financiers that seemed to be all that was necessary.

When the ordinary plug citizen timidly asked how it was possible to pay 80 billions of debts with 2 billions of gold he was told with an air of superior wisdom that he didn't understand finance and shouldn't trouble his head about it. That was a matter that should be left to bankers and Wall street brokers. All he had to do was to skirmish around and pay the interest on what he owed.

And the strange thing about the whole business is that this sort of "bunc" goes down with a large majority of the hoi polloi. They frankly admit that this subject of finance is too deep for them and therefore do not trouble themselves much about it.

It is true that in a limited way they have some financial experiences. When one of them owes a grocery bill of ten dollars and has only one dollar in his pocket and does not know where he is to get the other nine it puzzles him to figure out how he can pay the grocery bill, but then he supposes that big finance is operated somehow on an entirely different basis from his little grocery transactions. So the country went serenely on, supposing we were really on a gold basis and that all these billions of obligations that bore the promise of being paid in gold could be paid in gold.

A great many of these obligations had been sold in Europe. Nobody knows just how many but it is safe to say that the aggregate was several billions. When the war broke out the holders of these obligations suddenly wanted the gold and commenced to dump their American securities onto the American market. They were even ready to take less than the face value but they wanted the gold and wanted it right away.

Then the illusion that we were on a gold basis in fact was suddenly destroyed. There was only 2 billion dollars in gold in the United States and more than half of that was in the treasury of the United States, held there to redeem gold certificates that had been issued. To redeem the obligations that had been sold in Europe was a manifest impossibility. If it had been undertaken this country would have been drained of gold within two weeks and there would still have been billions of the obligations left unpaid.

There was only one thing to do and that was to shut up shop and say to the holders of the obligations, "Of course we promised to pay these bonds and stocks in gold but then we didn't really mean it. We didn't suppose you would take that promise seriously. The fact is we haven't the money."

The stock exchanges closed for exactly the same reason that a bank closes when its depositors come in and demand their money and the bank hasn't it.

And when the illusion that we are actually on a gold basis went to smash what did the money lenders and stock jobbers do? They immediately hastened to congress and demanded that the government issue to them currency based on promises to pay, like those they had already demonstrated their inability to pay and congress acceded to the demand.

If however, the people had asked their congressmen to pass a law authorizing and directing the government to issue to them, the people, currency direct, a howl would have gone up from the bankers and brokers and speculators that could have been heard from New York to San Francisco. They would have said, "What? Issue money direct to the people? That is as bad as the demands of the crazy green-backers of nearly forty years ago. Do you not know, gentlemen of congress, that government currency can be good and safe only when it is passed out through the hands of bankers?"

But they have put it over. Also it looks as if the people were going to stand for it. The reason why

they can put it over is because of this lingering belief that only a few wise men can possibly understand finance. So we go on like patient chumps clinging to a wornout theory, permitting a few to control the money supply of the country, using our government credit to enrich themselves while the great mass who furnish the credit get none of the benefit.

Farm Loan Bill

A great deal of interest has been manifested among the readers of the Mail and Breeze concerning government farm loans. No farm loan bill will pass during the present congress.

Congressman Doolittle writes me that he has taken a poll of the members of the lower house and finds a large sentiment in favor of his direct loan bill. I think Mr. Doolittle really believes that his bill has a chance for passage. My judgment is that there is as much probability that it will be passed by the present congress as there is that a railroad will be built to the moon.

It is true, however, according to a statement made in a speech in the senate by Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, that a bill was agreed upon by the sub-committees of the senate and house and was introduced simultaneously in the senate and house on May 12, 1914.

The principal features of this bill are as follows:

The federal reserve board will have charge of the associations formed for the purpose of furnishing rural credits. There will be an executive officer to be known as the farm loan commissioner. There will be two avenues provided through which the farm loans may be made. One will be called a National Farm Loan association whose sole function will be to make loans on farm lands within a specified district. This association will be chartered by the government. This association will not be permitted to make a loan of more than \$4,000 to any one person nor to make a loan of more than 50 per cent of the appraised value of the land.

All loans made by the association will be long time loans running from ten to thirty years and will be paid on the "amortization plan," that is, a small amount of the principal will be paid with each interest payment, so that at the end of the period the loan will be wiped out. The capital stock of these associations will not be less than \$10,000, divided into shares of not less than \$25 each.

The other instrumentality through which the bill provides for making farm loans is the federal land bank. Each farm land association will be required to contribute not less than 10 per cent of its capital to the capital stock of the federal land bank of its district. The farm loan associations may sell their mortgages to the federal land bank and so obtain money for additional loans.

One per cent will be allowed for expenses of the farm loan associations and the federal land bank in making loans, this 1 per cent will be divided between the bank and the loan association. The federal land banks will be permitted to issue investment bonds based on the security of the mortgage loans. It is believed by the framers of the bill that these investment bonds can be floated at a 4 per cent basis which would enable the associations to lend money to the farmers at 5 per cent.

The loans will be made only for one or more of four purposes:

- 1—To liquidate prior indebtedness of the owner of the land.
- 2—To provide for the improvement of the land.
- 3—To provide for the purchase of equipment and livestock.
- 4—To provide for the purchase of a farm home.

The federal land banks will have a subscribed capital of not less than \$500,000.

The federal reserve board may require the purchase by the United States treasury of not more than 50 million dollars of farm loan bonds in any one year.

The bill does not state what amount would be added to the regular interest to be applied on reduction of the principal, but it probably would not be less than 1 per cent and not more than 2 per cent per annum. In other words, the borrower would be required to pay not to exceed 7 per cent per annum which would pay his interest and wipe out the principal at the end of the loan period.

Commission Government for Counties

My genial friend, Henry Allen, is running for governor on the Progressive party ticket.

Remembering that Governor Hodges made considerable hay in the campaign two years ago by promising a reduction of state expenses 25 per cent if he should be elected, Henry advances a plan in his speeches which he says if carried out will save the people 1 million dollars a year in the cost of running their county governments.

Now a million dollars a year is not to be sneered at and if Henry's plan will make that saving it is worth trying. His plan is simply this as I under-

stood from his speech at the auditorium: He would have the people of each county elect three men and would turn over to these three the management of all the county affairs. He would permit these three men to hire whatever help was needed in conducting the county business. In short, would give them supreme control.

This is commission government such as we now have in most of the first and second class cities of the state, applied to counties.

Probably the argument that influenced more votes in favor of commission government for cities than any other was that it would greatly reduce expenses and therefore reduce our taxes. The results along that line certainly have not come up to advance notices so far as Topeka is concerned and I think other cities have had about the same experience. The expenses of running the city are greater than they were before and taxes are higher.

The same result in my opinion, would follow the adoption of Henry's plan for commission government for counties. Instead of three county commissioners who under the present system get in most counties not more than three or four hundred dollars a year for their services and not more than twelve hundred a year in the most populous counties, the new plan in all probability would provide for salaries of not less than twelve hundred dollars a year for the three commissioners in any of the counties and for much higher salaries in the most populous counties.

Neither is there any reason to believe that these commissioners could hire competent help to run the business of the counties for less than the salaries paid county officers and their assistants in most of the counties now. With a few exceptions salaries of county officers are not high now.

It does not follow however, that the county commission plan would be a bad thing. In the case of cities having commission form of government, the minds of people have been generally disabused of the impression that the new kind of government will lessen their taxes, but if the matter were submitted to a vote I hardly believe that a majority would be willing to go back to the old form of government.

The reason that they probably would not vote to return to the old plan however, would not be because the new plan reduces expenses or lowers taxes, but because they consider it more effective than the old plan. In other words, the commission can transact business more promptly and efficiently than the old city council could.

Now it might be that a county commission such as Henry suggests could transact the business of the county more promptly and efficiently than it can be done under the present method, but in all human probability it would not reduce expenses. The chances are, on the contrary, that expenses would be increased. The commissioners would get much higher salaries than county commissioners get now and the hired help in all probability would be full as well or better paid than the county officers and their assistants, with a few exceptions are paid now.

I am not knocking particularly on Henry's plan, but while he may be in earnest in asserting that it would save the people a million dollars a year, I think the results would prove that that claim is mostly if not wholly composed of a decidedly thin brand of moonshine.

The Danger That Threatens

Editor The Farmers Mail and Breeze—In the last issue of the paper I gave the truth, or as near as I thought at all likely to get past you, in regard to the enforcement of state publication of text books and drew from you the charge of being radical. I suspect my statement of facts did appear radical as it is not at all customary to give the people the exact facts and the whole truth. Newspapers, political parties, public speakers and aspirants for public favor generally are careful to tell only that which is likely to prove popular. The result is that the people know little of what is actually occurring at the front in government affairs.

Herein is the great asset of the trusts and corporations. Men and women gain the confidence of the people, obtain power over them, barter it away for personal gain and because of ample means of campaign return to the people successfully for additional power and are given it because the average voter is ignorant of their treachery. This continued successful barter of the people is responsible for the fact that the commercial power has about captured the police power of this government.

Do you think that a pink-tea, molly-coddle method will destroy the practice? It is not myself but the situation that is extreme. I am simply trying to inform the public of a dastardly condition that

Kafir a Profitable Crop

More Care Must be Used in Seed Selection If the Yields Are to Be Maintained

KAFIR was introduced into the United States about 1875-6, through the southern states. It did not prove especially valuable under southern conditions, and it was not until several years later, when it had reached the drier portions of Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, that it became prominent. The report of the Kansas Experiment station for 1888 shows kafir as being under experimental test. About 1889 the Kansas Experiment station began growing kafir as a regular field crop, and from that date until the present time the acreage in the state has constantly increased.

In 1893 there were 46,000 acres of kafir in Kansas. In 1912 there were 1,422,000 acres. This comparison shows the rapid increase in the acreage planted. In the western one-half of the state, during the last 15 years, kafir has returned an average value of practically twice that of corn. To be exact, the actual average acre value of corn in Ellis, Ellsworth, Gove, Logan, Sheridan, Osborne, Lincoln, Rooks, Russell, Thomas, Trego and Wallace counties, from 1893 to 1911, inclusive, was \$4.55 while, during the same years the acre value of kafir was \$9.26.

Kafir, as well as the other sorghums, is adapted to practically all classes of soils except those that are poorly drained or strongly alkaline. It will give best results on a rich loam soil that would be good corn ground, and it should not be expected to do its best on swampy ground or on very light, thin, sandy soil.

The conditions under which kafir is grown will have much to do with its value as a farm crop. It must have time to mature if it is to return the largest profit to the grower.

In the extreme northwestern portion of Kansas where the altitude is high and the growing season short, the dwarf blackhulled white kafir is the best variety.

In the section below the ten counties in the northwest corner of the state, and lying west of a line from the northwest corner of Jewell to the southwest corner of Stevens county, the white-hulled white kafir has proved to be more profitable than any other variety. Both sections are well adapted to the growing of dwarf milo, feterita, and Freed sorghum.

East of the section just described, standard blackhulled white kafir is the most profitable variety to grow on the average farm. With the exception of about ten counties in the extreme northeastern portion of the state and the rich river and creek bottom lands, kafir throughout Kansas is more valuable, acre for acre, than corn. In the northeastern portion of the state, corn has been more profitable than kafir.

The time to harvest will depend upon the purpose for which the crop is to be used and the probability of being able to cure it properly. If kafir is harvested for feeding from the bundles as a roughage crop, experience has shown that it is best to cut when the seeds are in the milk or soft dough stage. If both grain and fodder are desired, it is best to allow the crop to stand until the seed is hard enough so it can just be cut readily between the thumb nail and finger. This is also the right stage for cutting when the crop is to be used as silage. In case the crop has been planted broadcast and is to be

BY GEORGE K. HELDER

used for hay purposes, if there has been sufficient moisture to allow the crop to head, most growers prefer to let it reach the soft dough stage before cutting. When kafir is headed in the field it should be allowed to stand until the stem at the base of the head is dry. If headed before this, there is apt to be trouble from heating.

The method of harvesting depends upon the manner in which the crop was seeded and the purpose for which it is harvested. In broadcast or drilled seedings, usually the most economical method is to cut with an ordinary mowing machine, and then to shock in large shocks. After it is cured sufficiently in these large shocks, it should be stacked, though a more common practice is to feed from the shock as it is needed during the winter.

In the harvesting of cultivated rows, where it is desired to make use of the fodder, the most rapid and economical method has been by the use of the row binder. When the grain alone is used, if the farmer is growing only a small acreage, it is usually cheaper to head by hand than to hire or to buy a machine for heading. Where large acreages are handled, machine heading is more rapid and cheaper than hand heading. There are a number of machines on the market for heading by rows, but on the Fort Hays station a very satisfactory method has been by the use of an ordinary grain or wheat header.

There are two things which must be carefully watched in threshing kafir. First, have the grain thoroughly dry; and second, prevent excessive breaking. Ordinarily it is better to have the kafir headed with comparatively long stems, that is, with stems from a foot to a foot and one-half or two feet in length. This furnishes enough straw or fodder with the head so that only a small amount of grain is cracked by the cylinder as it goes through the machine. It can also be handled much more rapidly when in this condition than when an attempt is made to run the entire bundle through the machine, and it is also much easier on the thresher, and less expensive.

Proper handling and storing of the crop after harvest means increased profit for the farmer. When the crop has been cut with an ordinary grain binder it should be well shocked in the field and allowed to stand until thoroughly cured. It should then be stacked in long ricks. This will prevent much damage from water as well as from blowing dirt and will also save considerable loss from damage by mice and rats.

There is but one right time and place to make seed selection, that is on your

own farm, in your own field, and in the fall before the first frost. In selecting kafir for growing in western Kansas, select stalks that mature early, because in many cases early maturity means drouth evasion, and drouth evasion may mean a crop. Select those plants that do not have an excessive tendency to sucker and on which the main stalks ripen at approximately the same time as the suckers. Select a leafy plant. Select a plant that grows upright and has no tendency to fall down or lodge when it begins to mature. Always choose a plant with an upright head; one grown under average conditions, so that it has no advantage as regards distance from other plants or moisture supply, and if possible, one that has shown good drouth resistance.

In selecting for grain production, it is well to pay some attention to all points considered in selecting for forage purposes, and in addition the seed head itself must be carefully inspected. Choose seed heads that are large, of uniform type, and well filled from butt to tip; always choose a head that is entirely out of the boot; choose those heads which are fairly compact, and that you know from experience will thresh out a high per cent of grain. A compact head having short internodes usually threshes out best. Avoid all heads which have a tendency to shatter. In all selection work, watch carefully the uniformity and choose only those heads which ripen at approximately the same time. Since all sorghums cross readily, seed selection should be made at least 100 yards from any other variety.

In all selection work avoid hybrids, because in most cases they do not breed true. Hybrid plants can usually be distinguished by their extreme vigor, coarseness and late maturity.

Kafir, milo, feterita and other sorghum seeds heat readily when the threshed grain is stored in large bins. Seed that is to be used for planting purposes should never be threshed until planting time. When the seed has been selected, either the heads should be threaded on a string and hung from the rafters of the granary or barn, where the birds cannot reach them, or piled very loosely in burlap or thin sacks and hung where there is free circulation of air and where they are out of the reach of birds and rodents. They should be inspected occasionally to make sure that weevils or other insects may not reach them. The seed can be threshed by hand at planting time, and when it has been handled in this manner the grower is practically certain to get a stand, provided his ground has been properly prepared.

A rotation system which has given good results on the Fort Hays experiment farm is as follows: Fallow, winter wheat, kafir. Or, if desirable, kafir may be grown two

years following the wheat and before the next summer fallow. It has often been stated and is generally believed that kafir, and also other sorghums, are hard on the ground. This is no doubt true to the extent that any crop which produces a large tonnage of forage or a large yield of seed must necessarily use considerable plant food. However, the main reason that kafirs are considered hard on the ground is due to the fact that they grow late in the season, using all available moisture and plant food until frost kills the plant.



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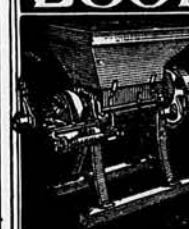
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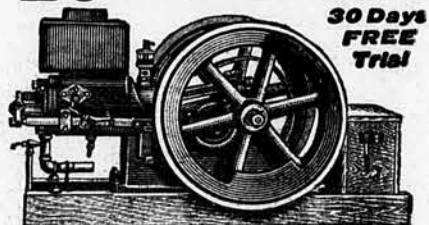
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Soils Show A Success

Wichita's Big Farm Congress Attracts Men and Women From Many Nations

By F. B. Nichols, Field Editor

A LARGER, better and more profitable agriculture was the theme of the International Soil-Products exposition at Wichita, which closes today. From the night of the first day, when the exposition was formerly opened by President Woodrow Wilson in a wireless message from Washington, the constant effort was to show that much progress is easily possible in increasing farm profits by the use of better methods of production which increase yields. The large attendance of farmers from all the states of the Middle West and from many foreign countries was a feature.

All visitors agreed that it was by far the best and largest showing that ever has been made at any of the international meetings. The feature of it, I believe was the wonderful crops displays in the exhibits of the Kansas counties. A trip through this section was enough to convince anyone that this has been a mighty profitable year in the Sunflower state. A great deal of interest in this feature was shown even by the delegates from foreign countries.

Much interest was attracted by the display from Butler county designed by K. U. Holcomb of Douglass. Mr. Holcomb had good material to work with, for the kafir show at Eldorado closed the week before the exposition started, and a carload and a half of the crops displayed at that fair were shipped to Wichita. Kafir and other drouth-resistant crops were the features of this exhibit—a most remarkable use of kafir heads was made in the decorations. Some especially good kafir heads were shown, and many of the visitors stopped to study these. There is a growing appreciation among Kansas farmers, of the importance of care in the selection of kafir heads for seed, and this was well shown in the interest aroused by the Butler county exhibit.

Drouth-resistant crops also were featured in the showing made by Cowley county, which was near the Butler county booth. The display of sudan grass attracted much attention. An interesting thing was the careful grouping of the crops, which were arranged with considerable artistic care. The wheat and apples had remarkably high quality.

The feature in the Riley county exhibit was the display of 20 varieties of hay crops, including bundles and small bales, and 33 varieties of timber from

the farm of R. A. Willis of Manhattan. Much interest also was aroused by the soils map of Riley county, and the samples of the seven types of soil there. A soil survey of Riley county has been made by the bureau of soils, and every type of soil on every farm has been mapped. Some especially good fruit also was displayed. This exhibit was in charge of Bruce Wilson of the Kansas Agricultural college.

A feature of the Allen county booth, in charge of the county farm agent, W. E. Watkins, was the map of an ideal 160-acre farm designed to show the importance of livestock and good crop rotations in the building up of the agriculture of eastern Kansas. Much of the work of Mr. Watkins has been to encourage better crop rotations, in which the legumes are featured. He also has advocated the building of silos, and more livestock—and this exhibit was designed largely to boost these things.

Two features were of special importance with the exhibit from Ford county. One was the immense picture of Dodge City used as the background for the exhibit, and the other was the samples of sudan grass grown by Gould and Thompson near Wilroads. Other drouth resistant crops also were featured.

County Enthusiasm.

It is impossible to give detailed mention of all the fine and outstanding features in the county exhibits; all of their displays were very good. Others that attracted special attention from the visitors were: Barber, Pawnee, Lyon, Montgomery, Crawford, Sumner, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Pratt, Finney, Reno and Sedgwick.

The general exhibit of the Kansas Agricultural college arranged by G. E. Thompson, C. C. Cunningham and Lee H. Gould attracted much attention. This display featured the practical end of the work of the departments of the college. The domestic science section of this, in charge of Miss Ida M. Rigney, attracted much favorable comment from visitors.

The display of, perhaps, the greatest educational value was the wonderful showing made by the United States Department of Agriculture of its work and aims. This occupied about half of the floor space of the auditorium, and visitors were studying it at almost all times.

James J. Tobin was in charge. One of the features of this exhibit, which attracted a great deal of attention from the grain men, was the new automatic Brown-Duvel Grain Tester, which has just been perfected by the bureau of grain standardization. This tester greatly decreases the amount of work required in this testing, and it makes the technique easier.

Perhaps the most beautiful part of the government exhibit was the showing made by the forest service. An interesting part of this was the map of a typical national forest, showing the ranger station, forest nursery, fire lookout towers, government telephone lines, roads, trails, bridges, patented farm lands, sheep and cattle grazing lands and a power stream.

Other features of the government exhibit were the road building section, the varieties of corn and wheat and the equipment of the weather bureau. Much study was given by the visitors to the tuberculosis exhibit. The poultry section also got a great deal of study. Special attention was called to the importance of producing infertile eggs.

The fine exhibit of the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural college, in charge of J. B. Fitch, assistant professor of dairy husbandry, attracted attention. This was almost the same display made at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. Perhaps the most interesting part of this was the purebred dairy cattle of the four leading dairy breeds, which were brought largely to give the visitors a chance to study the different types. Visitors were especially attracted by the Ayrshire cow, Elizabeth of Juneau, which as a three-year-old gave 15,122 pounds of milk and 631-pounds of butter, which is more than any other Ayrshire cow of that age ever gave.

Dairy Work Popular.

A deep interest was taken by the visitors in all the dairy exhibits. The display of the Loudon line of dairy barn equipment was placed near the dairy department's exhibit, and it attracted much attention. It is quite evident that there is much interest in good dairy barn equipment in Kansas, and a growing appreciation of its importance in good dairy farming. The silo exhibits also attracted much interest.

Indeed, there were so many fine things at the exposition that detailed mention cannot be given of them all. The showing made by the Oak Glen farm of Clarksville, Ia., was a remarkable display of products. This farm is owned by Fannie M. Klinck. A parcel post display of the Wichita postoffice showed the possibilities of developing a market for farm products, especially with truck and fruit crops, by selling direct to the consumers.

With the crops exhibits from other states, a feature was the dry land products from New Mexico. Both North Dakota and South Dakota were represented by remarkably complete displays. Kimball, Pawnee and Frontier counties in Nebraska all made strong showings. Woodward county in Oklahoma featured drouth-resistant crops. A feature of the exhibit from Colorado was a water lifting device for use in raising water for irrigation.

Much interest was aroused in the fruit section. A feature was the showing of boxed apples. The displays of the Arkansas Valley Truck Growers' association and of the Hoover orchards of Wichita attracted perhaps the most attention. A display from the Grand Junction Fruit Growers' association of Grand Junction, Colo., of the Mountain Lyon brand of apples was especially good. Special study was given by the fruit men to the care taken with this box pack, which has made the Mountain Lyon trade-mark of so much value.

The International Dry Farming Congress, which was held in connection with the exposition, attracted the leading speakers on agriculture in the country. All lines of farming were represented. Much of the credit for the remarkable success of the congress and of the exposition must be given to the secretary, Ralph Faxon. He did much of the work that was required to arrange the meetings and exhibits. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas Agricultural college, was president of the congress.

His Pay Streak Is Stock

Mr. Editor—Out on a ridge in southwestern Nebraska where other farmers are straining every nerve to make both ends meet by wheat raising, there is one man who raises neither wheat nor corn. Yet he can sport an automobile where others are glad to ride in a spring wagon. This farmer owns 480 acres of land of which 300 acres are in pasture, 100 acres rented out, 10 acres in millet, and the remaining 70 acres are listed to kafir and cane. Thirty-five cows constitute his breeding stock, 60 to 70 cattle are carried on pasture, but only 40 are wintered. He raises no colts nor hogs, but his cattle and chickens bring in an annual income of \$700 to \$1,000. He sells the steers as yearlings, while the older cows are culled out from fall to fall.

McCook, Neb.

C. Boles.



ONE OF THE FEATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOIL-PRODUCTS EXPOSITION WAS THE REMARKABLE DISPLAY FROM COWLEY COUNTY.

"Hogging" Saves Corn Land

The Hogs Do Better and There's Little Waste of Grain

BY HARLEY C. HATCH

ON A TRIP to Burlington the other day we passed one farm in which a large field of corn already had been fed. It had been fenced hog tight and a lot of hogs and sheep turned in to eat the crop. They had it about finished, but judging from the looks of the field, much grain had been wasted. There was a thick growth of young corn all over it. Some was knee high. Probably the stock had had too much corn to start with and had wasted and tramped in what would have been eaten later had not the weather turned so wet. The corn so shelled off was tramped in and grew but it was making fine fall pasture for the sheep, so it is probable that nothing much was lost after all.

There is no question but that this field of corn will be all the better for the hogging process next year. We have always noticed that corn fields so handled seem to increase in fertility instead of losing. This is one of the few instances on record where, to put it metaphorically, a man can eat his cake and have it too. We believe that a man could go on year after year raising corn on the same land and still keep the land in fully as good fertility if he would feed the grain on the ground on which it grew. This can easily and cheaply be done by using some hog fence and letting the hogs do their own harvesting in, say lots of four or five acres at a time. There is no loss of grain to speak of and the hogs do much better than if fed in a dry pen. They get a good deal of grass and weeds to eat in the corn field and that helps to keep them in good condition while they are eating their heavy grain ration.

Yesterday we finished putting up the last cutting of alfalfa. That grown on the older sowing was the best crop of the year. That grown on the spring sowing made a lot of feed with alfalfa and crabgrass mixed. There is no better hay for stock than that made from crabgrass, and a hay which is half crabgrass and half alfalfa is about perfect for cattle. We had thought that the dry seasons had about put crabgrass out of business here but the wet fall has brought it out as rank and thrifty as it used to grow during the years between 1902 and 1909. Most of the spring sown alfalfa is a good stand and looks well. The only places where it is smaller is where it grew too thickly and a lot of weeds sprung up late in the season. This was where an old stack bottom was and where manure had been applied lately. If we sow any more alfalfa on manured ground we shall do the manuring two or three years before the crop is sown.

At the close of the pasture season, October 1, grass was as good as at any time this summer and in most of the pastures cattle will be allowed to remain until frost kills the grass. In the future in pastures where cattle were kept by the season, the charge will be made by the month. Many pasture owners now prefer to pasture cattle by the month instead of the season, as it gives them a chance to get out from under in case of grass failure.

Hay balers are still in operation and shipments of freshly cut hay from Gridley are large. The yield of this late cut hay is heavy but quantity is secured at the expense of quality. Hay cut early and stored will bring \$9.50 on track, compared with \$8 for hay cut now. On nearly all early cut meadows there is a second crop nearly equal to the first but little of it will be cut because to take off the second crop damages the meadows for the next year.

We have received within the month a number of inquiries in regard to farms for rent here. We should like to have these inquirers take their answers from this paragraph for we have been too busy to write personal letters lately. There are a good many farms for rent in this locality but all the desirable ones are rented ahead for as long a term as possible. The farms that are not rented by this time for another year are in most cases not of the best. The soil may be poor, buildings lacking, or there may be no permanent water on the farm. The cash rent charged for the average

upland 80 will run from \$150 to \$250 for the most desirable places.

We are aware that most renters do not like to pay cash rent because of the uncertainty of crops. Yet in the long run there is no question but that a fairly good farm will return more to the owner if he rents it for the usual share than if he received cash rent. The usual share-rent paid here is two-fifths of the grain grown, the renter to husk the corn or thresh the grain. Where the corn is divided in the field, or where the land owner pays his share of the threshing expenses the share is half to each. In the case of pasture, cash rent is paid; where there is meadow the usual share is half the hay, each party to pay half the baling expenses. Where the hay is stacked each party takes half the stacked hay, the tenant doing the stacking.

We hauled the plastering material for the new house from Burlington. The stock kept in our town was not fresh and the mason wanted fresh agatite, so we made the long journey to the county seat because the lumberman there said he had a car of agatite which had been shipped in just the week before. When the mason came to use it he said it was old material which had no doubt been left in the yards when the fresh car came in. It is a common trick to send such stuff to the country because they know it is not likely to be brought back. If it is sold for use in town it promptly comes back to the dealer. Old agatite makes a good wall if it can be got to stick but it is hard to put on and for that reason most masons object to using it. What we objected to most was that we made a long trip to get fresh material and were put off with something no better than we could have bought at home. There is more or less complaint among country people about the discrimination against them in such matters.

The new house is plastered and next week the carpenters will begin the finishing. The work we can do on the house, together with the hauling is done and we are more than glad. For the last six weeks we have been trying to do the farm work and to be a carpenter, painter and teamster at the same time. We have been, to use O. Henry's illustration, as busy as a one-armed paper hanger with the hives, and the quality of this column and our neglected correspondence no doubt show it. Now we have only to build a calf shed, cut the kafir, haul the manure, put up some more hay and husk our half of 60 acres of corn, and when this is done we expect to be getting ready for Christmas. But it is a good thing for a fellow to keep busy; it keeps him out of meanness and makes him less of a nuisance to the community.

Answering a large number of inquiries for African kafir seed, we have only to say that we can see no time ahead in which to gather and ship this seed. It would all have to go out in small lots and would have to be selected and hand threshed and then sacked and shipped. This we shall have no time to do. As to the value of this kafir: We have raised from it this year the best crop of kafir we ever grew, but even then it does not seem to be much ahead of the native sorts. In fact, some who planted both native and African seed say the native is the best. Perhaps had the late season been a dry one the African would have proved much superior, for we have word from a farmer in Russell county who says that his African kafir has made the only seed in his locality. In a dry season probably the African seed would be the better; in a wet autumn, like this, all kafir is good.

It is said that the first sawmill in the United States was at Jamestown, from which sawed boards were exported in June 1607. A water-power sawmill was in use in 1625 near the present site of Richmond.

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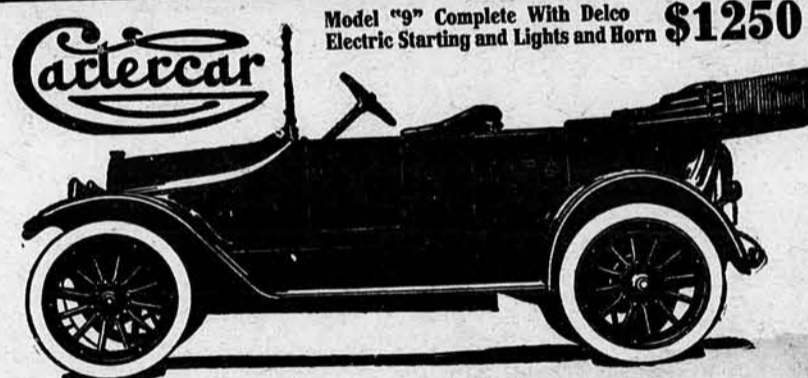
His board amounts to a drop of oil every twelve months—that's all the pay he asks.

His work is getting the farm hands in the fields on time, starting the before-breakfast chores on time, and telling the right time all day so the women folks can have the meals on time—these are easy jobs for him.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple-nickel plated and wears

an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His keys almost wind themselves. He rings for five minutes straight, or every other half minute for ten minutes, as you prefer.

The next time you're in town, just drop in at your jeweler's and ask to see Big Ben. If your jeweler hasn't him, send a money order for \$2.50 to Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, and he'll come to you, transportation charges prepaid, all ready for work. Hire Big Ben for your farm and he'll prove the promptest hired man on the place.



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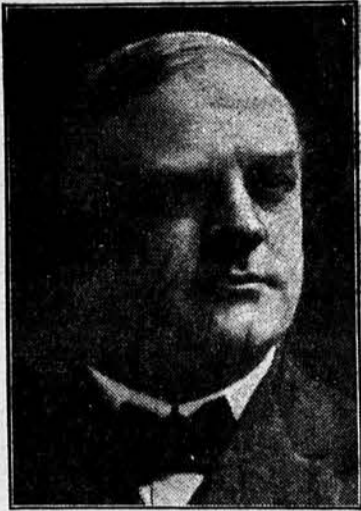
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Let's Feed the Hay

The yields of grass in the prairie hay section of southeastern Kansas were a disappointment again this year. On a very large number of the meadows they were not up to the point where they would return much profit. The results with the whole hay baling business in that section in the last few years have demonstrated quite forcefully that it is neither permanent nor profitable for most of the workers. A change in handling prairie hay land is badly needed.

This whole prairie hay shipping is a delusion and a snare all the way along the line, and it has had a depressing effect on the farming of Kansas for years. The surprising thing has been that it has continued as a leading part of the agriculture here for so long when the distressfully low returns this crop has produced are considered. Of course it is true that a few of the big operators who have handled thousands of tons of hay put up by the labor of other men have made good returns, but the proportion of these men is very, very small. There hasn't been much in it for the average man except some mighty hard work.

It is true enough that a man can make good money in working on a hay-rig when the outfit is actually in operation; the trouble comes in that the outfit is not running enough. And to get to this work a man must neglect his farm; frequently the corn is left without the last plowing or two that is

have been high all over the state, except that in some localities the returns were a little low in midsummer when dry weather came. Alfalfa can't be expected to grow without rain of course. But even with this, it produced profits that were higher on the average than returns from any other crop.

County Colleges—Why Not?

I noticed in the Farmers Mail and Breeze one day this summer an article in which Harley Hatch asked, "After the grades what?" Let me ask: Why not make a law to have one or more agricultural colleges in every county? Divide the county into two or four parts and have the school on a 20-acre farm; but do not have the school near the city. There the boys and girls could go when they are through with the eighth grade. Some of the subjects they have now in the eighth grade could be put with the college work, so that the students might pass the eighth grade when they were 13 or 14 and then go to college.

If there were four schools in every county the children would not be so far from home. In the college they could teach the boy farming, stock raising, blacksmithing, carpenter work and other things that are useful to make a boy a good farmer, and the girl could take dressmaking, gardening, poultry raising, cooking, housekeeping and the other things a girl needs on a farm. Educate the children for the farm and there they will stay. I think the rural district

Why Allen Cannot Possibly Win

From the Junction City Union:

A casual inspection of the vote cast for the several candidates for governor in the August primaries, shows the utter foolishness of the Kansas City Star's attempt to lead the Progressives of Kansas to believe that they have the shadow of a chance of electing Henry Allen in November. It is generally estimated that about 450,000 votes will be polled, and that the winner must have a minimum of 175,000. Capper received in August a total of 105,800 votes—a larger vote than that of all other candidates for governor combined. Hodges came out of the primaries with a total of 72,736 votes and Henry Allen with 12,666. To carry the November election Capper must make a gain of 70,000 votes; Hodges must gain 100,000 and Henry Allen must gain 163,000.

In other words, Allen must get 14 or 15 times as many votes in the election as he got in the primary. Reduced to percentage he must make a gain of 1,350 per cent; Hodges's needed gain is 143 per cent, while Capper needs a gain of only 66 per cent.

Making all allowances for the element of uncertainty in politics, the Kansas City Star's studied attempt to make it appear that Henry Allen is even "in the running" is so silly and absurd that it defeats itself. The Star knows and every Bull Moose leader knows that Allen cannot by any possibility be elected.

absolutely essential for the highest yields. No wonder the average crop yields in southeastern Kansas are disgracefully low.

The way out for the farmers in the prairie hay section is for them to use this hay in the building up of the livestock industry of that section. The conditions are especially favorable for livestock, and the cattlemen, take those in Butler and Greenwood counties for example, are making good returns—they are doing a great deal better financially than the hay operators.

Even in Woodson county, which is the center of the hay business, the livestock men are making much better returns than the hay men. Even with the example of these men before them, however, a surprisingly large number of men still insist in baling the hay, even if the yields are fearfully light—and they are becoming less every year. And the worst is not yet, unless the system is changed.

Prairie hay farming is fundamentally wrong, for it can lead only to soil exhaustion. More than this, the immediate financial returns would be larger if this grass were used in extending the cattle industry.

Alfalfa Gave a High Return

Among the old and important lessons in Kansas farming which have been taught again this year is that of the importance of alfalfa. As usual, this legume has given returns that are well above the average for the other general field crops of the state. There has been a great increase in the acreage of this crop in Kansas this year—which is perhaps the best indication of what farmers think of it.

Most of the yields from all cuttings

should be left as it is. I think there is nothing healthier for the child than a mile or so walk in the open air.

When it is stormy most parents will take the children to school. Let each district have its school board as it is now, and not one board to run the county. A Reader.

Wood Ashes for Fertilizer

Wood ashes are worth about \$10 a ton as fertilizer. Ashes do not take the place of barnyard manure, but they can be used in place of commercial fertilizer, says Prof. L. E. Call of the agronomy department of the Kansas Agricultural college.

Ordinary wood ashes contain 2 per cent of phosphoric acid worth 6 cents a pound, and 6 per cent of potash worth 6 cents a pound. They also contain 32 per cent of lime.

In southeastern Kansas, where the soil is especially deficient in potash and phosphorus, Professor Call recommends an application of about 500 pounds to the acre. In market gardening it will take the place of the commercial fertilizers and is especially valuable. The orchard is also benefited by an application of ashes.

Care should be taken that the ashes used have not been exposed to the action of the rain, as many of the most valuable constituents are easily washed out. Ashes from different kinds of trees vary slightly in their content, white elm being the most valuable.

With the destruction of blooded livestock that the European war entails, the American breeder has before him the opportunity of a lifetime.

Concerning the Plant Foods

BY CYRIL G. HOPKINS.

The chemical analysis of the soil gives the invoice of fertility actually present in the soil strata sampled and analyzed, but the rate of liberation is governed by many factors. Probably no agricultural fact is more generally known by farmers and landowners than that soils differ in productive power. Even though plowed alike and at the same time, prepared the same way, planted the same day with the same kind of seed, and cultivated alike, watered by the same rains and warmed by the same sun, nevertheless the best acre may produce twice as large a crop as the poorest acre on the same farm, if not, indeed, in the same field. The fact should be repeated and emphasized that the productive power of normal soil in humid sections depends upon the stock of plant food contained in the soil, and upon the rate at which it is liberated.

The fact may be repeated, too, that crops are not made out of nothing. They are composed of ten elements of plant food, every one of which is absolutely essential for the growth and formation of every agricultural plant. Of these ten elements of plant food, only two (carbon and oxygen) are obtained from the air by all plants, only one (hydrogen) from water, while seven are obtained from the soil. Nitrogen, one of these seven elements taken from the soil by all plants, may also be secured from the air by one class of plants (legumes) in case the amount liberated from the soil is insufficient. But even the leguminous plants, which include the clovers, peas, beans, alfalfa, and vetches, in common with other agricultural plants, secure from the soil alone six elements phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and sulfur and also utilize the soil nitrogen so far as it becomes soluble and available during their period of growth.

To Form Apple Clubs

Now is the time to form apple clubs, and the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the agricultural colleges of northern and western states is endeavoring to interest the boys and girls of apple-growing sections in the possibilities of apple culture as a profitable and pleasurable occupation. The new clubs will be organized on the same lines as those for the encouragement of potato, corn and alfalfa growing, gardening and canning and poultry raising. Members must be not under 10 nor more than 18 years old.

The club members will be allotted not less than ten apple trees, six or more years old, in the same orchard, and all in one row or block if possible, of which he will have the exclusive care for one year. Every club must have at least five members, and these will be under the instruction of a local leader, who will receive instructions from the state leader in charge, or the county agent.

Following these instructions the young member who knows nothing about apple raising will learn to pick, grade, crate and market apples; also to can and label fruit for exhibition and for sale. The instructions will aim to show each of these young people how he may get the maximum results from his ten trees with the minimum expenditure of labor.

How Farm Bookkeeping Pays

Cost accounting methods that fulfill all requirements in commercial enterprises will not necessarily do for the farmer. While the farm is a business and factory combined, it has one element not found in any other line of business, for the farm is a home, and the home finances are so involved in those of the farm that it is necessary to use care and thought to avoid confusing the farmer's personal business as a man with the farmer's business as a farmer.

A man may make a profit in his farming operations and still be falling backward steadily by reason of his high personal and living expenses; or he may not even be making 2 per cent on his investment and yet be getting ahead. He may do this by keeping down these personal expenses, or a small per cent net return on a large capital may more than cover his living expenses. By means of complete farm cost records these conditions can be shown in their true light and the farmer is enabled to discover the weak spots in his business organization.



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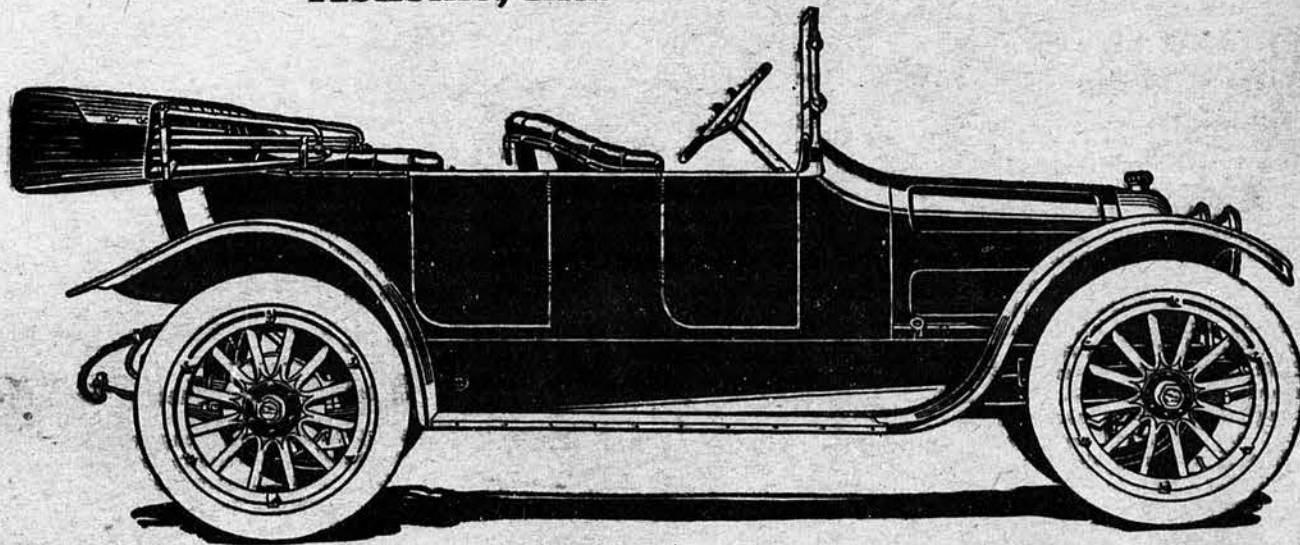
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How I Made My House a Home

It Took More Than Sweeping and Dusting

BY GERTRUDE TAATJES

WHEN Arthur and I were married we went to live in a dear little cottage the furnishing of which had brought me much pleasure.

Because I loved my home so much I daily went through an endless amount of work. I worked, worked, worked and finally became so fussy that the sight of anything out of its place annoyed me and brought forth a lecture to the culprit. I followed Arthur everlastingly around and, although he was really an orderly husband, I found much to scold him for.

"Arthur, change your shoes," would greet him at night. When he smoked I was ever on the lookout for any stray ashes that might fall on carpet or table. I was so busy chasing dust from the furniture that I had no time to go anywhere with Arthur and after a while he stopped asking me and went out alone.

When my baby came I carried out the same regime with him and the result was that the child became fussy and irritable from the tiresome restraints he constantly met. I had a refrain of don'ts that I continually sang to him and the poor child hardly dared move about the house. Through lack of freedom he became a tease.

Then the Awakening.

One day when the lad was nearly six years old he was invited to a party by a neighbor and came home full of excitement but that night he fell into a sorrowful mood and surprised me by suddenly declaring that he wished he might live with Mrs. Allen.

"Why Charlie?" I exclaimed, "Why do you want to live with Mrs. Allen? Don't you love your home?"

"Yes, mamma and I love you and papa but it is such fun over at Ted Allen's house. You can play and do everything and they have a dog and cat and four little kittens. Wish I was Ted Allen!"

Arthur was spending the evening at home and he looked at me over his paper. Arthur had always loved dogs and cats and in the first years of our married life had often expressed his desire to have them but I would never agree to such a thing and the subject was avoided.

Before the two pairs of eyes—the child's full of wistful longing—the father's full of gentle reproach—my own fell and it was necessary for me to make a hurried exit to save my dignity.

That night I could not sleep. The words of my little son had brought me to a full realization of how I was sacrificing the love and happiness of husband and child for the sake of an immaculate house. I resolved to change all that and went to sleep at last full of happy plans among the first of which was to obtain at any cost one of those kittens for Charlie.

The next day I paid a long neglected visit to Mrs. Allen and after a delightful afternoon brought home with me a dear little gray and white kitten. Charlie was overjoyed and that night went to sleep with it tightly clasped in his arms. Arthur did not say anything but the pleased expression on his face more than repaid me for my yielding.

A short time later a friend of Arthur's called to see us and casually mentioned that he had some fine St. Bernard puppies and offered one to Arthur. Arthur looked at me before he answered and then slowly shook his head. Then I did something that I have ever been glad to think of. I turned to Arthur and asked him if he really didn't want one of the puppies and said that if he did I had no objections. Surprise gave way to gladness and he eagerly accepted. Then what fun evenings when he came home from work. No more clubs could get

him from the house and he raced around like a boy with the puppy.

Little by little I overcame my foolish and tyrannical objections and our home life became happier. My health improved; also my temper and I was no longer subject to fits of nervousness and irritability. I took time from my housework and went out with Arthur and our boy and what trips we made and how we enjoyed them. It was just like the dear old courting days and Arthur became again my lover. I invited little friends of Charlie's to the house and laughed and romped with them, becoming younger through it all.

When the children ran playing through the house I no longer fussed and fumed for I had come to realize that spoiled furniture was nothing compared to a spoiled life and while furniture could be mended or replaced no amount of regrets could repair the damage a child received in a home where he was not happy. There were many things for me to learn and unlearn in those days and it did not come very easy but each time I triumphed over self made the next victory easier. Instead of a house of restraints our home is now a place to

enjoy and more and more I find reasons to be glad that I made a home out of my house.

Prepare For Pumpkin Pies

Pumpkin pies—makes you hungry just to think of them, doesn't it? They go to the "right spot" these crisp autumn days. The "men folks" have a little way of happening into the kitchen just when you are taking a big, golden brown, spicy pumpkin pie out of the oven and the children never need a second call to dinner when there's a hint of pumpkin pies in the air. Every housewife has her own favorite recipe that has won her compliments times without number at church suppers or when there was company for tea. Not every one, however, has as good luck in putting up pumpkins to use in the winter. Several housewives who read the Farmers Mail and Breeze have been so successful in putting up pumpkins in a way that will keep, that they have written to tell their less fortunate sisters just how to do it. If you haven't had good luck other times, give these methods a trial. What cooks have done, other good cooks can do too.

Canned Pumpkin.

Cook the pumpkin down dry, then add spices in quantity and kinds you would use for pies. Sweeten well and put into jars while the pumpkin is boiling hot. Do not fill all the way with pumpkin, but finish filling with melted paraffine. Use new lids and rubbers and be sure the lids are on tight. A good wrench is indispensable for tightening. If old lids are used, boil them in water to which baking soda has been added in the proportion of 1 teaspoon to a quart of water. Boil again in pure water. Buffalo, Kan. Mrs. L. N. Stoll.

Try Dried Pumpkin.

Pare and slice pumpkin in the usual way and boil down as dry as possible. Run it through a colander, put the pulp in a crock and set it in the oven. Let it dry out as much as it will without burning, then remove the crock from the oven and let it cool. Shape the pumpkin into little cakes like homemade yeast, and let it dry the same as yeast. When the cakes are dry, store them in a flour sack which has been dipped in strong salt water and then dried. When the pumpkin is to be used, take out as much as is wanted and soak an hour or

so in sweet milk. Add sugar and spices and use the same as fresh pumpkin. Simmons, Mo. Esther Pearson.

Steaming is Sure.

[Prize Recipe.]

Cook the pumpkin till well done, mash out all lumps, and fill glass jars with the stewed pumpkin. Put the lids on but do not screw them tight. Place the jars in a boiler on a rack or strip of board. Surround the jars with water to within an inch of the top, bring the water to the boiling point and continue boiling for 4 hours. Remove the jars from the boiler and screw the lids tight. There will be no trouble about this pumpkin keeping. Felton, Del. Mrs. F. D. Jester.

Still Another Way.

Wash, dry and pare the pumpkin, cut it into cubes about 1/2 to 1 inch thick and place the cubes in a kettle with enough cold water to cover. Cook till the cubes are tender but not long enough to make them mushy. Can the same as peaches or other fruit. Fill the spaces between cubes with the water in which the pumpkin was cooked. I have tried this recipe several times with good results but have always failed when I rubbed the pumpkin to a butter before canning. Elmont, Kan. Farmer's Wife.

Use the Stale Bread

[Prize Letter.]

Don't throw away any stale bread. There are dozens of ways to use it that are both economical and palatable. Bread several days old makes the best toast. Brown several slices of stale bread a golden brown in the oven, dip in hot water, butter at once, and serve hot. This makes a nice breakfast dish.

When there are a few cold boiled potatoes left, but not enough for a meal, put a tablespoon of lard or butter into a skillet and heat very hot. Then slice breadcrusts fine, put into the hot fat and cover closely for a few minutes. Slice the potatoes over the bread, cover until heated through, then stir, and fry until all are brown. If liked, a little onion may be sliced into the grease before adding the bread and potatoes.

Cold meat, bread, potatoes and gravy make a nice hash. Remove bones from the meat and run meat, bread and potatoes through the food chopper. Season with onion, salt and pepper. Add gravy and cook 15 minutes.

For pancakes, soak bread until soft in enough milk to cover. Add 1 egg to each quart, salt, and enough flour—graham is best—to make a smooth batter. Drop on a hot, well greased griddle, a spoonful in a place, bake until brown, then turn the cakes and bake on the other side. Serve hot with butter and sirup.

Bread browned in the oven, then run through the food chopper, makes an excellent substitute for cracker crumbs as a covering for croquettes, veal cutlets and for many other purposes. The bread crumbs may be prepared and kept in a glass jar until needed.

Creamed toast is a popular dish in many families. Brown the bread in the oven. Heat 2 quarts of milk scalding hot. Add 2 tablespoons of sugar and butter the size of an egg. Mix a heaping tablespoon of flour into a cup of cold milk, stir into the scalded milk and cook till it thickens. Place the toasted bread in a dish and pour the cream dressing over it.

Rice and bread pudding is a wholesome dessert. Soak in 1 quart of milk as much stale bread as it will cover. When the bread is soft, add 3 eggs well beaten, 1 cup of sugar, and enough cold rice to make a thick batter. Bake in a pudding dish. The top may be dusted with nutmeg and cinnamon if liked, or a meringue of the beaten whites of the eggs and sugar may be spread over the top as soon as it is baked and the pudding set back in the oven a few moments till the meringue is browned. Serve with cream. Mrs. Emma A. White. Modesto, Cal.

Substitute For Cherry Pie

One cup cranberries, 1 cup seeded raisins ground fine, 1 tablespoon flour, 1/2 cup water. Bake in two pies. Mrs. W. F. Smith. R. 2, Chandler, Okla.

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

A skirt showing the new tendency to fullness is illustrated in No. 6907. It has 2 gores and is cut in sizes 22 to 32 waist measure. Size 22 requires 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material.

A good work apron is shown in No. 6912. It is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure, and requires 3 3/8 yards of 36 inch material.

The ladies' shirt waist No. 6875 is cut in sizes 34 to 44 bust measure. It would be very pretty developed in crepe de chine or a soft silk. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36 inch material and 1/2 yard of 27 inch contrasting goods. For the wee girl, dress No. 6885 is



dainty and pretty. It is cut in sizes 2 to 8 years. Age 4 years requires 3 1/4 yards of 27 inch material with 1/2 yard of 27 inch contrasting material for trimming.

Girls' dress No. 6892 shows the much liked tunic effect. It may be had in sizes 8 to 14 years. For the 8 year size, 2 yards of 44 inch material will be needed for blouse and tunic and 1 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the skirt with flounce.

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The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Pattern Department, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find cents, for which send me the following patterns:

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BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

Try putting raw pumpkin through a food chopper, then cooking it in a double boiler. This saves rubbing the pumpkin through a colander.

Rose, Kan. Mrs. B. N. Wolf.

The hand that rules the cradle rocks the world.

Start a Scrap Book

The Home Department of the Mail and Breeze made its home on my library table for only a few months, but it has made itself welcome and proved both entertaining and helpful reading.

I suggest that all readers buy scrap-books, which can be obtained for a small sum, and every week cut out the recipes, hints and the like, and then some rainy day or lonely evening, paste them into the book, arranging all of a kind together. In this way, when one wants information on household subjects, all she will need to do will be to step to the bookcase and find it in the valuable book she has made for herself at the expense of only a little spare time and pleasant effort.

I am a farmer's wife and am always eager to learn of ways to make work easier and more pleasant. I have many paintings and much fancy work I have made myself, and I think if many more of us would put a few minutes a day into something to make our homes look cozy and attractive, we would enjoy farm life much better. Though I lived in town all my life until last year, I take as much interest in the care and neatness of my home as I ever did, and I want my home always to be in the country, for it is the most pleasant place on earth to live.

This summer I raised all the vegetables we could use and had some to sell. I

Whenever the politicians know there is to be a clean-up, that the people have nominated a man who really intends to put their interests above every other interest and who wishes to serve them for that purpose alone—they make common cause against him. We have seen this happen time and again in every state in the Union. The politicians leave no device untried to "get" such a man. There is no finer indorsement of any man's candidacy than to have all the politicians of his state single him out as the man to be defeated if possible. The people can have no surer, no more unerring indication of where their true interests lie.

started with 30 hens last spring, and this fall I have a flock of more than 100 pullets that anyone might well be proud of. I have taken great pleasure with my chickens, and have improved much in health from the out of door life necessitated by caring for them.

Mrs. C. A. McNeal.

R. 8, Emporia, Kan.

Mushroom Growing and Imports

A mushroom "farm" just started in California consists of 600 square feet, the beds being in tiers in a basement. Although mushroom growing in the United States has assumed considerable proportions, the imports continue large. There were imported in the fiscal year 1912, 641,027 pounds of cut, sliced, or dried mushrooms, in undivided packages containing less than 5 pounds, the value of which was \$171,657, and in the "all other" class 6,677,905 pounds of mushrooms, valued at \$841,442. The imports of these two classes in the fiscal year 1913 totaled 822,422 pounds, worth \$222,670, and 7,323,197 pounds, worth \$947,779. The duty on imported mushrooms was continued by the Underwood bill at 2 1/2 cents a pound. The imports naturally consist of the preserved or dried article. Considerable mushroom spawn is also imported, the amount in the fiscal year 1913 being 240,243 pounds, valued at \$5,883.

The largest mushroom farms in this country are in the New York and Philadelphia regions, the product being sold in the fresh state. The cost of growing is about 20 cents a pound, while the market price ranges from 25 cents to \$2. A recent quotation in Washington, D. C., was 50 cents a pound.

Don't store old rubbish. Get rid of it and the dust, moths and disease germs it may harbor.

Mrs. Frank Calvert. Elmdale, Kan.

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Barron Can Pick the Winners

Careful Selection Will Increase Egg Production On Your Farm

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY
Director Missouri Poultry Experiment Station

ALL signs sometimes fail and there are exceptions to all rules, but we are of the opinion that there is a definite type in poultry which indicates productiveness the same as a good dairyman finds that certain characteristics and a certain conformation in cattle indicate the productiveness or non-productiveness of certain individuals. Among other things it is generally agreed that to be a good milker a cow must be healthy and vigorous, she must have a big body and plenty of capacity, and she must have a large udder and large milk veins. The more we study the productiveness in poultry the more firmly we are convinced that the same general principles apply to the productive hen. There is an egg type in poultry and the day will come, if it is not now at hand, when we can tell in a general way the good from the bad by certain and definite characteristics. Of course in the dairy business the "Babcock test" is the final test of the quantity of butterfat, and just so with poultry, the trap nest will perhaps always be the final test.

Barron Picks the Layers.

Tom Barron of Catforth, England, recently visited the station and while here we had him visit seven or eight different yards and point out one or two good and bad hens in each yard. He did so and after he had left we looked up the records in each case and found that the hens which he claimed were of poor type and poor producers were among the poorest layers as verified by our records. In one case we had a White Orpington which had not laid an egg and she was in a pen with eleven other hens. The hens were driven before him and at first glance he picked out this hen which was a blank as far as production was concerned. The hen was in good health and to the ordinary observer looked about like any of the others. He pointed out the good and bad in other pens without handling a single hen. The trap nest records verified his statements.

We believe that any man with reasonable intelligence who studies, year after year, the question of breeding for egg production, as Mr. Barron has done, will get a certain and definite type firmly fixed in his mind just as true in his case as is true with the dairyman. What is this type? That is the question.

We discussed this and other questions with Mr. Barron for several days. While we will not quote his exact words, and we hope not to misquote him, yet we feel safe in saying that he believes the following to be true: An egg laying strain cannot be produced by inbreeding. In order for a hen to be a good producer, she must be in good health and full of vigor. In his own case, he has not bred from a male for years which was not bred from hens which laid 200 eggs or over, and he recommends that method. He does not try to overdo the thing and has not bred for the 300 egg hen and over. His best record was 283 eggs in one year. He breeds for high averages instead of exceptionally high individuals and this has been true with

both pens which he had in our egg laying contests at Mountain Grove.

A good layer usually stands high in front and her back is not on a level or the rear higher than the front. The best producers usually have large combs, a high tail, and a prominent, large, bright eye. Upon handling the birds, he finds the most of the best layers have thin straight pelvic bones; that there is quite a distance between the points of the pelvic bones and of the point of the breast bone. This indicates capacity and lots of room for the egg and digestive organs. He likes the wedge shape, rather narrow in front but wide behind and wide between the legs.

Selecting the Egg Type.

Mr. Barron agrees that the males must be from high laying hens. He also advises looking well to the females and using hens which have shown they are able to make good records. A hen that will not lay well in winter months, is discarded by him, for a hen that doesn't lay well in winter will not make a good record as a rule and he wishes to breed hens that lay eggs when eggs are highest in price. He uses two males in his pens, alternating them every five days. The males are full brothers as a rule. He gets better fertility, stronger chicks, and better hatches, he thinks. Broodiness will ruin the record of any hen. We must breed to eliminate that from our flocks as much as possible. There is a blocky, beef type in every hen which does not lay. He advises not to trap nest the entire flock, but trap nest at least a few of the promising ones. Keep accurate records, pedigree the chicks, and results are sure to follow. There must be regularity in feeding. He believes we should feed more moistened mash, and also believes in some cases that it pays to soak the grain. A hen, in order to make a good record, must produce quite a large number of her eggs in winter months. His experience has been that the first pullets of a brood to begin laying make the best layers, and the first cockerels to crow usually make the best breeders for egg production. Mr. Barron's views coincide largely with our own and with the results we obtained at this experiment station. We have made a careful study of these matters for several years and we had reached the same conclusions about most things, even before talking to Mr. Barron.

Variety of Feed Brings Eggs

Our hen yard is covered with cottonwood leaves and we feed the chickens in these leaves morning and evening. We feed them kafir with sometimes a feed of corn and rye. They have a patch of rye and turnips for green feed. In the evening after they have scratched their supper from the leaves we give them all the warm skim milk they will drink. When the weather prevents them from being out we give them the same care in the shed and also give them fresh alfalfa leaves and they relish them as much as corn. Sometimes we feed them a rabbit skinned and chopped into pieces.

They also like potato and apple parings. We supply them with chinaware, broken up, for grit and they like it better than any grit we have ever given them. We burn wood and throw the ashes in front of the poultry house and the chickens eat all the charcoal, even the largest pieces. Fresh water is kept before them all the time as they suffer sooner from lack of good water than from anything else.

Mrs. Wm. Kowing.
R. 7, Winfield, Kan.

Give the Hen a Warm Drink

I always give my hens a pan of warm water and a hot mash of ground feed on cold wintry mornings. I find that scalded oats are fine for laying hens. When butchering I save all the meat scraps and blood, and this is a great stimulant to layers. Milk also is good. I think the Leghorn is the champion layer, both in summer and winter.

All egg breeds require more range and exercise than the meat breeds. Too much corn and over feeding make hens too fat to lay. Hens hold up their eggs the same as cows hold up their milk. A fright of any kind or changing the hen house will cause hens to hold up their eggs. I get better results by mating old cocks, rather than young cocks, with hens.

Mrs. John Yokley.
R. 4, Arcadia, Kan.

Save Time in Poultry House

I cover the floor under the roosts in my hen house with short boards. Every day I bring out a few of these boards and leave them exposed to the weather. I then replace them with clean boards. I have two sets of roosts, nests and all inside furnishings. One set is always exposed to the weather.

Mrs. Lorraine Parker.
Manston, Wis.

Kansas Poultry Show Dates

- 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. Osawatimie. 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. B. Kinkaid, 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. Vinsonhaier, Sec.
- Jan. 4-9. Hutchinson. D. T. Helmlich and J. J. Atherton, judges. W. B. Powell, Sec.
- Jan. 5-9. Solomon. John C. Snyder, judge. E. C. Comstock, Sec.
- Jan. 11-16. Wichita. Kansas State Poultry association show. D. T. Helmlich and Adam Thompson, judges. L. B. McCausland, Sec.

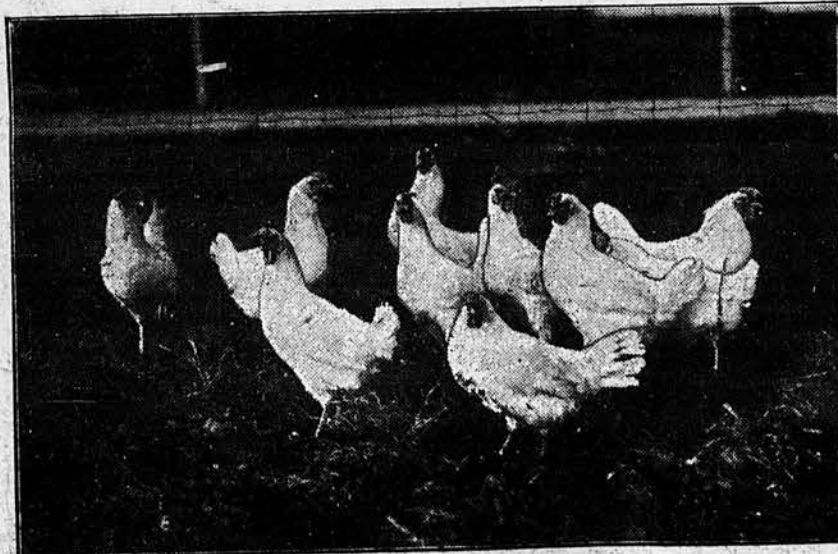
Pocket Gophers Can Be Killed

The alfalfa field is the ideal feeding ground for the pocket gopher, says Harry B. Yocom, assistant in zoology at the Kansas Agricultural college.

The pocket gopher injures the alfalfa by cutting off the roots of the plants. This work is done 8 or 10 inches below the surface of the ground. The gopher also causes a loss by making mounds in the field.

Various methods of killing this animal have been tried. Trapping is good, but is rather slow, and does not get all the gophers. Fumigation with carbon bisulphide vapor kills the gopher, but is rather expensive. The method of control that has proved to be best in Kansas is poisoning, according to Mr. Yocom. The Kansas Agricultural college mixes a gopher poison that is sold to farmers at cost. One quart of this poison will treat half a bushel of shelled corn. The cost will be \$1.10. A few kernels of this corn dropped into the gopher's burrow is pretty sure to get rid of him. Information on the matter of gopher extermination is being given by the zoology department of the college to all who apply.

The best years of life are those ahead.



Ten White Leghorn Hens That Produced 2,673 EGGS in 1913. They Are Owned by Tom Barron, Catforth, England.

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How to Irrigate Alfalfa

BY A. R. TOWLES,
Garden City, Kan.

In preparing the land for alfalfa lay out your lands with proper borders or ridges so as to confine the water to single portions of land at a time. You should not make your lands too large. The size, of course, depends on the supply, or head, of water that you have to use in irrigating. I find, however, that ordinarily with the medium-sized irrigation plants in this country—those which have a capacity of 500 to 1,000 gallons a minute—a plot containing from three to five acres is amply large, especially if the land has not much fall. Many men make their lands too large.

In irrigating they then put too much water on the front of the land, where the water is first let in from the ditch, and at the lower end there is not enough water. If you do not level your land well, you will find it much harder to irrigate. To get the water upon the high spots, you will again give the low places too much water. Narrow lands, not too long, have always proved in my experience to be the best for getting results from irrigation.

Flooding is, I think, the only way that we can figure on irrigating alfalfa in western Kansas, to get the best results.

Any time when your alfalfa shows signs that it has not enough moisture to grow or do well, is a good time to irrigate.

There is, however, a system that may be followed to advantage. Early in the spring, if your alfalfa shows any signs of being dry, the sooner you irrigate the

price of wheat in America just now because our market is much closer than the markets of Argentina or India. France raises 90 per cent of its wheat and Germany 80 per cent. Russia exports wheat, but England imports 80 per cent of its wheat. The acreage planted in Europe this fall is less than last year and wheat will necessarily remain high. Since other crops are high, a farmer will not lose because he raises no wheat.

The war will be of greater benefit to the South, says Dean Jardine, than to any other part of the United States, because it will force the southern planter to abandon his single croppings system and adopt diversified farming methods. This will, in the long run, help the southern farmer.

The American stockman, in Professor Jardine's opinion, has the opportunity of a life time. The war, if it continues, will rapidly consume the reserve foundation of stock in Europe and it will give this country a chance to control the market. The Belgium horse industry has been seriously affected and possibly wiped out, in Europe. The quality of American stock should be improved. Meat is high because cattle and hogs are scarce.

Essentials of Seed Corn

The corn breeder who has demonstrated year after year the superiority of his corn will demand a special price for his superior seed. Such corn breeders are improving corn as cattle breeders have improved cattle. He has used special methods that farmers generally have not time to apply. Five dollars a bushel is not too much to pay.

By far too many consider seed good

Kansas Needs Better Pastures

Perhaps the greatest limitation of the live stock industry of Kansas is the injured pasture lands of the state. Overpasturing and neglect in the last few years have caused a serious lowering of the grass producing power of the pastures in Kansas, and it is extremely important that the growth of grass should be increased. In spite of this movement, which has resulted in the decline in the efficiency of pastures, there are farmers who have maintained the crop producing power of their grass lands, even through the dry years, and in many cases they have increased the yields.

Have you had good results with your pasture land? Have you been able to keep up the yields? The Farmers Mail and Breeze would like to receive letters from men who have been especially successful in keeping up the yields with their pastures, or who have ideas as to how this should be done. If you know of a system of pasture management that has returned you or your neighbors a good profit, let the other readers of this paper have the benefit of this knowledge. The prizes for the two best letters will be a year's subscription to the Topeka Daily Capital. Address your letter to the Managing Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

better. Then about a week before time for cutting, irrigate again. This will start the new sprouts out at the bottom of the stalk, and in a week they will be from 1 to 3 inches high. When you then have the field mowed off, new alfalfa is coming on fast. By the time you get your hay off the ground you will find the new stalks nearly or quite shading the ground, thus retaining the moisture for the growth of the oncoming plant.

If you wait, as many do, and irrigate after you have cut the alfalfa and taken the hay off, you will lose about a week's growth, as your field will stand at least a few days as a brown stubble field, and moisture will be lost. By irrigating as I have suggested, on the other hand, you will find that you can grow four cuttings of alfalfa in any year in this part of the state.

Young alfalfa can be irrigated if you are pumping the water, for pumped water does not contain sediment. The plant never seems to start off so healthy, however, as when the moisture is in the ground before the seed is sown.

The man who can irrigate his ground most quickly and with the least water will reap the best results. This can be accomplished only on lands small enough to be watered quickly.

Wheat Prices Will Be High

If the war in Europe were to stop tomorrow the price of wheat probably would stay just as high as it is now, in the belief of W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural college. The world crop of wheat is below normal and naturally wheat prices rise. England, says the dean, is setting the

woeful waste of horseflesh.

simply because it will grow. To be first class, seed corn must be:

Well adapted to the seasonal and soil conditions where it is to be planted.

Grown on productive plants of a productive variety.

Well matured and preserved from ripening time till planting time in a manner that will retain its full vigor.

Onion Cousin to the Lily

BY EDWIN TARRISSE.

The humble onion is own cousin to the stately lily, whether the arum or the lovely Lenten lily, the lily-of-the-valley, or the fair, floating water-lily, all of which belong to the great liliaceous race. Thus, it will be observed, the onion really comes of a most aristocratic family, from the stock of which have sprung many notable scions and offshoots.

Nor does the list embrace all of the onion's notable connections, since it is also cousin to the daffodil, or narcissus; moreover, it is allied to the gigantic dragon-tree of Teneriffe, which bears little trace of the seeming frail lily tribe, but is nevertheless a monstrous lily.

Speaking for Four of Them

We are subscribers to four of Mr. Capper's papers. We wish we had more men like Arthur Capper who are not afraid to print clean, honest literature and make a bold fight against vices. I appreciate the Capper publications the more because there are no liquor advertisements in them. I wish him success. Grimes, Okla. Esther S. Mong.

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Sudan is a profitable crop either for hay or for seed. My crop this year will average 1,000 pounds of seed per acre. The hay yield will be from 3 to 9 tons per acre—in two to four cuttings. The hay makes excellent ensilage. It cures perfectly, and is next to alfalfa in fattening cattle and horses. Its growth is almost unbelievable until you have seen the field.



Only 2 Pounds Per Acre Used in Planting

In planting this year I used less than two pounds of seed per acre for my seed crops. The growth is wonderful. From 100 to 400 stalks from each seed—each stalk higher than my head and loaded with seed. In planting for hay I used 15 pounds per acre. I will gladly send details about planting and harvesting on request.

My Seed Grown on Sod or Cotton Land Seed Tested By the Government—Reliable

Every pound of this seed was grown on sod or cotton land. No Johnson grass has ever been within a mile of any of my farms. I also planted ninety rows of corn around my fields as further protection of the seed crops.

After being thoroughly inspected by Victor L. Cory of the Texas Experiment station, I recleaned every pound of my seed. The planting was pure—the ground grown on clean—and the growing crop was protected.

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I am determined to grow nothing but pure seed for my own planting and YOURS. Pure seed means a lot to me as a land owner. In view of the increasing demand for pure Sudan seed I suggest that you order at once. Prices last year went to \$5.00 per pound before planting time. Use the coupon and book your order now. I will exchange Sudan seed for your cotton. Allowing 10c per pound for Middling or better. Write for particulars. Delivery guaranteed now, or when you want it. Write now to—

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Enclosed find M. O. for \$.....
Send me.....lbs. Pure Sudan Seed.
Delivery to be made.....
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PRICES Prepaid

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 to 10 lbs., | per lb. \$1.00 |
| 11 to 25 lbs., | per lb.95 |
| 26 to 50 lbs., | per lb.90 |
| 51 to 100 lbs., | per lb.85 |
| Special prices in larger quantities | |

Ready With the Kettles Now

A Cooking Lesson For Girls—Try This On Your Family

BY LUCILE REBECCA BERRY

THE first cooking lesson is an important one. But before the recipes and directions come, read the suggestions about cooking in general. One important thing is to be clean in the kitchen. First of all, the kitchen itself must be clean, the dishes you use must be spotless, and your own aprons and fingers must be neatly kept. Work with clean fingernails, and neatly combed hair. Have the buttons on your aprons and on the backs of your kitchen dresses. Your cooking will be ever so much more pleasant if you are dressed properly for it. Even if your aprons are dark colored, be as careful about keeping them away from dirt as you would if they were pure white. Don't use them to wipe your hands on or to lift dishes from the stove. Keep your handkerchief in your pocket; don't let it lie on the kitchen table. Keep the utensils you are using in as orderly an arrangement as you can. Of course there are busy moments when things will look a bit scattered, but there are little periods of waiting when you can pile things up. Avoid a cluttered looking work table.

You will find this lesson an interesting one, because you can see when you have finished it that a great many dishes which seem mysterious when you see mother making them are really simple, so simple that you can learn the recipes for ever so many of them in five minutes. If your big sister has ever gone away to a cooking school, when she came home, you probably have heard her say a great deal about white sauces, for women who teach girls to cook in school think the lesson on white sauces is a very important one. That is your lesson for this week.

If you know how to make a white sauce, you know how to make cream soups, creamed vegetable dishes, scalloped dishes, souffles—you pronounce it as if it were spelled soufflays, with the accent on the last syllable—and croquettes.

Make a White Sauce.

What is a white sauce? It is a sauce made of four things, milk, flour, butter and salt. There are four kinds of white sauces, depending on how much flour and butter you use. Suppose you start out to make a cream soup. Shall we have it a tomato soup? For it, a one to one white sauce is used. It is called a one to one sauce because of the amounts used in the recipe. Notice it:

One cup milk, 1 tablespoon flour, 1 tablespoon butter, ½ teaspoon salt.

Every measurement is level. When you dip up a tablespoon of flour, take a knife and scrape off all the flour on top of the spoon so it is exactly level with the edges. Do the same thing when you measure the butter. Put the cup of milk on the stove to heat. You don't want it to heat so fast that it will burn, and milk burns very easily. Do you have a double boiler? A double boiler is made of two kettles, one smaller than the other. In the large one outside, water is put. Then the materials to be cooked are put in the inside kettle and the hot water outside cooks them without burning. If you do not have a double boiler, use two pans, one small enough to fit in the other, leaving an inch or two margin around the edges.

While your milk is heating, rub the flour and butter and salt together into a paste with the back of the spoon. When the milk is hot, pick up the lump of paste with your spoon, and stir it back and forth through the liquid. Keep stirring until the mixture has thickened. If you are not careful to stir during this time, your sauce will be lumpy. When the sauce has thickened, let it cook slowly about 20 minutes. When making any cream soup, you use equal portions of white sauce and cooked vegetable. It is best to have the vegetable mashed up smoothly. A good way to do this when you are using cooked peas or beans or celery is to rub the vegetable through a stiff sieve with a spoon. You can strain off the tomato juice for the tomato soup you are making, and if you wish, rub some tomato pulp through a sieve, to make the cupful. Mix ½ teaspoon of soda with your tomatoes, to keep the milk from curdling.

Now the Soup.

When your white sauce is done, add the tomato juice and pulp to it, and re-heat it. Then you are ready to serve it. If your family is large, you will need to double the recipe. Multiply each ingredient by two, being careful to be accurate, and use the recipe just as you would the one given.

For scalloped dishes, you use what is called the one to two white sauce. That means two parts of thickening and fat to one of liquid.

One cup milk, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons fat, ½ teaspoon salt.

The sauce is made just as the other

is. Suppose you try scalloped corn. Use canned corn which has been cooked. You will need equal portions of sauce and corn. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of corn, then one of sauce, then another of corn, another of sauce, until the dish is full. Grind up some stale bread or toast, pour over the crumbs some melted butter, and put these buttered crumbs on top of your scalloped corn. Put the dish in the oven, and heat it, browning the crumbs on top. It is then ready to serve.

For the contest, you are expected to make a cream soup, and a scalloped dish, following these directions closely. Take notes on the things you see, your success or failure, and the things your family say so that you can remember them when the time comes to write your letter. If you didn't have good "luck" tell us what was wrong and where you made your mistake.

Secret Writing

In olden times when a letter was in danger of falling into the wrong hands, it was often written according to some secret code of which only the person for whom it was intended held the key. Sometimes only the third word from every punctuation point was to be counted and again the words making up the message were blotted slightly so as to distinguish them from the rest. Often

Here's a Cooking Contest

EVERY girl should know how to cook and sew. Not long ago The Farmers Mail and Breeze held a sewing contest for girls, and the excellent work sent in proved that farm girls are interested in the homemaking arts. Now you are to have a cooking contest. Several cooking articles will be published with recipes and directions and explanations. Every girl who reads them will be asked to try them. When the whole of the series is finished, you are to write a letter telling of your successes and failures—for probably you will have both. We want to know what your mother thought about your attempts, and what your father and brothers said when they tested your custards and vegetables. You are to do the cooking alone, if you are large enough to handle hot things. Don't miss the first cooking article. It's in this issue. For the best letter, an open-faced gun metal initial watch will be given. Those writing the two next best letters will each receive a book, and to every girl whose letter can be published, a package of post cards will be mailed.

the message was written through the holes in a card and then the spaces were filled with other words which made sense of the whole. The person who held a card with duplicate holes could place it over the paper and easily read what he was intended to learn.

An amusing game can be made from this kind of secret writing. Every player cuts holes of odd shapes and sizes in cards made from old boxes or used postal cards. Then he places his cut card over a sheet of paper and writes a message of some kind through the holes. Removing the card, he hands the paper to his right hand neighbor and asks him to fill the spaces with words which make sense of the whole. The next person can be asked to discover the original message.

This is another way the game can be played: After the messages have been written, filled in and passed on so that no one holds one with which he is familiar, the cut cards are put in the center of the table. The players then experiment with them until they are able to decipher the messages. This makes an interesting game for those who like to puzzle with words and if the gaps are filled in a ridiculous way it proves still more amusing.

Officers of the Okanogan national forest in the state of Washington are installing powerful signal lanterns for night use in reporting forest fires from lookout peaks.

No danger of too much seed corn.



While the Milk Is Heating

Free The Lamp of 1000 Uses!

6 1/2 Inches TALL!

Used By

- Storekeepers
- Railroad Men
- Inspectors
- Bank Employees
- Photographers
- Messengers
- Boatmen
- Fishermen
- Policemen
- Hunters
- Reporters
- Mechanics
- Fleomen
- Army Men
- Physicians
- Farmers
- Plumbers
- Autolets
- Garage Owners
- Housekeepers
- Deliverymen

- Electricians
- Watchmen
- Mothers
- Nurses
- Milkmen
- Miners
- Switchmen
- Conductors
- Brakemen
- Contractors
- Liverymen
- Hotels
- Schools
- Jail-houses
- Factories
- Boys
- Girls
- EVERYONE

The Famous DELTA Hand Lamp

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

Will Burn 40 Hours On One Ordinary Dry Battery

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 cheapest light you can possibly get, for one 25-cent battery will last for many months under ordinary use.

Mail and Breeze Free Offer

We have purchased direct from the factory a limited quantity of the Delta lamps to distribute among our readers. Although the regular price of the Delta is \$2.00, we will furnish you with one of the lamps carefully packed in an individual carton free and postpaid if you will send us only one 3-year subscription and \$2.50 to pay for same. If you are at present taking the paper extend your subscription for another three years, and if you do not wish to extend your own subscription get one of your friends to subscribe for 3 years at \$3.50. This offer will be made only for a limited time.

Farmers Mail and Breeze
Dept. E. L. 10, Topeka, Kansas

USE THIS COUPON

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE,
Dept. E. L. 10, Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$2.50 for one 3-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze and the Delta Electric Hand Lamp free and postpaid as a premium.

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Town.....
State..... R.F.D.....
Premium to be sent to

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State..... R.F.D.....

Lorimer of the Northwest

BY HAROLD BINDLOSS

Author of "Ranching for Sylvia," "By Right of Purchase," "Winston of the Prairie," "Alton of Somasco," and Other Stories.

(Copyright Frederick A. Stokes Co., N. Y.)

SYNOPSIS

Ralph Lorimer, a young Englishman, decides to try his fortune in the Canadian Northwest as a farmer. The first installment of the story described his preparations for leaving home. His farewell conversation with Minnie Lee, a stenographer in the office of the cotton mills owned by Lorimer's uncle, is overheard by the uncle who erroneously believes his nephew to be in love with his employe. This mistake has an important bearing on Lorimer's after life. The story began in the Farmers Mail and Breeze last week.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."



IT WAS a dismal afternoon in early spring when I lounged disconsolately about the streets of Winnipeg. The prairie metropolis had not then attained its present magnitude, but it was busy and muddy enough; for when the thaw comes the mire of a Western town is indescribable. Also odd showers of wet snow came down and I shivered under my skin coat, waiting for the evening train which was to bear me west, and pondering over all that had happened during the past few weeks.

There was the parting with my uncle, who laid a strong hand on my shoulder and lapsed into the speech of the country as he said, "I need not tell thee to set thy teeth and hang on through the first few years, lad. It's the man who can grin and bear it, coming up smiling after each fall, who wins in the end. And thou hast all the world before thee. Still, remember there are staunch friends behind thee here in Lancashire."

I think his fingers shook a little, but Martin Lorimer was not addicted to much display of sentiment, and with a cough he hurried away; though I remember that the old cashier, who had served him since he started, putting a sealed envelope in my hand, said:

"It's a draft for one hundred pounds on the Bank of Montreal, and it's a secret; but I'm not debiting the estate with it. Thou'rt a gradely fool for thy trouble, Ralph Lorimer. I knew thy father, and, like him, thou mun go thy own way. Well, maybe it's for the best; and good luck go with thee."

Next came my farewell from cousin Alice, who blushed as, laying before me a fine Winchester repeating rifle, which must have cost her some trouble to obtain in England then, she said:

"It's only a little keepsake, but I thought you would like it—and you will remember your cousin when you use it. Ralph, you have chosen to work out your own destiny, and for many a night your uncle fumed over it until at last he said that the child who fought for scraps in the gutter grew to be worth any two of the spoon-fed. You know how fond he is of a forcible simile, and he frowned when I suggested that Canada was not a gutter. Still, it is too late to consider whether you did well, and I ask, as a last favor, if you are ever unfortunate, if only for the sake of old times, you will let us know. And now I wish you all prosperity. Good-bye, Ralph dear, and God bless you."

Her eyes were dim, and she looked so small and fragile that I stooped and kissed her, while though she drew herself suddenly away with the crimson mantling upward from her neck, I felt that whatever happened I had a friend for life in Alice Lorimer.

Now all of that had faded into the past that I had left behind across the sea, and henceforward I knew there must be no more glancing back. I had chosen my own path, and must press forward with eyes turned steadfastly ahead, although at present I could see no further than the prairie station that I would reach some time before dawn the next day. A wheat-grower's dwelling thirty miles back from the railroad was registered as wanting assistance, the immigration officer said. Slowly, with more snow and a freshening of the bitter wind, the afternoon wore itself away, and I was glad when that evening I boarded the west-bound train.

Thick flakes beat on the windows, and icy drafts swept through the car, while the big stove in a boxed-in corner hummed with a drowsy roar. I was nearly asleep when there was a sudden shock, and the conductor's voice rang out warning us to leave the train. At slackened speed we had run into a snow block, and the wedge-headed plow was going, so he said, to plug the drifts under a full pressure, and butt her right straight through. Shivering to the backbone, I dropped

from the platform into two feet of snow, and after floundering through it I halted among a group of excited men behind the two huge locomotives.

"Will they get through?" I asked a tall man in fur robes with whom I had chatted.

"Oh, yes, you just bet they will," he answered cheerfully. "Jim Grant and Number Sixty are a very bad pair to beat; he'll either jump the track or rush her through it. He's backing her out now for the first lead."

It was something to hold that power in the hollow of one's hand. Thick white powder whirled aloft like smoke before them, a filmy wavy mass that seemed alive rolled aside, while presently the whistle boomed in triumph, and there was an exultant shout from the passengers, for steam had vanquished the snow, and the road lay open before us. Blundering down the gap they had made I climbed on board the train, colder than ever. As my new friend seemed a native of the neighborhood, I asked him whether he knew the farmer to whom I was going to offer my services.

He laughed as he answered: "I ought to. Beat me badly over a deal in stock he did. Old Coombs is a Britisher, and a precious low-grade specimen. Dare say he'll take you, but stick him for half as much again as he offers you, and bargain ex harvest—you'll get double wages anywhere then—see? How does this great country strike you—don't think much of it?—well, go slow and steady and it will grow on you. It's good enough for me, and I was raised on the best land in Ontario."

This was not encouraging, but I knew that most beginnings are unpleasant, and I went shivering to sleep until in the gray twilight of what might have been a mid-winter dawn a blast of the whistle awakened me and I had reached Elktail, my destination.

We trudged away from the station, my new found friend and I, with a square block of wooden houses rising nakedly in front of us from the prairie, and two gaunt elevators flanking it on, the left and right beside the track, which is one's usual first impression of a Western town. The rambling wooden building which combined the callings of general store and hotel was all in darkness, for the owner expected no guests just then, and would not have got up for any one but my companion if he had. So, after pounding long on the door, a drowsy voice demanded, with many and vivid expletives, who was there, and then added:

"Oh, it's you, Jasper; what in the name of thunder are you making all that row about? And what are you doing waking up a man this time o' night! Hold on! You're an obstinate man, and I guess you'll bust my door unless I let you in."

The speaker did so, and when he had ushered us into a long bare room with a stove still twinkling in the midst of it, he explained that his subordinates would not serve an ambassador before the regulation breakfast hour, and lighting a kerosene lamp immediately withdrew. Jasper, however, took it all as a matter of course, and when, rolled in his long coat, he stretched himself on a settee and went to sleep. I followed suit. Still they gave us a good breakfast—porridge, steak, potatoes, corn-cakes and molasses—at which I wondered, because I had not discovered as yet that there is no difference on the prairie between any of the three meals of the day.

When it was finished, my companion, who gave me directions as to how to find Coombs's homestead, added:

"Remember what I told you about harvest, and, if you strike nothing better, when the wheat is ripe come straight back to me. I'm Long Jasper of Willow Creek, and every one knows me. I like your looks, and I'll give you double whatever Coombs pays you. Guess he'll have taught you something, and I'm not speculating much when I stake on that. You'll fetch Jackson's crossing on the flat; go in and borrow a horse from him. Tell him Jasper sent you. Your baggage? When the station agent feels energetic he'll dump it into his shed, but I guess there's nothing that would hurry him until he does. Now strike out; it's only thirty miles, and if you go on as you've begun you'll soon feel at home in this great country!"

I thanked him sincerely and departed; and, as I passed the station, I saw that the agent evidently had not felt energetic yet, for my two boxes lay just where they had been flung out beside the track. As a preliminary experience it was all somewhat daunting.

(Continued on Page 22.)

Ship Your Cream to the Blue Valley Creamery Co.

And Cut Out the Useless and Expensive Middleman

The farmer who sells his cream to a middleman pockets a loss that is wholly unnecessary. You farmers who raise cows and produce cream and who operate dairy farms, are entitled to a steady and reliable market which pays you every penny of profit possible for the work you and your cows do.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company pays the highest prices for butter fat twelve months in the year. It can afford to do so because it makes the best butter in the world, sells it to the highest class and most discriminating trade in America and gets the highest prices for it.

The original value of a can of cream suffers no shrinkage when shipped to the **Blue Valley Creamery Company**. There are no commissions to be deducted. There are absolutely no risks to run. You have a firm of world-wide fame to deal with and your transactions are always direct and safe.

The Middleman is a perishable institution. He lives off your labor. He is irresponsible because he adds nothing to the value of your product and you keep him alive by sacrificing a certain fixed portion of your profit on every can of cream you produce. He sits around waiting for you to do your work, then he buys your cream at a reduced price and makes the difference when he sells it to some one else. This difference belongs to you and you let go of it for no sane reason under the sun.

If your business is worth following at all, it is worth following right. You ought to follow it in a business way. You—and you alone—are entitled to all the profit there is in it. And you know as well as we do that it isn't good business to sell cream at a loss to a non-producing Middleman when it is easier and safer to sell to a high-grade and reliable market like the **Blue Valley Creamery Company** which is able and willing to pay you every penny of profit you are entitled to.

The irresponsible Middleman can't pay you the prices that we do. He's got to have something for himself. And it's got to come out of your profit. - You go to a lot of trouble to serve him and he doesn't do one earthly thing to earn his money. He simply lives off of you and your cows. Don't you think you pay a mighty high price for a luxury like the idle Middleman?

Ship a can of cream to the Blue Valley Creamery Company today and try it out as a market.

Pay particular attention to the money you save and the extra profit you make. And always remember that you are shipping to a reliable firm that has the highest standing possible in business circles. You have nothing to lose by such a trial. You have everything to gain. And it is the very simplest thing in the world to do. All you have to do is to direct the can to us and ship it on any passenger or express train that stops at your station.

Remember this, farmers and dairymen—

the smart business man always seeks the most reliable and profitable market. You farmers are business men and you ought to follow the teachings of good business. Quit fooling with the Middleman and ship your cream to us. Begin today and start at once reckoning your increased profits.

How to Ship Your Cream to a Blue Valley Creamery

OUR GUARANTEE

You take no risk in shipping your can of cream to a Blue Valley Creamery. You are sure of the money for your cream and our binding guarantee insures the return of your empty can. No farmer has ever failed to get his ply for his can of cream during all the years we have been in business. We are proud, and we think justly so, of this record and it is worth a great deal to the farmer who is looking for a high price cream market and one that is at the same time reliable. We have thousands of letters on file in our offices from shippers. We'll send you copies on application. Each is a glowing recommendation of the Blue Valley System. Cream is always shipped by baggage or express and low shipping rates have been fixed for 5, 8 and 10 gallon cans. The shipping charge includes the return of your empty can. Ask your local express agent or railroad agent about rates to our nearest creamery. If he can't give you the rates just drop us a postal card and we will see that he is informed. Our wagons meet all trains. Ship on any train that carries express or baggage. Write for printed shipping tags or use an ordinary shipping tag and address it to the nearest Blue Valley Creamery. Be sure your name and address is on the tag and turn the can over to the transportation company. We will do the rest. Write today for our handsomely illustrated and interesting short story entitled, "The Fable of the Cow." It is free for the asking. Ship a can of cream to us today and try the Blue Valley System. Address our nearest creamery.

Blue Valley creameries

are located in wholesale market centers where there are a number of railroads, thus enabling each creamery to get a large volume of cream within a reasonable shipping distance and serve a large number of cream producers. Creameries are located at Chicago, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., Indianapolis, Ind., Sioux City Ia., Detroit, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Hastings, Neb., Parsons, Kan., Springfield, Ill., Clinton, Ill., Cedar Rapids, Ia. Ours is a business creamery system built up to meet hand separator conditions, thereby paying highest prices for cream.

Yours truly,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO. X51
Gentlemen:—Send me Free, copy of "The Fable of the Cow."

Name.....

Address.....

Rural F. D. Route.....

**Stark Delicious
Always Shows a Profit**

The "greatest apple in the world" tops the market. There's satisfaction in growing it, because of its unequalled quality, and money, because of the demand for it. The man who has an orchard made up largely of Stark Delicious worries less about his other crops. The practical fruit grower knows that he has a reliable money-maker in Stark Delicious. Give it a place in your orchard right away. Plant this fall sure-gain a year. Write for buyers' low-price catalog showing Stark Delicious, Stark Early Elberta, and all fruits and ornamentals.

**STARK BROS., Box 148, Louisiana, Mo.
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Brighten the Kitchen

with LEWIS' LYE. Its cleansing properties render it the most valuable agent for removing dirt and grease, polishing and renovating

Floors and Woodwork,
Oil Cloth, Pots, Pans, Kettles, Glassware,
Kitchen Sinks, Closets, Etc.

Lewis' Lye

"The Standard for Over 50 Years"

is also highly efficient and economical for disinfecting purposes, soap-making and as aid in eliminating worms in hogs. Send for booklet describing its many other uses on the Farm and in the Home. Address

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists PHILADELPHIA

**Throttle Governed—Steady and Quiet
Economical of Gasoline**

The Cushman 4-Cycle Engine, with its sensitive Throttle Governor, runs quietly. No loud explosions, no speeding up and then slowing down. Throttle governor permits only enough fuel taken in to drive load at that moment put upon engine. Takes a charge each time, and its explosions are quiet and continuous, like high grade auto engines.

8 H. P. Double Cylinder
Weight 320 lbs.
With Friction Clutch Pulley

The perfect balance and better workmanship of the Cushman Engine also make for a steady speed, making it possible to deliver more reliable power in less than half the weight necessary in most other engines. The high grade Schebler Carburetor and our own special economy tube insure the least possible consumption of gasoline.

**Cushman Light Weight Engines
For All Farm Work—4 to 20 H. P.**

Are not cheap engines, but they are cheap in the long run. Only really all-purpose farm engines made. Easy to move around from job to job. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs. 8 H. P. weighs 320 lbs. Mounted on skid or truck, if desired. Ideal Power for Grinding, Sawing, Filling Silo, Baling Hay or attached to Corn Picker to save a team. The Cushman is the only 4 H. P. engine that can handle heavy sawing or grinding, as Throttle Governor gives extra power quickly when load suddenly becomes heavy.

Peter Adolph, Hartley, Iowa, says: "We used your 8 H. P. to grind feed for 90 head cattle and 90 head hogs. We have shelled 400 bushels of corn with 4-hole sheller in 2 hours on 2 1/2 gallons gasoline." Get the free Cushman Book before you buy.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 814 North 21st St., Lincoln, Nebr.
4 H. P. Truck Driving Grinder. Truck is easy to pull around

Bugs in the Granary?

BY GEORGE A. DEAN
Kansas Agricultural College

Many letters have come to the department of entomology of the Kansas Agricultural college, lately, telling of insects seriously injuring stored grain. Inasmuch as considerable grain was not threshed until late much of it became infested with the weevil or the Angoumois grain moth while in the stack or the shock.

Fortunately, it matters little what species may be causing the trouble, for all succumb to the same treatment. The simplest, most effective, and least expensive remedy for all insects infesting the farmers' grain and grain products stored in tight bins is careful fumigation with carbon bisulphide.

The amount of liquid to be used depends on the temperature, size and shape of the building, and on its tightness. As temperature is a very important factor in the success of fumigation, it should always have careful consideration. At a temperature below 60 degrees F., the amount of carbon bisulphide required and the results obtained are so unsatisfactory that it is impracticable to attempt fumigation. If the building is reasonably tight and the temperature is above 70 degrees F., 1 pound of the carbon bisulphide is sufficient for every 30 bushels of grain. All space above the grain in

tion for 48 hours. The best plan usually is to apply the liquid on a Saturday afternoon and leave the building closed until the following Monday.

Precaution. The vapor of this liquid is highly inflammable and explosive. No fire or light of any sort should be allowed about the building while the fumigation is in progress. The application should always be made in daylight, for artificial light of any kind is dangerous.

Cane and Kafir Poison

The Colorado Experiment station has issued the annual warning about cane and kafir poison. Colorado also lists Johnson grass among the feeds that are dangerous at this time of year.

"Cane and kafir are the chief offenders and when making a stunted growth, from lack of moisture, are most liable to cause poisoning. Prussic acid is a very deadly and quick poison and cattle having eaten a few mouthfuls die very quickly," says the circular.

"Antidotes and other remedial measures are of no avail because the poisoned animals die so quickly, but poisoning may be avoided by understanding the exact conditions under which poisoning may occur. Corn that has been killed by frost, or cut and properly cured, never causes any trouble. It is usually late in August, or early in September, when the corn is maturing, and has grown

Nature's Gift to Us

Grass is the forgiveness of Nature—her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood, torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the seven hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortresses of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds, by the wandering birds, propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements, which are its ministers and servants, it softens the nude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting seas. It invades the solitudes of the deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character, and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world.—John J. Ingalls.

the bins or building should be figured in at the rate of 1 pound of carbon bisulphide to every 200 cubic feet of space. In case the bin or building is not sufficiently tight to allow thorough fumigation, the amount of the liquid should be increased.

As the vapor is heavier than air and settles to the lower parts, the liquid should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. It should be well distributed, not more than a pound in a place, and even less than this amount where it is practicable to have it distributed in small quantities. If larger amounts are used in one place, it should be placed in pans having considerable evaporating surface. In large bins, to hasten and to equalize the operation, it is well to put a quantity of the liquid in the center of the grain by thrusting into it a gas pipe, loosely plugged at one end, down which the carbon bisulphide may be poured, the plug being then loosened with a rod. The plug should be attached to the rod in order that it may be withdrawn. The liquid may be applied or sprinkled directly upon the grain. Unless used in excessive quantities the liquid will not injure the edible or germinative qualities of the grains or seeds.

The bins or building should be allowed to fumigate 36 hours. If the grain is not to be used for germinating purposes, it is well to subject it to the fumiga-

tion without irrigation, or a second growth started, that these plants become dangerous."

From City to Farm

We have become quite accustomed to farm congresses with no farmers present and to books on farming written by city men. Wherefore a book by a farmer is particularly welcome. While the title, "Footprints From the City to the Farm" indicates that the author, G. M. N. Parker, made the journey afoot, the contents of the volume prove that the writer knew what he was writing about when he wrote. Mr. Parker lives in the backwoods of a region 15 miles from anywhere in Arkansas, an ideal place for book writing and for thinking. His contribution to current literature shows that Mr. Parker's experiences are worth reading about. The 160 pages contain chapters on "Selecting a Location"; "Buying Land in the Backwoods"; "How to Stock the Farm" and other important subjects. The book was printed by the Kansan Printing Company of Newton.

Without purpose no life gets far; without ideals no life rises to its opportunity.

Hogs root roots without charge, and the roots hogs root roots the mortgage.



You Can't Beat Galloway Prices Anywhere

You can't get Galloway quality at any other 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.

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North Platte Valley

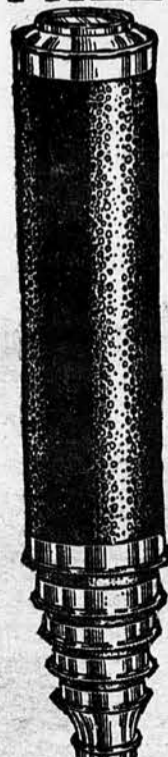
is rich in crop raising soil—irrigated and non-irrigated. Large or small tracts. Easy payments. If you are preparing to go to a new country you will certainly investigate the rich and productive lands of the North Platte Valley, Nebraska. I have complete and authentic information and will gladly send it to you free.

R. A. SMITH,
Colonization & Industrial Agent, Union Pacific R. R. Co., Room 369, Union Pacific Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

We Make Good Cuts!

The Mail and Breeze has the most complete plant in Kansas for the making of first class half-tone engravings and zinc etchings. Particular attention given to livestock and poultry illustrations for letterheads, newspaper advertisements and catalogues. Our cuts cannot be excelled and are guaranteed satisfactory. Lowest prices consistent with good work. Write for information. **THE MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kan.**

THIS BIG, 3 1/2 FOOT TELESCOPE FREE



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 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.

Powerful Lenses 5 to 10 Mile Range

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 one of 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
Eighth and Jackson,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



Save Work by Selling Cream

Calves Grow Rapidly on a Skimmilk Ration

BY E. L. RAINEY
Labette, Kan.

WE MADE butter for several years and had regular customers, delivering it once a week. Naturally the butter making fell to wife's lot, causing lots of extra work and untold worry and anxiety in trying to please all the customers. About three years ago we began selling cream, delivering it twice a week. While there is a little more money in selling butter than in selling cream, I think too much of my wife ever to want to go back to that. I do the separating myself because it is a job any man should be ashamed to turn over to the women.



We turn the separated cream into a jar, then set it in a pail of cold water and get it thoroughly cooled before mixing with the cold cream. We separate thick cream, about 45 per cent, so we can keep as much milk as possible at home for the calves and pigs. We feed the skimmilk to them fresh and warm.

We take the calf from the cow as soon as it is born. Whole milk is fed at first, then gradually skimmilk is added until when the calf is from 2 to 3 weeks old it is getting all skimmilk. We prefer to feed three times a day for the first month, feeding 10 to 12 pints a day, increasing a little as the calf grows older. We find there is more danger of injuring a calf by overfeeding than underfeeding. Induce it to eat ground feed as soon as possible. At present we are feeding oats and feterita, ground together half and half, with good results.

We breed our cows so they will come fresh in September or October. We have more time to milk and care for them at that time and the products bring a bet-

outbreaks of scarlet fever and typhoid along a milk route and back to a sick person on the producer's farm.

Inspectors recently following up a case of bad milk found the owner of the farm sick with a bad case of typhoid fever. He gave his illness as a reason for his not being prosecuted, because the low quality of the milk was due directly to its handling by inexperienced persons. Investigation proved that the farmer's illness was one of a succession of cases of typhoid that had occurred on this farm. The probability, therefore, was that the milk being sent out before the farmer was sick was dangerously contaminated, while, of course, the risk after illness had withdrawn his attention was vastly increased.

In many cases where an outbreak of typhoid has been traced back to a dairy the owner was not deliberately careless. Typhoid fever is not always readily recognized as such, and not uncommonly passes simply as a fever or bowel complaint. For this reason every case of fever on a dairy farm should be regarded with suspicion and lead to very careful handling of the milk.

Members of households in which there are contagious or suspicious illnesses also have an important part to play in keeping the milk supply clean. They should never return empty milk bottles without first boiling them, and any family which takes a public milk bottle into a room where there is a contagious disease is really a party to a serious offense against public health. A milk dealer who learns of a case of sickness in a family should keep the bottles from that house separated from the others and make certain that they are carefully sterilized before they are again used for milk.



These calves did not run with the cows.

ter price. We never have sold whole milk, but from observing the condition of the calves and pigs on places where they do sell the whole milk, we don't have a very good opinion of the practice.

Clean Milk is Worth While

Milk that is not clean is responsible for much of the illness that makes gloomy spots in our lives. Probably most of the dairymen of Kansas take pride in selling a high grade product, but one man selling dirty milk in a town can give all of the dairymen a bad reputation. The men who produce milk will find it worth while to educate the consumer to the point where he will buy nothing but clean milk. If he realizes the menace that can be living in a milk bottle, he will be glad to pay a higher price for milk that he has reason to believe is clean.

On a farm producing and selling milk, a contagious disease such as typhoid or scarlet fever demands special precautions. A very few germs of these diseases allowed to get into the milk may multiply rapidly and be a source of disease in many families on the milk route served by the farmer.

In the case of typhoid, the disease may come from germs in the well water, and this water if used unboiled for cleansing milk bottles or cans may start a typhoid epidemic in a neighboring town. Inspectors frequently have traced

Treatment for Sore on Udder

We have a Jersey milk cow that has what seems to be a punctured vein on her udder. When first noticed it dripped blood. It is now a sore about the size of a dime and bleeds whenever she is milked or when she lies down. The blood seems to be pure. This cow passed a good test when shipped into this country. Kindly advise us for we are anxious about this sore.

Artesia, N. M. P. M. EVEREST.

I believe that you can heal up the sores on your cow's udder by taking a small piece of cotton, saturating it with a mixture of equal parts of formalin and water, and holding this on the sore for a period of about 15 minutes. In 24 hours this will cause a hard scab to form after which the wound needs no treatment as long as the scab remains in position. When the scab becomes dislodged you can repeat this treatment. In the course of time healing will take place under this scab.

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

Six thousand bushels of lodgepole pine seed are being collected this fall on the Arapaho national forest, Colorado, for use in reforestation work next spring.

The Philippine bureau of forestry has recently invited bids for the cutting of nearly 300,000 acres of choice timberland on the public forests on the island of Luzon.

Many a girl's matrimonial chances would bump the bumps if a young man could see her as her mother sees her.



Waiting for the skimmilk supper.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months.

The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream,—and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one.

You can't afford to wait until next spring. Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now and it will earn its cost by spring.

See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

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\$24 Buy the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a Lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" price. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

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| 2 H-P. | \$24.95 |
| 4 H-P. | 69.75 |
| 6 H-P. | 99.35 |
| 8 H-P. | 129.65 |
| 12 H-P. | 219.95 |
| 16 H-P. | 299.85 |
| 22 H-P. | 399.65 |

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Worn-on-left thumb by right-handed users. Give better hold on ear. Edge stays off. Easy to clean. Made of soft leathers with steel shield. Sent postpaid for 15c—two for 25c. Money back if not O.K.

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Write for Catalog of Kees Husking Goods free. **F. D. KEES MFG. CO.**
Box 382, BEATRICE, NEB.

Crops Larger Than Last Year

Volunteer Wheat Harbors Hessian Flies—Corn is Being Husked

BY OUR COUNTY CORRESPONDENTS

THE government crop estimate for Kansas shows that much larger crops were grown this year than last. Clover seed and alfalfa seed are the only crops that were larger last year than this.

Hessian flies are reported present in some counties. Wheat sown now will escape the Hessian fly if all volunteer wheat is destroyed.

Government crop estimate for Kansas:

Table with 2 columns: Crop/Category and Value. Includes items like Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye, Potatoes, Sweet potatoes, Hay, Apples, etc.

KANSAS.

Morton County—Broomcorn nearly all out. It is tall and heavy. Cane crop good. Most grain will be threshed this year. Help scarce.—E. E. Newlin, Oct. 3.

of wheat is up and looks fine. Ground too wet for sowing and much wheat is to be sown yet. No frost yet. Stock doing well. Not many hogs in the county.—O. R. Strauss, Oct. 10.

Dickinson County—Plenty wet enough here now. Big rain on October 9 which washed the wheat fields badly. Fifty per cent of the wheat to be sown yet.

Finney County—Very dry weather. No preparations being made for sowing wheat on dry farms, but some being sown in the irrigation district.

Wilson and Neosho Counties—Good rain October 9. Wheat is coming up fine. Fine weather for wheat, fall pastures and meadows.

Norton County—Weather cloudy with some rain. Threshing about done. Wheat went from 13 to 30 bushels to the acre.

Rice County—Fine weather with several rains the last two weeks. Wheat coming up in good shape. No corn to speak of.

Sumner County—This part of Kansas is having good rains and the wheat that was sown early is almost high enough to pasture.

Norton County—No frost yet. Second crop of beans in gardens. Kafir and cane making big second crop growth.

Allen County—Fine fall weather and good fall pasture. Not much wheat put out. Broomcorn harvest over and it is the biggest crop for years.

Nemaha County—Seeding of fall wheat about half done and that work is being delayed by frequent rains.

Atchison County—Wheat sowing about half over but a few farmers still plowing for wheat. Wet weather has been a great hindrance to all farm work.

Washington County—Most of the wheat is in and doing fine. Rains are delaying hay making and wheat sowing.

Hamilton County—Very dry in this county. Pastures all dried up. Stock of all kinds doing fine, except hogs about one-half of which have died from an unknown disease.

Marshall County—Ground in good condition for wheat sowing and it is about all sown. About the same acreage sown as last year.

Doniphan County—Some wheat to sow yet. Hessian fly is killing volunteer wheat and sowing will average about a week or 10 days later on that account.

Butler County—Nice rain today. Pastures as green as in June and better than ever known at this time of year.

Leavenworth County—Wheat seeding began October 4 but too much rain makes the progress slow.

OKLAHOMA.

Grady County—A good rain would be appreciated for the wheat. Cotton picking and corn gathering makes a job for every one.

Comanche County—Local showers but ground needs a good soaking. Large acreage of wheat is being sown.

scarce. Pastures getting short. Plenty of rough feed raised.—Fred E. Wiersig, Oct. 10.

Grant County—Ideal weather for wheat and wheat sowing. Some wheat making fine pasture and some ground to be plowed yet.

Pawnee County—Plenty of public sales and most stuff selling about the same as usual. Nearly all the farmers are picking cotton or gathering corn.

Tillman County—Fine weather. Wheat sowing is in progress and the largest acreage will be sown that has been sown for years.

Vaccination is Not Sure Cure

As it is about time for blackleg to make its appearance among young cattle, I will give my experience in handling it.

My observations have satisfied me that vaccination is neither a sure cure nor a sure preventive.

For the last 25 years I have practiced nerving all of my young cattle, and have never lost an animal that has been treated.

The disease appears in the spring when the thin cattle begin to pick up, in the early fall when sucking calves begin to graze heavily, and later when cattle begin to fall off in weight.

It is correct to state that vaccination against blackleg is not absolutely reliable.

Up to the present time no method, that can be applied economically, has been discovered as a perfect preventive against blackleg.

Regarding nerving against blackleg, this has been tried out time and again and has been found to be absolutely useless.

Blackleg is caused by a well known germ which gains entrance to the tissues of the body through a wound.

At the present stage of our knowledge, vaccination is the best and surest method of treating cattle against blackleg.

If liquor is a good thing why did Russia and Germany, at the outbreak of hostilities, go "dry" by military order?

Buying on the cheapest market does not mean buying the cheapest, but it does mean buying the best for the money.

The best rural credit is that which is secured through the development of a well-stocked, well-tended farm in a thrifty neighborhood.

While the nations battle, those who feed them will have plenty both of work and reward.

\$100 EACH FOR YOUR OLD STRAW STACKS

Don't Burn Straw—It's Worth Money—

Two years ago Wm. Knop didn't realize that his old straw stacks could be made to yield him a net profit of \$500 a year—but he knows it now.

Curtis M. Brown and scores of other farmers did as well and even better by spreading their straw instead of burning it.

It is a fact that by returning the straw to the soil before or after seeding, you can increase your wheat yield 5 bushels or more an acre.

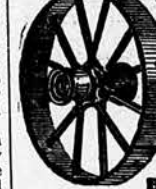
The Manson Campbell Company, one of the largest farmers' and wheat growers' implement manufacturers in the U. S., have perfected a straw spreader with which you can easily cover 20 acres or more a day.

No farmer can afford to be without this money-making implement. You can buy it on terms whereby it will pay for itself times over, before you have to pay out one cent.

Write today for complete information and 48 page book to the Manson Campbell Company, 910 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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FREE

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6 1/2 inches LONG.

You can sew old or new harness, saddles, canvas, tents, rugs, carpets, quilts, shoes, grain bags and many other things.

Anyone who will send \$1.25 to pay for a one-year's subscription to our big farm paper can select one of Myers' Lock Stitch Sewing Awls, which we will send by mail, postage paid, as a free premium. Use Coupon below.

MAIL AND BREEZE

is the biggest and best farm journal in the West with over 100,000 readers. Established in 1873. Price, 1 yr., \$1.00. The best edited farm journal in America.

Pub. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find \$1.25. Send me your paper regularly for 1 year, and one of the famous Lock Stitch Sewing Awls free and prepaid.

Name P. O. County..... State..... R.R.No.....

THINGS TO FORGET.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men, marching fearless and
proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling
aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish
be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet and guarded, and kept from the
day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose
sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong
dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken
the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or the least
way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

—Today's Magazine.

terants before purchasing seed. Common adulterants of alfalfa are the seeds of allied species, like yellow trefoil, burr clover and Melilot or sweet clover. Sometimes these seeds are wholly substituted for alfalfa. Pure seed laws in several states prevent the practice of adulteration and substitution of seed. The United States Department of Agriculture and several state experiment stations have published bulletins describing the noxious weeds and common adulterants which are found in alfalfa seed.

Kafir Was Crowned

(Continued from Page 3.)

their seed from the fields in the future. Another group will be added next year and the next so that the good work may not be neglected.

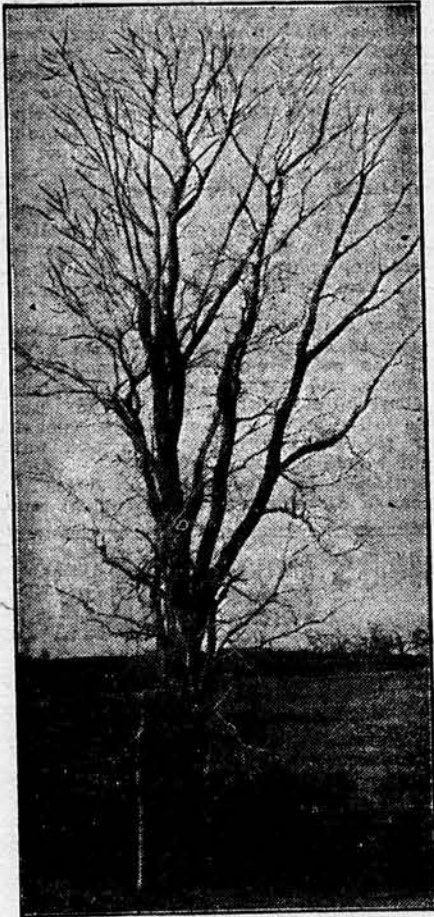
Special premiums for booths were awarded to these: No. 13, William Doyle, Rock Creek, first; Raymond Cody, Spring, second; L. H. Frisbie, Bloomington, third. No. 14, W. M. Servis, Logan, first; Charles Els, Rosalia, second; no third. No. 15, L. M. Longstreth, Fairview, first; G. A. Bisagno, Prospect, second; no third. No. 16, A. B. Morgan, Spring, first; F. J. Beyer, Rosalia, second; no third. No. 17, Leslie Patterson, Spring, first; O. G. Hall, Prospect, second; no third. No. 18, Russell Klatier, Prospect, first; Paul Fowler, Spring, second; no third. No. 19, L. H. Frisbie, Bloomington, first; John W. Fox, Rock Creek, second; Russell Sluss, Eldorado, third; Harvey Abraham, Fairview, fourth. No. 20, L. J. Ayers, Milton, first; G. H. Knaussmann, Clifford, second. No. 21, A. H. Lamar, Rock Creek, first; Jesse Lamar, Rock Creek, second. No. 22, W. M. Doyle, Rock Creek, first; C. A. Smock, Spring, second. No. 23, Earl Seeley, Rosalia, first; Pearl Barker, Prospect, second. No. 24, J. T. Barnhill, Glencoe, No. 25, Mrs. Frank Grigg, Sycamore. No. 27, Elmer Cotton, Logan township.

No doubt about it, it was a great show and Eldorado and the whole of Butler county and Kansas ought to be proud of it. Such accomplishments are possible only, as I said awhile ago, with the best citizens. These names stand for much in Butler county; they form the executive committee of the kafir carnival; F. A. Pielsticker, R. H. Bradford, C. E. Powell, Orville Holford, W. F. Benson, M. L. Arnold and J. H. Sandifer. The county that has such men is fortunate. K. U. Holcomb of Douglas, Butler county, in charge of the decorations, is an especially valuable addition to the population.

I intended to talk only about crops when I started this, but I believe the Eldorado carnival would have been a dreary show without the fiddlers' contest. Therefore it must not be left out of this chronicle. It was not violin playing. It was better. It would have opened the eyes of Kubelik and a lot of other persons who suppose they know how to play this instrument. The children and some of the young persons seemed a bit surprised and then astonished, but the men and women whose hair was gray smiled and settled back to think over old times and old scenes and friendships. I suppose they might have told marvelously interesting tales of early days, those older folk. My own memory does not go very far but it includes the dances of thirty-five years ago on the buffalo grass of Kearney county and other parts of western Kansas, with strains of "Money Musk" and "Old Dan Tucker" and "When the Robins Nest Again," and a host of airs those old fiddlers played that night at Eldorado on a platform in the street, with the moonlight streaming down and hundreds of the state's pioneers listening and growing younger as the music went on. It was music. I wouldn't have missed it for much. It robbed me of years. I don't know who won first prize. I don't care. The entire ten or twelve players should have had first money. What a lot of life those young folks missed who came late into the life of Kansas!

Keep the Sheep in the Open

It does not pay to keep sheep in close yards at night during the grazing season. This has been demonstrated by the experience of sheepmen on the national forest ranges last year. It was found at the end of the grazing season that the lambs from flocks herded under the "bedding out" system were five pounds heavier on the average than lambs from flocks that were trailed to and from established bed grounds. It also was found that the range would carry from 10 to 25 per cent more sheep under this system than when so much forage was tramped out by the flock when traveling back and forth. The loss from predatory animals was no greater with the open range method than with the method of close herding.



Lincoln Rested Here One Day in 1859.

Here's a Lincoln Tree

BY J. H. BROWN,
Atchison, Kan.

This cottonwood is almost 100 feet high I believe. The story hereabouts is that when Abraham Lincoln was out here in 1859—when he came to Atchison from Doniphan county—on a speaking tour, he rested here one day, beneath this tree and drank from a nearby spring.

Get Good Alfalfa Seed

BY A. M. TENEYCK.

Mature alfalfa seed should have a clear, light-golden color. Immature seed has a greenish cast, and seed that is bleached or heated becomes discolored, taking a dull brownish or darker shade which thus may often indicate low vitality. Greenish colored seed, if not too shrunken, may germinate well. Plump, heavy seed is best. Seed which is badly shrunken will contain many seeds of low vitality.

To determine the actual vitality of alfalfa seed, it is usually advisable to test its germination before planting. Prime seed should test 85 per cent or more. A low percentage of germination that comes quick and strong indicates a mixture of good and poor seed, and such seed may be planted, but increase the amount to insure a good stand.

The farmer who buys and sows dirty, low grade seed not only pays a high price for the good seed he plants, but he is apt to seed his land with foul and noxious weeds. Several of the weeds found in alfalfa seed are buckhorn, dock, Russian thistle and dodder. Carefully examine the seed for impurities and reject samples which contain weed seeds, or at least carefully clean such seed before planting. Samples of low grade alfalfa seed analyzed at the Kansas Experiment station contained 10 to 20 per cent of seed and dirt.

Care should be taken to detect adul-

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| Symbol | Formula | Humidity | Climate |
|----------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Triangle—No. 1 | | 80 & over | Damp |
| Square—No. 2 | | 65 to 75 | Medium |
| Circle—No. 3 | | 50 to 65 | Dry |
| Cross—No. 4 | | Under 50 | Very Dry |

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DON'T take chances and risk trouble for yourself with paint intended for any climate. It's impossible to make that kind of paint give satisfactory service. Get the paint that is mixed to give good service in your climate.

That paint is

Lincoln Climatic Paint

Look at the map above. Your climate is one of four kinds—very damp, medium, dry or very dry. Every climate demands a different kind of paint. Paint for use in Florida would be unfit for use in Kansas.

The experience of every good painter is that Lincoln Climatic Paint has no equal for durability. That's because it wears in their climate without cracking, chalking or peeling off. Ask for Lincoln Climatic Paint when you buy paint—the name "Lincoln" on the can insures you of the greatest possible paint economy and satisfaction. There are four symbols—Triangle [No. 1] for damp climate; Square [No. 2], for medium; Circle [No. 3], for dry; Cross [No. 4], for very dry.

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\$1280 from 40 acres the first year stumps are out.
Pulls an acre a day. It doubles land values. Enables you to grow crops instead of paying taxes on land that yields nothing.



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More power than a tractor. 60 per cent lighter, 400 per cent stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3-year guarantee to replace, free, all castings that break from any cause whatever. Double safety ratchets insure safety to men and team. Accurate turning means light draft. Mail postal for free book showing photos and letters from owners. Tells how to turn stump land into big money. Special introductory price proposition will interest you. Write now.



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Your big future is ready for you the moment you qualify as an Auto Expert. The demand for capable men far exceeds the supply. We have trained 5,000 men at this school—the largest of its kind in all the world. By our perfected practical teaching system you master entire auto science in 6 weeks. But you can take all the time you wish at no extra cost. Our students enroll as young as 15 and as old as 65. Average about 25. Big class now forming.

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with what was due me. Meeting Harry I told him the story.

"I don't think my guardians care much about me, and I'm coming with you," he said. "Good evening, Mrs. Coombs, you may make dusters of any old clothes I leave. I am going away with—Mr. Lorimer, and henceforward I am afraid you will have to trust Marvin, who'll certainly eat the sugar, or do your own plate washing."

So twenty minutes later, while Marvin stood chuckling on the threshold and waved his hat to us, we marched out in triumph, leading Coombs's steed which made an efficient pack-horse. It was dawn the next day when aching and footsore we limped into Jasper's. He lay back in his hide chair laughing until there were tears in his eyes when we told him the tale at breakfast, then smote me on the back as he said:

"I'd have given a good deal to see it—the cunning old rascal! Got your full wages out of him?—well, I guess you broke the record. What shall you do now?—stay right where you are. It's a bonanza harvest, and I'll keep my promise; fifteen dollars a month, isn't it? Mr. Lorraine; oh yes, I know him—offer you the same. Then when harvest's over we'll talk again."

Needless to say, we gladly accepted the offer.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Silage Hoisters, Just a Few

NEBRASKA INVENTIONS.

When pit silos first came into vogue, the problem of getting out the silage was one of the main drawbacks to their general use. But a year or two of experience with them has brought out a number of elevating devices that are making an easy job of hoisting and feeding the silage. A number of these devices now in use on Nebraska farms are described in a bulletin just published by the Experiment station at Lincoln. The authors are L. W. Chase and Ivan D. Wood of the station staff.

One of the best hoisting devices is the one shown in Fig. 1. A frame is set over the pit across the top of which, is a 3-inch pipe to form the axle of the windlass. At one end is a wooden wheel around which the hoisting rope is wound. At the proper distances are two wooden drums, one for the rope suspending the cart and the other for the counter weight.

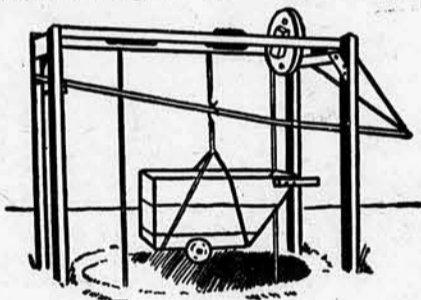


Figure 1.

may be an old milk can filled with scrap iron and should be slightly lighter than the weight of the cart filled with silage.

Another pipe, fastened in the frame at a slant, receives the hook above the cart, which makes it easy to slide the load out from the pit after being drawn up. By means of a chain at the end of the rope, the counter weight is adjusted so that it will just rest on the silage when the cart is high enough to allow the hook to go over the sloping pipe.

One man may look after the entire operation with this device. He steps into the cart and by pulling at the rope around the big wheel releases the hook and down he goes as fast as he wishes to. After filling the cart he gets aboard and by pulling on the hoisting rope he lifts himself and cart out.

Where two pit silos are located close together, a convenient hoist may be made

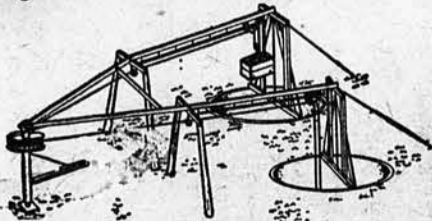


Figure 2.

after the plan shown in Fig. 2. Such an arrangement has been successfully used for several years on the farm of Junkin & Sons near Bertrand, Neb. The framework is set up on the edge of the silos and firmly guyed in position. A length of hay carrier track leads to each silo, two 18-foot telephone poles sup-

porting the tracks at the outer end. The hoisting is done with a windlass operated by horsepower. Several turns of rope are put about the drum, enough to keep it from slipping, and while one load of silage is being raised the empty basket is going down into the other silo.

The device shown in Fig. 3 was worked out and put to practical use by Glen Chase of Pawnee City, Neb., although the idea was proposed by C. W. Crouse of Thompson, Neb. This enables a man to

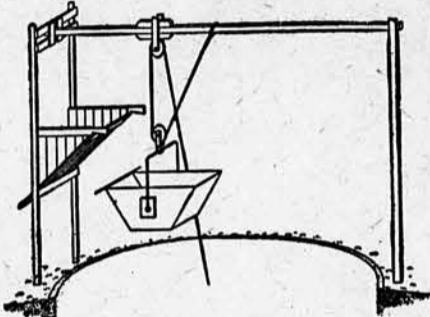


Figure 3.

dump his load without climbing out of the silo. After filling the box it is hoisted until the rod attached to the front end of the box catches under the hooks at the side of the chute. Con-

The spoils system of county and state government dies hard. A bitter fight is always made on the man who dares to try to hasten its end. Once certain reforms and a real merit system are established the spoolmen know their exploitation of the taxpayer must cease. That is the great issue in Kansas this year and in every other state. We have had waste and misrule in local and state government under the old system for generations and we shall have it many years longer if we let the politicians fool us. The one saving clause is that the standard of popular intelligence is continually mounting higher and that the people have their eyes open.

tinued pulling will tip the box and dump the silage down the chute into a wagon or cart.

The box should be made of thin wood or galvanized iron and the bail attached a little above center to keep it right side up when filled but still easy to tip. One man can easily raise 75 pounds of silage with a hoist like this. All these devices utilized equally well on semi-pit silos.

Some Tree Facts

BY EDWIN TARRISSE.

It is said that the tallest trees in the world are the Australian eucalyptus, which attain an altitude of 480 feet. The biggest trees are the mammoths of California, some of these being from 276 to 373 feet in height and 180 feet in circumference at the base. From measurement of the rings it is believed that certain of these trees are from 2,000 to 2,500 years old. The oldest tree in the world is said to exist on the Island of Cos, off the coast of Asia Minor. It is several thousand years old, but just how many no one has dared to say. The tree is carefully preserved by a wall of masonry round it, and the trunk is 30 feet in circumference.

But there are parts of trees in the form of useful lumber which are even older, probably, than any on the stump. Beams in old buildings are preserved today, which are known to be more than 1,000 years old. Piles driven by the Romans prior to the Christian era are perfectly sound today, and it is known that they have been immersed in water for upward of 2,000 years.

Some woods have remarkably durable properties when immersed in water. They decay rapidly on the stump, many rotting in from five to ten years; but when immersed in water they endure longer than iron or steel. An effort has been made by our Bureau of Forestry to preserve woods indefinitely by treating them with oils and tar products. Already telegraph poles and railway ties have had their average life extended from five to ten years by this process.

They DO Rub-Rub!

Hogs go crazy to rub-rub-rub on the Hog-Joy Oiler. They leave posts, stumps, trees and fences to get to the machine to rid themselves of vermin.

The hogs do all the work themselves. You have nothing to do—no work, time or worry—no individual treatments—no special dosing to be repeated every few weeks. You simply put the Hog-Joy machine in the pen, and the hogs do the rest. 5 cents a year per hog keeps them free from lice.

HOG-JOY SYSTEM OF SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING

Lousy hogs are more apt to contract Cholera and die than hogs that are free from lice. Blood-sucking lice on your hogs mean poor, lean, restless, unhealthy hogs—less profit for you.

Why not save feed, keep your hogs healthy and fat and get them to market quicker by keeping them free from blood-sucking and profit-sucking lice with the Hog-Joy Oiling Machine?

Special Offer—\$5 Oil Free! 30 Days' Free Use

To quickly introduce the system to a thousand more hog raisers, we are giving away a six months' supply of Hog-Joy Oil—the famous vermin chaser—10 gallons—absolutely free! Besides this we give you 30 days' free use of the Hog-Joy Machine. If it doesn't make good, back goes your money. This offer is for a short time only. Write and get all the details of this special introductory price offer and save \$5 besides.

Hog-Joy Co., 427 N. Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.

Wholesale Distributors: Lininger Implement Co., Omaha, Neb. The Merrill Company, Toledo, Ohio. Stowe Implement Supply Company, Kansas City, Mo. Brinly-Hardy Co., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn.

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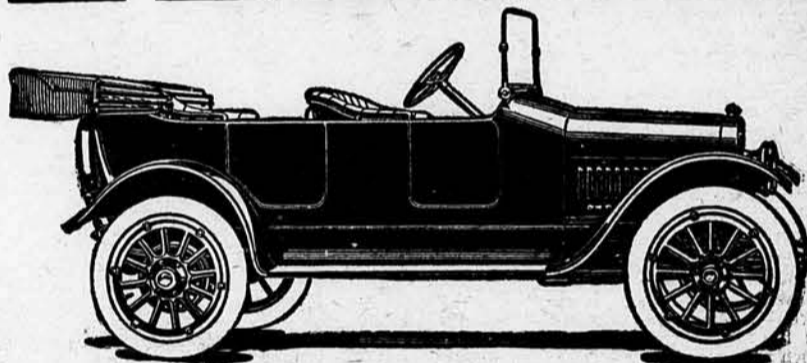
Write for the Facts N-O-W!

SAVE HARNESS MONEY

Write today for big free catalog of harness and saddles direct from maker at wholesale prices. We prepay freight charges. H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Dept. K, St. Joseph, Mo.



The Car with a Pedigree



Jackson Olympic "46"—\$1375

Jackson
"No Hill Too Steep
No Sand Too Deep"

WHEN you buy a Jackson car you are buying more than specifications and equipment. You are buying the experience that has come with thirteen years in the manufacture of automobiles.

Behind the Jackson models for 1915 stand a long line of predecessors that have always been known for strength and sturdiness, durability and dependability, mechanical excellence and exceptional comfort.

These cars have become famous for their long years of service in the hands of owners.

But the Jackson 1915 Models do not claim attention simply because they have a good pedigree. We believe our "48", Six at \$1650 and our Olympic "46" at \$1375 offer the greatest values in the market this year. And this is why:

They have that smooth, steady flow of power for which Jackson motors have always been known; the four full elliptic springs in front and rear give a riding ease that is unsurpassed by even the highest priced cars; they have that durability that comes with sound engineering principles and honest workmanship; they are economical to operate because of their low gasoline consumption, their tire economy and their freedom from repair expense; they have stylish streamline bodies—not an angle from front to rear—with a beautiful, lasting finish.

If that is the sort of a car you want—priced as low as sound engineering principles, honest materials and expert workmanship will permit—don't fail to see the Jackson cars for 1915.

Jackson Olympic "46"—\$1375

Power Plant—Long stroke, four-cylinder, 45 H. P. Motor. Auto-Lite electric cranking and lighting system. Fuel Supply—Gasoline tank at the rear. Vacuum feed. Control—Left side drive, control levers in center. Either front door may be used. Suspension—Full elliptic springs front and rear. Frame dropped to bring car close to ground but still allow full spring action. Rear Axle—floating type. Wheel Base—117 inches. Tires—34 x 4, non-skid in rear. Equipment—Complete.

Jackson "48" Six—\$1650

Power Plant—Long stroke, six-cylinder, 45 H. P. Motor. Delco electric cranking, lighting and ignition system. Fuel Supply—Gasoline tank under cowl, gravity feed to carburetor. Supply tank in rear. Control—Left side drive, control levers in center. Either front door may be used. Suspension—Full elliptic springs front and rear. Frame dropped to bring car close to ground and still give full spring action. Rear Axle—Full floating, ball bearing throughout. Two universal joints with torsion rod. Wheel Base—125 inches. Tires—34 x 4 1/2, non-skid in rear. Equipment—Complete.

Write for name of Jackson dealer nearest you—and new Jackson catalog.

JACKSON AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 1501 E. Main St., Jackson, Mich.

Jackson Motor Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS CLASSIFIED PAGE

Advertisements will be inserted in this Department for 5 cents a word each insertion for one, two or three insertions. Four or more insertions 4 1/2 cents a word each insertion.

POULTRY

C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR SALE, Alex Speng, Chanute, Kan. INDIAN RUNNERS, BOTH SEXES, \$1.00 each. Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan. BUFF ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

POULTRY

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize-winners, \$1.50 each if taken soon. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan. WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1.00 AND \$1.50. Fine big birds; will be \$2.50 in spring. Mrs. O. E. Walker, R. S. Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK

BERKSHIRE BOARS. VICTOR FARM, Lawrence, Neb. THREE JERSEY BULLS, LAPTAD STOCK Farm, Lawrence, Kan. POLAND CHINA PIGS; BIG TYPE; PEDIGreed. Davis Brothers, Lincoln, Neb.

LANDS

550 ACRE STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 300 acres in pasture, 80 acres mow land, 50 acres in timber, balance cultivation; well watered. Good 2 story house, barn and other buildings. 4 miles from good shipping point in Linn county, Kansas. Mrs. Mary Warren, 420 West 9 street, Pittsburg, Kan.

SEEDS & NURSERIES

SUDAN 50C PER POUND, MAGGIE CLEMONS, Anadarko, Okla. JUST RECEIVED 50,000 IMPORTED tulips. In all colors, \$1.50 hundred. Edward Yowdall, Florist, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS & NURSERIES

TREES AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR fall planting. Fruit Book free. Address Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kansas. FARMS WANTED FARM WANTED—FURNISHED OR PART-ly, on shares. West central Kansas. J. R. Cox, Plainville, Kan.

LANDS

A FEW 320 ACRE HOMESTEADS CHEAP. H. K. Haynes, Vona, Colo. DESIRABLE OZARK DAIRY FARM. DR. A. C. Ames, Mountain Grove, Mo.

FOR SALE

\$300 NATIONAL CASH REGISTER. NOW \$100. 352, Gas. Kan. SWEET CLOVER, WHITE AND YELLOW. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky. FOR SALE—A TRANSFER LINE DOING good business. G. H. Livingston, Holton, Kan.

PATENTS

THE PATENTOME IS FREE. AN EDUCATION in obtaining patents. Established 1865. Anderson & Son, Attorneys, 742 7th St., Washington, D. C.

NEW AMBER EXTRACTED gallon buckets, 12 gallons for \$11.00; larger lots less. J. M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

STEAM gas tractor

for service, spring and summer pigs; the best of blood lines and priced where you must buy if you want Hampshires. He intended to hold a big sale this fall but since winning so many prizes at the Hutchinson State Fair concluded that fanciers of the Hampshire would want some of this winning blood and as he had raised these hogs so he could afford to price them away down concluded to give his patrons the discount in price instead of going to the expense of a public auction. You can depend exactly on whatever Mr. Bear tells you about these hogs and those he sends you will be exactly as described and his prices will be so low you can afford to buy a small herd and start in the Hampshire business. Write him today and let him tell you about them. Tell him how many you can use and take enough to get his wholesale price. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

N. Kansas and S. Nebraska

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Edward Welter, Flush, Kan., a Poland China breeder, has a few top boars for sale. He has culled closely and is offering only the tops at very reasonable prices. He is a reliable young man and you can depend on him for a square deal.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., offers the tops of his spring crop of original, big bone, spotted Poland China boars at private sale. He is reserving his choice gilts for his bred sow sale February 24. He raised over 100 spring pigs and they are extra good. He has a lot of fall pigs coming on that he will sell at very reasonable prices to move them. Write him for a boar and you will get a good one.

E. N. Farnham, Hope, Kan., is proprietor of Hillcrest Farm Duroc-Jerseys. He owns a nice little farm near Hope and it is well

equipped for the breeding business. The writer visited his herd last Friday and found everything in a flourishing condition. He has decided not to hold a boar sale but will offer the tops of his spring crop of boars at private sale. Also a few very choice fall boars. He has recently bought of Mr. Taylor, of Olean, Mo., a young herd boar which is indeed very promising. Write him for descriptions and prices of fall and spring boars.

Duroc Boar Opportunity.

Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan., are proprietors of the Maplewood herd of Duroc-Jerseys. The writer had the pleasure of visiting their herd at Mr. Mott's fine stock farm south of Herington a few miles, last Wednesday. They also have a fine herd of registered Holstein cattle. They are offering a choice lot of spring boars and a few choice fall boars. The best breeding prevails in this herd and you can't miss it by giving them an order for a boar. The date of their bred sow sale is March 17. Write them about a boar.

Tops at Private Sale.

John Coleman, Denton, Kan., is offering 95 February, March and April boars and gilts at private sale. They are of the strictly big type and are in a thrifty and growing condition. He writes that he is pricing them so the best farmers will buy them as well as the breeders. He also adds that he will insure them a square deal every time. John Coleman is well known in northeast Kansas as a Poland China breeder who has made good and established a good trade for his Polands. His advertisement appears regularly in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and write him for descriptions and prices. He will not make a public sale this fall or winter but is selling his tops at private sale.

Polled Durham Cattle.

T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., starts his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He breeds registered Polled Durham cattle and Poland China hogs and has a good herd of both which he has been years building up. At present he has some young bulls for sale and also 20 Poland China boars of spring farrow and two of last fall farrow. Mr. Willson is one of the successful farmers and stockmen of Smith county and has always been a booster for good stock of all kinds. His postoffice is Lebanon, Kan., and he lives south of that place. He has an auto and will be pleased to meet you at the depot and take you out to his farm and return you after you have had a look at his herds. Write him about a bull or a boar or both.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He is offering 35 Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls for sale, ranging in ages from 6 to 15 months old. He has a choice lot of young bulls of the best of breeding roans and reds, that he is ready to price. His farm is south of Abilene and Mr. Taylor, who lives in

Graner's Poland China Sale.

This is the last call for H. C. Graner's big Poland China boar and gilt sale at Lancaster, Kan., Thursday, October 22. It is the day following H. B. Walter's sale at Effingham, Kan., and the day before Herman Groninger & Sons' sale at Benden, Kan. The sale will be held at Mr. Graner's farm, near Lancaster, which is near Atchison. In this sale Mr. Graner is selling 25 boars and 25 gilts of early spring farrow. There are attractions in this sale and the offering is one of the very best that will be made in the West this season. His advertisement of this sale appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. This is his regular annual boar and gilt sale. Write him today for a catalog and it will be sent by return mail. Address him at Lancaster, Kan. Mail orders for this sale should be addressed to any of the fieldmen or auctioneers in care of Mr. Graner at the same place. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson, fieldman for the Farmers Mail and Breeze, will receive prompt and careful attention. Address him in care of Mr. Graner.

Hunt's Big Duroc-Jerseys.

Wednesday, October 21, is the date of J. O. Hunt's big Duroc-Jersey boar and gilt sale. This is Wednesday of next week and you should arrange to attend this sale if you are looking for a boar or gilts. The

offering consists of 25 boars and 25 gilts of March and April farrow, the best lot of boars and gilts the writer ever saw in one sale offering. They are by Hunt's herd boar Red Prince which is a grandson of Kant's Model, Watt & Foust's great show boar. His dam was Golden Lass, equally as well bred. Mr. Hunt's advertisement of this sale appears in this issue. Look it up. If you are looking for the big kind don't miss this sale. They have been carefully grown and those who know John Hunt know of his ability to handle a bunch of boars and gilts and safeguard their future usefulness. Write him for his catalog today. If you can't come send your bids to J. W. Johnson, fieldman for the Farmers Mail and Breeze in care of J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan. They will be carefully handled. Look up the advertisement in this issue.

Groninger's Annual Sale.

Friday, October 23, is the date of Herman Groninger & Sons' big Poland China boar and gilt sale. The sale will be held as usual at the farm near Denton, Kan., which is on the Rock Island from Topeka to St. Joe. Their postoffice address is Benden, Kan., and requests for catalogs should be addressed to them there. Mail orders to be used in this sale should be addressed to any of the fieldmen or auctioneers in their care at Benden. They are selling 30 March boars and 30 March gilts, strictly big type with splendid quality. They are as choice a lot of young boars and gilts as will be seen in any sale this season anywhere.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle
DUROC HOGS**
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.



ANGUS CATTLE

I will sell my herd bull Entger Heatherson 3rd, 118104 and eight coming yearling bulls; also some females, open and bred. My herd consists of animals of the best breeding, strong in the blood of the Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Bruce Hills, Heatherblooms and Lady Jeans.
W. G. Denton, Denton, Kansas

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Sutton Farm is now offering 20 yearling heifers with a Blackbird bull, 25 bulls, all registered. These have quality and are priced for quick sale.
SUTTON FARMS, Route 6, LAWRENCE, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAMS.

Sleepy Hollow Polled Durham Cattle

12 good bulls coming 1 year old, bred cows and heifers for sale. Also a number of good Jacks. **C. M. HOWARD, Hammond, Kansas.**

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Livestock Artist
HARRY SPURLING, TAYLORVILLE, ILL.

BOYD NEWCOM Wichita, Kansas.
AUCTIONEER.
Real Estate a Specialty. Write, wire or phone for dates.

N.W. COX Wellington, Ka.
AUCTIONEER
LIVESTOCK AND FARM SALES.

Spencer Young, Osborne, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
Reference: The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

D. F. Perkins, Concordia, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer
Write, wire or phone for dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN
FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, INDEPENDENCE, MO.
"Get Zaun. He Knows How." Bell Phone 475 Ind.

Ruggels & Son, Beverly, Kansas
Livestock and big farm sales solicited.

W. A. Fisher, White City, Kan.
Livestock Auctioneer. Write or Phone for dates.

Be an Auctioneer

Travel over the country and make big money. No other profession can be learned so quickly, that will pay as big wages. Next 4 weeks term opens Jan. 4, 1915. Are you coming?

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the World. W. B. Carpenter, Pres
818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED HORSES.

German Coach
70—Horses—70
The great general purpose horse. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or call.
J. C. BERGNER & SONS, Pratt, Ks.



Percheron Stallions and Mares
At Woodland Stock Farm
35 Head from which to select. Write your wants today. Our prices talk best.
SPOHR & SPOHR
LATHAM, BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS



At Ordinary Prices farm-raised registered Percheron studs, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years old. Kind dispositioned because well cared for. You would admire their big bone first, then their immense weights because they are developing big like their imported sire and dams. And you will receive true old-fashioned hospital. **Fred Chandler's Percheron Farm** ity on your visit at **CHARITON, IOWA.** Just above Kansas City.

HIGH GRADE and REGISTERED HOLSTEINS
OVER 100 HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS.
The silo and dairy cow are here to stay. There is big money and sure profit in the dairy farm if you use the right kind of cows. The Holstein has proven her worth in the North and East and is sure to take the lead in the southwest. Visitors welcome; call or write today.
Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kansas



Jersey Cattle Sale

The Time

November 9, 1914

The Place

Windsor Place,
Vinita, Oklahoma

The Sale

One Hundred Registered Jersey Cattle


Come—

The Sale of the Southwest of the best herd of cattle ever in the Southwest. Write for catalog.

A. L. Churchill
Vinita, Oklahoma

Big Boned Jacks and Jennets

Herd won more prizes at Oklahoma State Fair 1914 than all others combined. One of the oldest established herds in the state. **J.H. SMITH Kingfisher, Okla.**



Polled Durham, Shorthorn, and Percheron Sale

Winfield, Kan., Friday, October 30, 1914

30 REGISTERED CATTLE, consisting of 15 cows, and heifers of breeding age; 5 cows with calf at side and rebred; seven heifers, yearlings and early winter calves. Also 4 bulls, consisting of three young bulls and our herd bull Heyden Hero 10915, a line bred son of the champion, Roan Hero.

10 Head of These Cattle Are Polled. 10 of these cows and heifers are bred and 10 of the young things are by Heyden Hero by Roan Hero, grand champion at the International, Iowa and Indiana State fairs, 1907, and the herd cows trace to such imported dams as Young Mary, Leonida, Mazurka, Severn Daisy, Lady Valentine, Crimson Flower, Heyden Rose 6th and others of equal note. The pedigrees of the cattle will all be ready for delivery sale day.

4 PERCHERON HORSES. 2 Stallions and a yearling and a weanling filly. One of these stallions is a grey three-year-old by Cowley King and will develop into a 2,100 pound horse; is an outstanding individual and resembles very much his sire, Cowley King. The other stallion is a magnificent brown two-year-old and both of their sires and dams are strongly Brilliant bred. The Percherons are all registered in the Percheron Society of America. For catalog, address

D. L. & A. K. Snyder, Winfield, Kan.

Auctioneers: Jno. D. Snyder, L. W. Hoover.
Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

HEREFORDS.

Bowman's HEREFORDS
635 Head Registered
Perhaps Largest Registered Herd
in Kansas

Strong in the blood of such sires as Anxiety 4th, Beau Brummel, Leader, Grove 3d, Don Carlos, Beau Real, Militant, Lamp-lighter, Acrobat, Dale and other sires of note. Breeding stock for sale at all times. We breed for size with quality.
Public Auction October 23rd and 24th.
Send your name early for catalog.

W. I. BOWMAN & CO., Ness City, Kan.

Marshall County HEREFORDS
Ten 2-yr. olds and 23 yrlg. heifers for sale. Write for breeding, descriptions and prices.
Polands: 70 early spring pigs, both sexes at private sale. Big and smooth and priced to sell. **S. W. FILLEY, Irving, Kansas**

Clover Herd Herefords

Headed by Garfield 4th, by Columbus 53rd. Choice cows from Funkhouser, Sunny Slope, Newman and other noted herds.
FOR SALE—Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, at \$75 to \$100. Also 15 extra good 3-year-old cows, by Garfield 4th, all bred to calve in spring.
F. S. JACKSON, Topeka, Kansas

BLUEVALLEY BREEDING FARM
200 Registered Herefords

For Sale: 40 Bulls from 6 to 18 months old at \$75 to \$100 delivered at your station. 30 cows and heifers for sale at fair prices.
Poland Chinas: Fall boars and March boars and gilts.
Also 100 big farm raised Barred Rock Cockerels. Absolute guarantee with everything. Prices quoted that will sell stock. Write to.
FRED R. COTTRELL, IRVING, KANSAS

SHORTHORNS

Shorthorns

Choice young bulls by my 2,200-lb. Searchlight Bull. Also a few big type Poland China boars.
A. M. MARKLEY, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Milking Bred Shorthorns

Coming two-year-old heifers bred to Satin Royal 277211. Serviceable bulls by Roan King and Refiner. A very choice lot of bull calves by Rosewood Dale 350854. All from Wisconsin bred dams.
LEVI ECKHARDT, 1203 E. 10th, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

6 bulls from 12 to 14 months old. Also 6 heifers from 1 to 2 years old. Got by pure Scotch sires. A grand lot. Prices reasonable.
L. M. NOFFSINGER, Osborne, Kan.

Abbotsford Stock Farm
30 years the home of
Scotch and Scotch Topped
Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale: 20 bulls, six to 12 months old. Roans and Reds.
Also a nice lot of yearling and two year old heifers. The two year olds are safe with calf. 130 head in the herd. Inspection invited. Address
D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls

35 bulls ranging in ages from six to 15 months old. Scotch and Scotch tops, Reds and Roans. 175 head in the herd. For prices and descriptions address,
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

RED POLLED CATTLE
Choice bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Best of breeding. Write or better come and see
CHARLES MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

12 head of cows and heifers ranging from yearlings to mature cows. Priced from \$100 to \$150 and cheap at the figures. Come and see them soon. Address
J. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

Look up their advertisement of this sale in this issue. In addition to the March boars and gilts there will be two splendid herd boars offered and three last September fall boars reserved for attractions in this sale. Write them today for their catalog and arrange to attend all four sales in the circuit. Write them today for their catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you can't come send your bids to J. W. Johnson, fieldman for the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him in care of Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.

Healy's Dispersion Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of Jas. B. Healy's big stock sale. Mr. Healy is a well to do farmer and stockman with a nice farm joining Hope, Kan., which is in the south end of Dickinson county, on the main line of Missouri Pacific and the Superior branch of the Santa Fe. He has very recently decided to quit farming and take it a little easier. He decided on this big sale just recently and wants to close out his stock before cold weather sets in. The offering will be found in ordinary condition. It is an honest dispersion of honest breeding stock that will prove great investments for the lucky purchaser. The writer has had the pleasure of knowing Jim Healy for a good many years as a breeder of fine stock. He has attended many sales with him and visited him in his home. Mr. Healy's family are all greatly interested in fine stock. Two years ago Mr. Healy attended two of the big eastern Holstein sales, accompanied by his daughter. They bought five heifers at an average of \$326.65. These cows are in this sale. Mr. Healy has bred jacks for over 20 years and there are three good ones in this sale. Also six Jennets. It is a big sale of good stock that is in the rough and there are sure to be bargains in it. Look up his big display advertisement in this issue. Write him for further information. Go to Hope and attend the big two days' fine stock sale. You will be glad if you do.

Bulls From A. R. O. Cows.

F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., is offering some choice young Holstein bulls from A. R. O. cows and sired by proven sires and grand sires. The writer visited the "Sunflower Herd" of Holsteins last week and enjoyed a fine visit with its genial proprietor. "The greatest bull in Kansas," was the appellation applied to Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker, the young bull purchased by Mr. Searle at Liverpool, N. Y., recently. Mr. Searle has received many flattering letters and mentions in eastern dairy papers concerning this bull which is conceded to be one of the greatest bred bulls ever produced. In his pedigree is found a wonderful combination of producing blood lines. His dam has a 30 pound record herself and has four sisters with records ranging from 30 to 32.40 pounds of butter in seven days and others are expected in the near future. This bull is no doubt the greatest bull in the state and is so recognized among Holstein authorities over the country. It is Mr. Searle's idea that a cheap bull is mighty poor economy. A poor cow produces but one poor calf while a poor bull will produce many. The Sunflower herd has always been noted for the best in Holsteins and from now on is to be better than ever. At present Mr. Searle is offering some extra choice young bulls out of A. R. O. cows and got by sires that have proven their great transmitting powers. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write him today. These bulls will be sold worth the money as he does not want to go into winter with them.

Illinois and Indiana

BY ED. R. DORSEY.

We wish to call the readers' attention to the advertisement in this issue of G. S. Lawson of Ravenwood, Mo., who is offering 20 Hampshire boars, also seven jacks and four Jennets for sale. At the last Missouri State Fair he won on his stock five firsts, four seconds and three third prizes. The 20 male pigs are by his three herd hogs. His jacks are extra large and fine; one 2-year-old now 15 1/2 hands high. Write Mr. Lawson at once.

Moseley's Big Type Polands.

J. L. Moseley of New Boston, Ill., who holds his sale at Keithsburg, Ill., October 26, has not made much fuss about what he has to sell nor the classy breeding he is offering. If you have any idea of buying Big Type Poland Chinas, write him for one of his tabulated catalogs and we rather think your conclusion will be that he has about as much real breeding material in his herd as one could find anywhere. While the grand champion boar at Illinois was sired by Big Orange we have not changed our mind since we stated a few months ago that Mr. Moseley owned as good a son of Big Orange as we had seen. Write for his catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Zahn's October 24 Sale.

One of the live Illinois Poland China breeders is W. R. Zahn of Concord, Ill., who holds his annual sale October 24. One can get off at Concord on the C. B. & Q. or at Chapin on the Wabash. Mr. Zahn had everything vaccinated recently more to comply with the requirements of state laws than a real protection, as there isn't much disease anywhere this year. A few years ago he went to Iowa and bought the best they had up there. From time to time he has been adding to his herd as he needed them and his catalog will show up a variety of many of the most popular strains known to Big Boned Poland Chinas. After looking at the many good herds of Poland Chinas in Illinois and seeing the good winners at the state fair, we still believe Illinois is among the best for Poland Chinas, and that Mr. Zahn is in the class with the good ones.

Some Big Type Boars.

F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo., breeds high class Poland Chinas, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. He has now 60 big type Poland China male pigs that are ready for use. They are mostly sired by Ben's Son 69246, a son of Big Ben 61935, by Smooth Price, out of one of the best sows in the herd, Brimson Belle, by Bell's Prince. Ben's Son is in every way a high class hog with lots of size and plenty of finish. The second herd boar is Oronoka, a son of A. Wonder, out of B's Lady Hadley 2d by M.'s Hadley. Some of the best sows of the herd are by Ben's Son, A

Shorthorn Cattle SALE

Augusta, Kansas Thursday, November 5th

30 HEAD, consisting of 21 cows and heifers all of breeding age and 9 young bulls practically all ready for service. They are mostly Scotch and Scotch topped, by such sires as Lord Archer by Captain Archer, Englewood Jr., and other good sires.



These cows and heifers are serviceable breeding animals and are not pampered. They are in calf to good bulls and ready to grow into money for the farmer or breeder who buys them. The young bulls range from summer calves to two-year-olds. One of our herd bulls, White Lad by Simon Pure and out of Countess 3rd, will also be sold. High prices are not expected for these cattle as they lack the prestige of extensive advertising. This sale is being held to dispose of these young bulls and a surplus of females with the hope of giving good values and getting before the public as a breeder of good cattle. We have used good herd bulls and our herd cows trace to such imported dams as Galatea, Rosemary, Lucy, Avarilda, Mrs. Mott, Osford of Duchess and other families of note.

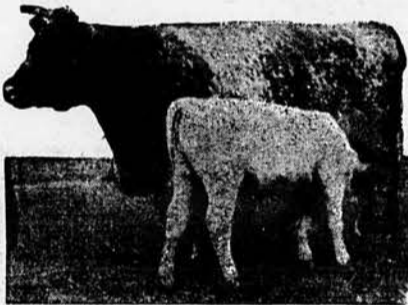
A general farm sale of implements, farm tools, 10 head of horses, including a good four-year-old Percheron stallion, will sell in the forenoon. Sale rain or shine on farm near Augusta, Kan. For catalog address

PARK E. SALTER, Wichita, Kansas

Auctioneers—John D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom, Richardson Bros. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS

High class Herd Bulls, close to imported Scotch Dams, and sired by such sires as Lavender Lord by Avondale. Nicely bred young heifers from milking strains. Rugged young bulls, the Farmer and Stockman's kind; cows with calf at foot and red.



I want to sell during the next six weeks \$10,000 worth of Shorthorns. Six or nine months' time if desired. What we want is your trial order. Young heifers and bulls at \$75, \$100 and up.

This splendid array of Foundation Shorthorns carry the Best Blood of the Best Families and the Most Noted Sires of the Breed.

THE FARMER'S COW The Shorthorn cow is the farmer's cow because she is best adapted to farm needs. She has been bred for milking purposes generation after generation and will furnish milk for her calf with a surplus to spare to make butter for the family, milk for the table and some for the pigs. Her calf has inherited a tendency to supplement this milk diet with the rough and waste feeds of the farm and the sum total for milk and beef in net gain to the farmer is more than is produced by any other than Shorthorns.

CALL ON OR WRITE

H. C. LOOKABAUGH, Watonga, Okla.

Reduction Sale of Shorthorns
Come to Doyle Valley Stock Farm



175 Head of Shorthorns

consisting of many choice animals that carry the blood of noted sires and fashionable families. Built up from foundation stock purchased from the best breeders of the Southwest.

50 HEAD MUST SELL IN 60 DAYS. Here is the Bargain Counter for the man who expects to start in the Shorthorn business. All kinds of Shorthorn Breeding Stock from which to select—Cows, Heifers and Bulls, cows with calf at side others due to calve soon. Included are grandsons and daughters of such sires as Avondale, Prince Oederic and other noted sires. If you want Shorthorns come now. Write, wire or phone me when to meet you at Peabody either Rock Island or Santa Fe Depot.

M. S. CONVERSE, Peabody, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS.

Spring Brook Stock Farm
For sale: Pol Durham Bulls and Poland China boars.
Write for prices. T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES ON BOARS.
Poland China fall boars—Iowa breeding. Good individuals, priced low to make room. Rock Island and Burlington shipping points. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

12 Spring Boars
A Wonder, Corrector, Hadley, Contractor blood. \$10 each if taken soon. Can give pedigree.
J. A. LOVETTE, MULLINVILLE, KANSAS.

Remember My Sale of 50 big type Poland Chinas, Oct. 28th. All sired by the leading blue ribbon and grand champion boars. Write for catalog. W. Z. BAKER, RICH HILL, MISSOURI

Spring Boars By the champion Smugler priced for quick sale.
J. B. W. ers, Galva, Kan.

SUNNY SIDE POLAND CHINAS
Spring boars and September 1914 weanlings for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. BURT, Solomon, Kan.

Strauss' Big Poland Chinas
Six last fall boars and 18 spring boars by Model Wonder (900 pounds) and Blue Valley Chief by Blue Valley. Write me your wants.
O. E. STRAUSS, MILFORD, KANSAS

KLEIN'S BIG POLANDS
Boars and Gilts, spring farrow at attractive prices. Can furnish them not related. I guarantee satisfaction. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

Alfred Carlson's Spotted Polands
Immune Original Big Bone Spotted Poland China boars for sale. Also fall pigs. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 24.
ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

LARGE TYPE POLANDS
A few big strictly fall boars by Orphan Chief and out of Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal dams. Also a few extra good gilts bred for September farrow. Must go soon. Write today.
A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

70 MARCH AND APRIL BOARS AND GILTS
No public sales. Everything at private sale. Write for descriptions and prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOE SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KAN.

45 Poland Boars
Blue Valley 2nd, Taxpayer and A Wonder blood. Early farrow. No culls. G. A. Wiebe, Beatrice, Neb.

Poland Chinas that Please
Fall and spring boars, fit to head herds, also sows of all ages. Prices right. Write us your wants.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Sheehy's Big Type Polands
15 big stretchy, fall boars; some choice bred sows and gilts; also a hundred head of big growthy spring pigs of either sex at reasonable prices.
ED SHEEHY, HUME, MISSOURI

FULKERSON'S BIG TYPE POLANDS
50 serviceable males weighing from 165 to 300 pounds and 175 pigs, either sex, for sale. They are by Ben's Son and Oronoka and out of sows by A Wonder, Bell's Price, etc. 30 registered Shropshire rams.
F. D. FULKERSON, BRIMSON, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE.
Registered Hampshires Spring boars and gilts priced to sell. Every hog properly vaccinated. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KANSAS

Hampshire Boars and Gilts at close prices. Registered. Also 60 pure bred Buff Leghorn Cockerels. F. B. Wempe, Frankfurt, Kan

HAMPSHIRE Best of blood lines well marked. Pairs or trios, with young boar to mate gilts. Bloodstock at all times for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.
S. E. SMITH, LYONS, KANSAS.

SUNNY SLOPE FARM HAMPSHIRE
Fall pigs now coming—orders booked, 3 for \$50.00. A few spring pigs good enough to show at \$25.00 and \$40.00. Also three bred sows. I guarantee to please you or adjust any difference to your complete satisfaction.
FRANK H. PARKS, Olathe, Kansas

20 HAMPSHIRE MALE PIGS
and four yearling males for sale. Seven Jacks and four Jennets. One 2-year-old Jack 15% hands. All large and high class. Twelve prizes won on my stock at the Missouri State Fair this fall.
G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Mo.

MULE FOOT HOGS.
"Mule Footed Hogs"
The coming hogs of America. Hardy, good rustlers. Pigs 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Circular free.
J. B. DICK, LABETTE, KANSAS

SHEEP.
Registered Hampshire Rams
30 choice rams sired by Imported Baron Hampshire. They are large, rugged fellows with strong, thick backs.
SHERWOOD BROS., SHELBYVILLE, MO.

Hampshire Down Sheep
Fifteen ewes and fifteen rams; best of breeding. Large and rugged; the kind that go out and make good. Priced right.
H. W. GARNETT, LEONARD, MISSOURI

Publisher's News Notes

Protect the Calves.

Food animals, right now, mean big profits. Do not let your cattle die of blackleg. Use Blacklegoids—and use them now, before your calves get the disease. Blacklegoids are reliable, made by reliable manufacturers, and are a practical life insurance for your calves against blackleg. Your druggist can supply them.

Famous Stark Delicious Apple.

On page 18 is an illustrated ad of the Stark "Delicious" apple. It is declared in this ad to be the "greatest apple in the world." Well, it surely is a great apple. The writer knows from experience that it is delicious in smell, taste and appearance. It would be difficult to imagine an apple any more delicious. Of course there is, and must be, a strong demand for such apples. If you are going to plant some apple trees you cannot go wrong in ordering some of these trees from Stark Bros. Of course Stark Bros. handle all kinds of trees. Write for the free catalog offered to Stark Bros., Box 148, Louisiana, Mo.

Salt for Farm Animals.

The importance of regularly supplying livestock with all the salt they need is too often underestimated, and animals frequently suffer for want of salt for days at a time. Then they gorge themselves with loose salt to satisfy their craving. Such irregularity is harmful to the animals. It reduces their productive capacity, increases their susceptibility to ailments of various kinds. A great many stockmen and farmers are using the Carey-Ized Rock Salt. It is the only salt on the market which is especially manufactured for stock feeding purposes and which overcomes all the objections to the natural rock salt and loose salt. It is a kiln dried dairy salt, pressed into hard blocks, weighing 50 pounds each—pure white, hard, smooth. Contains no impurities; has no rough edges, does not waste away. You throw a block into the feed lot or field, and it supplies your livestock with salt whenever they want it without any further bother to you; without waste and at small cost or it can be broken up and thrown into the manger or hog trough. Get a free sample of this salt. The company will send it to you on request. Address the Carey Salt Co., Hutchinson, Kan. Please say you saw the offer in this paper.

Farming—A Complex Business

No business needs better management all around than farming. So many chances for failure are present that it is the exceptional farm that is strong in every particular. Most farms succeed in spite of certain weaknesses. Some of these weaknesses can be corrected; others are due to conditions that cannot be improved, such as naturally poor soil, short growing seasons, steep hills, says a letter from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Much worthy effort is expended in producing good crops, but oftentimes a gain in the best of crops is lost by feeding to inefficient livestock. There is no surer way of losing money than by feeding crops to animals the products or gain from which do not pay the cost of feeding.

Some men attribute their success to the particular kind of crop they grow or the particular way of feeding livestock. More likely their success is due to a good-sized farm business, good or average crops, and a good quality of livestock.

On 14 farms in southern Pennsylvania where the receipts from cows were less than \$40 a head, not a farm made as much as \$1,000 labor income. On 24 farms in the same district, with only a slightly larger acreage, but with the cow receipts between \$101 and \$115 a head only three farms made a labor income of less than \$1,000. Half these farms made more than \$1,500. The reason is obvious. The first farmers were growing fair crops, but they could not possibly succeed when the other part of their business was so weak. The second group not only produced good crops, but utilized them efficiently.

Another way in which some farmers fail is in the use of labor, both man and horse. Everything they do seems to take about twice as long as it should, hence they receive only half pay for their work. Farming does not pay for inefficient work any more than any other business. An acre of hay normally requires about 10 hours of man labor for a cutting. Some men will waste nearly this much time in getting started. They may grow good crops and have good stock, but their inability to work lessens their chances of success.

Successful farming calls for the best of judgment. It means good crops, good livestock well fed and handled, and a thoroughly balanced business in every way.

Poor ventilation is, unfortunately, the rule rather than the exception in farm homes.

It is time that the farmer consider thoughtfully the possibilities of the small tractor.

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.

Jas. B. Healy's Big Stock Sale
At His Farm Joining Hope, Kan.
Mon. and Tues., Oct. 26 and 27

In this dispersion sale Mr. Healy is selling 50 horses, a lot of Jacks and Jennets, 75 Holstein cattle and a lot of Duroc-Jersey and Hampshire hogs. It is the big stock sale of the season. It is an honest dispersion of a choice lot of stock.

Percherons 10 Percheron mares and fillies; one three-year-old and one five-year-old stallion. All are registered in the Percheron Society of America.

Jacks and Jennets Three registered Jacks and six Jennets, two jennets with colts by their side and the others bred. Mr. Healy has bred Jacks in Dickinson county for over 20 years.

Holstein Cattle 75 head in all. 12 are registered and two registered herd bulls. Five of the registered cows were bought in two prominent eastern sales as helpers two years ago at an average of \$326.65 each. 18 head of the offering are milk cows, 18 two-year-old heifers with calves at foot or to freshen soon. Spring and summer bull calves.

Duroc-Jerseys 50 Duroc-Jerseys consisting of choice herd sows, spring boars and gilts; they are the tops and will be sold registered or eligible.

Hampshire Hogs 10 head, four herd sows and eight fall and spring boars. All are registered or eligible. They are of the best of breeding and good individuals.

In addition to the above there will be sold a lot of horses, 18 mules, a lot of stock hogs and other stock.

Notice: The horses, Jacks and Jennets and mules will be sold Monday, 26th, and the cattle and hogs Tuesday, 27th. Attend both sales. Free hotel accommodations and your comfort looked after. For further information address

Jas. B. Healy, Hope, Kans.

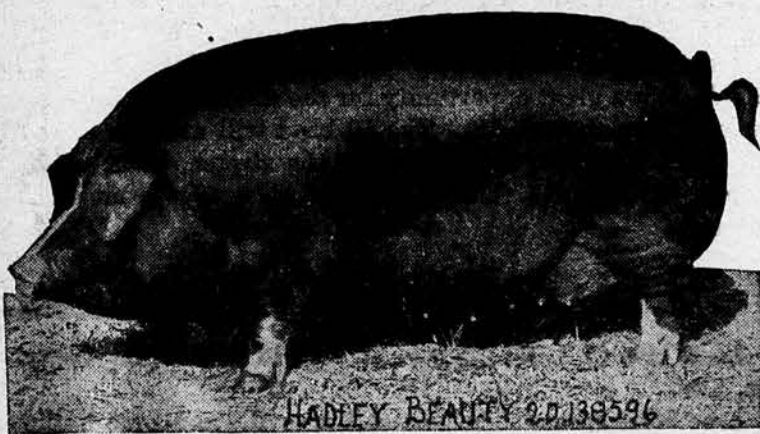
AUCTIONEERS—J. D. Snyder, J. N. Burton. FIELDMAN—J. W. Johnson.

Baker's Big Type Annual Sale of Poland Chinas

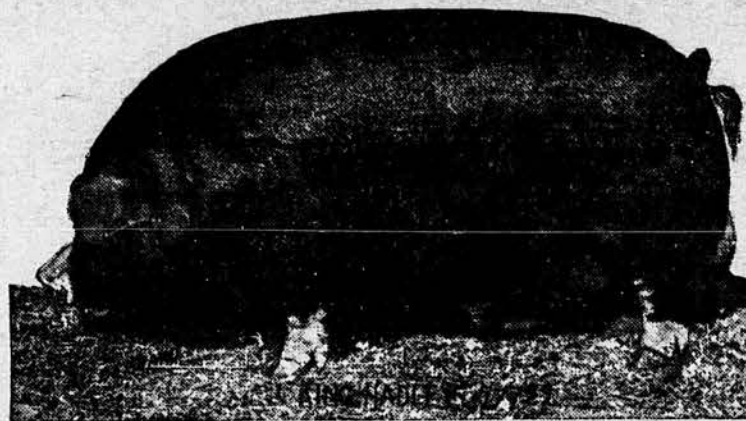
Rich Hill, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 28

50 — HEAD — 50

15 Spring boars by the champion King Hadley. 1 outstanding fall yearling boar by Hadley. 4 Spring boars by the champion Senior Yearling boar of 1913, King John. 2 of these out of the great Hadley Beauty 2nd. 3 Spring boars by King Blaine.



HADLEY BEAUTY 2nd 138596.
The Undeclared State Fair Winner of 1913.



KING HADLEY 57722.
Champion at Topeka State Fair, Interstate Fair at St. Joseph, Mo., and Missouri State Fair at Sedalia.

14 — SPRING GILTS — 14

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

2 gilts by grand champion Hadley Beauty 2nd. 1 tried sow by Blaine's Wonder, dam of 4 State Fair winners of 1913 and champion and champion sow of Ind. State Fair, 1914. She is bred to King Hadley for Nov. farrow. 5 extra choice fall yearling gilts. Some of these gilts will be sold open with breeding privilege to either these champion boars. Every one immune. Write for catalog.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. Beard, Parsons, Kan.; Col. Robins, Butler, Kan. Fieldman—C. H. Hay.

Big Ben Amazon Immune Poland China Sale

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1914

At farm nine miles northeast of Superior and two miles from Cadams, Nebraska

60 — Head — 60

The kind we always sell and every one immune.

47 Spring Boars—3 Fall Boars—10 Spring Gilts

About one-third sired by our big Iowa bred boar, Big Ben Amazon, a son of the noted Big Ben. The others by Jumbo Jr., and Victor's Prospect. Those sired by the Iowa boar are mostly out of daughters of the boars mentioned. Among the attractions will be six boars by Big Ben Amazon and out of a sow by Momentum.

These boars are good and uniform and there are real herd boars among them. Two by the same sire and out of Lady Ham by Blue Valley Prince and four as good as will be sold are by Jumbo Jr., and out of a King Giant bred dam. The offering as a whole is good, well grown out and will have just a little more scale than previous offerings. Big Ben Amazon you will agree is making good as a breeder.

Write early for catalog and be our guest sale day or send bids to fieldmen in our care. Free entertainment in Superior at European Hotel. Transportation free to and from farm.

Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.

Auctioneer—John Brennen. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

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 Groninger, Bendena, Kan., Oct. 23.



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

Prichard & Martin

Big Type

Poland China Sale

Walker, Mo., Friday, October 30th

60 Head of Strictly Big Type Polands

8 Fall boars, 18 spring boars; 6 tried sows soon to farrow, all bred to Dorsey's Nonpareil; 2 yearling gilts, 16 early spring gilts; 10 April gilts.

We offer the top of both herds in this sale. We have selected our foundation stock from the very best herds in this territory, and have topped a number of sales. Write for catalogue.

Prichard & Martin, Walker, Mo.

Col. Jas. Sparks, Auctioneer.
C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

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.

Illinois Sale

Big Type Poland Chinas

Concord, Illinois

October 24, 1914

We are selling sixty of the big type breeding, sired by a number of high class herd boars but mostly by our own.

BIG ORANGE JR., AND HADLEY'S MODEL.

Big Orange Jr., 206709, by Big Orange, by Orange Chief by Chief Price; dam, Black Giantess 2nd 466670 by Pawnee Lad 97491.

Hadley's Model 193029 by Mogul by Big Hadley; dam, Evergreen Lady 371772 by Temptation by Crow's Model.

The offering is out of sows by Gritter's Special, Ott's Big Orange, Pawnee Lad, Logan Chief 2nd, Big Smoke, Grand Wonder, Pfander's Great Pride and D.'s Big Defender.

As has been my custom for a number of years to save my very best for my fall sales I am doing so again. I am not the originator of the big type Poland Chinas but a true admirer of them. I have filled my feed yards with all classes of hogs but for me as a feeder, breeder and shipper I have a line of breeding that brings the quick and easy money from a pork producing standpoint as well as for breeders.

If you would like to try this line of breeding you now have the opportunity. If a visitor, here's my glad hand. If you can't come (as often we can't leave our business) send your bids to my fieldman or auctioneers. Send for catalog.

WM. R. ZAHN, Concord, Illinois

Ed. R. Dorsey, Fieldman Capper Publications.
W. B. Duncan, Auctioneer.

MOSELEY'S

Poland China Sale

KEITHSBURG, ILLINOIS

October 26, 1914

We are selling sixty of our select Poland Chinas with the view of extending our business on the merits of the offering.

The sale is mostly composed of our 1914 crop, but we will also sell a few fall pigs of 1913 farrow to show what hogs that age should be to really be called big type Poland Chinas.

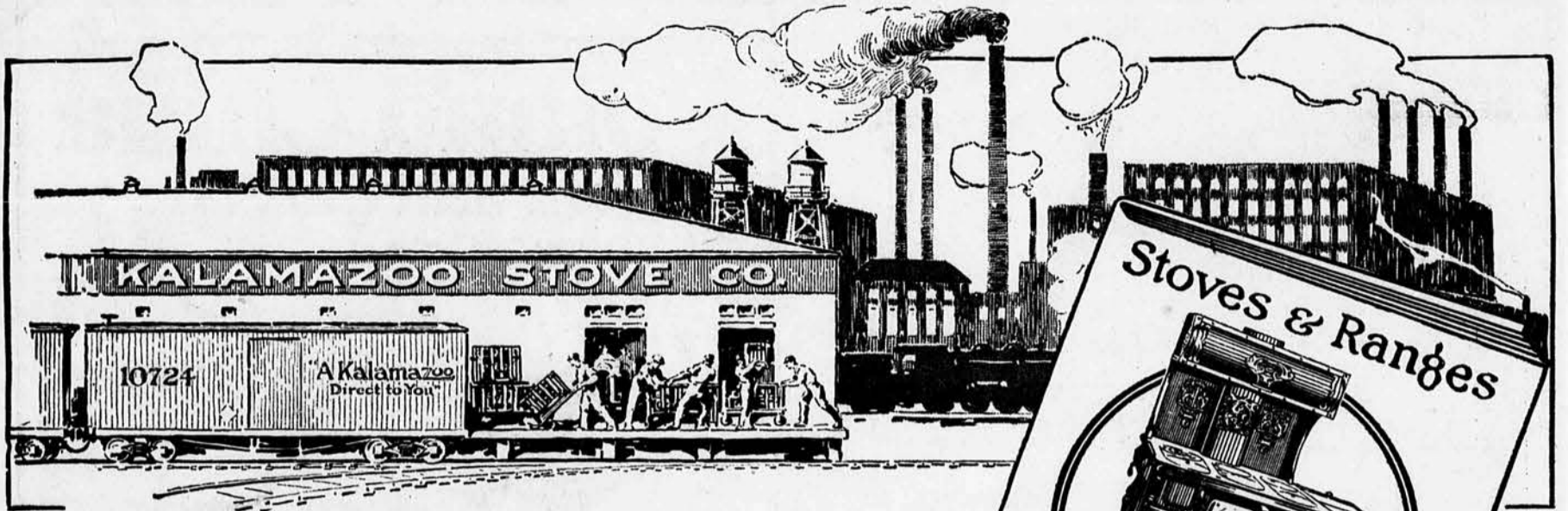
A great number included in this sale are sired by Big Orange Mac 63186, by Big Orange, the greatest of big type breeders. Big Orange Mac is a half brother to the first big type boar that has won the grand champion prize in Illinois for fifteen years. Others are by Matchless Wonder, bred by Henry Pesenmeyer, and sired by the original A Wonder. Matchless Wonder is out of Matchless Giantess 121621 by Matchless Perfection. The other part of the offering is by Rood's Defiance by Rood's Giant. Rood's Giant is one of the best big type Poland Chinas.

The dams of this offering are by Rood's Giant, Long King, Pawnee Lad, Big Sensation, Peter Jumbo, Big Victor, Honest Hadley, Hercules, Ex Commander and Sampson.

If you like the breeding we will furnish the rest that will please you. The most essential thing in a sale is the hog, next is the breeding. You can get the breeding from our catalog free. Come to the sale and see the hogs.

J. L. MOSELEY, New Boston, Illinois

Ed. R. Dorsey, Fieldman Capper Publications.

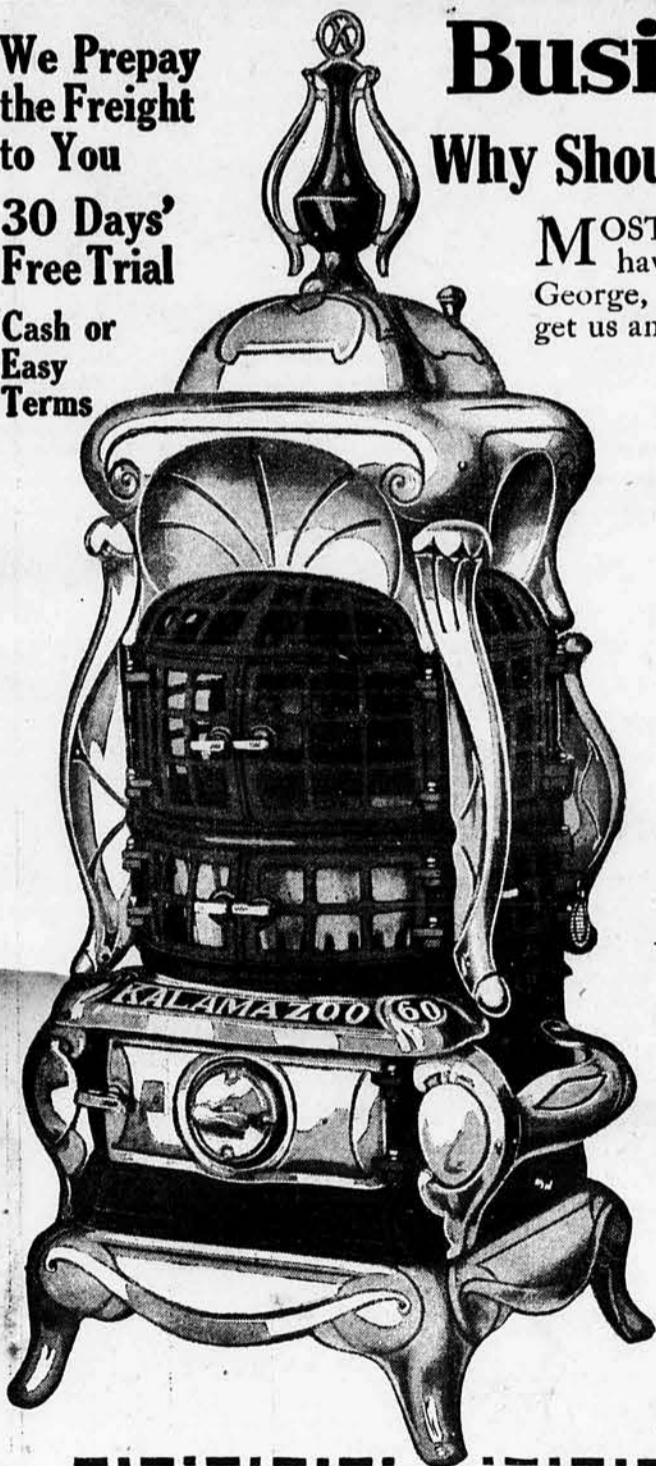


You Have a "Friend" in the Wholesale Stove Business

We Prepay the Freight to You

30 Days' Free Trial

Cash or Easy Terms



Why Should You Pay Retail Prices?

MOST of us have had a chance now and then to buy something at wholesale. We have needed this or that or the other thing and have remembered that John or George, or some one else we know, is connected with that business. "Surely he can get us an inside price"—we say. And sure enough he *can* and *does*.

But better than any chance you have had at a wholesale price is this offer on stoves—"A Kalamazoo Direct to You."

This means not only wholesale but *factory* price.

No personal friend in the stove business, for instance, could do as much for you as the Kalamazoo Catalog.

It comes direct from the makers. It quotes you the makers' price, delivered to your railroad station free.

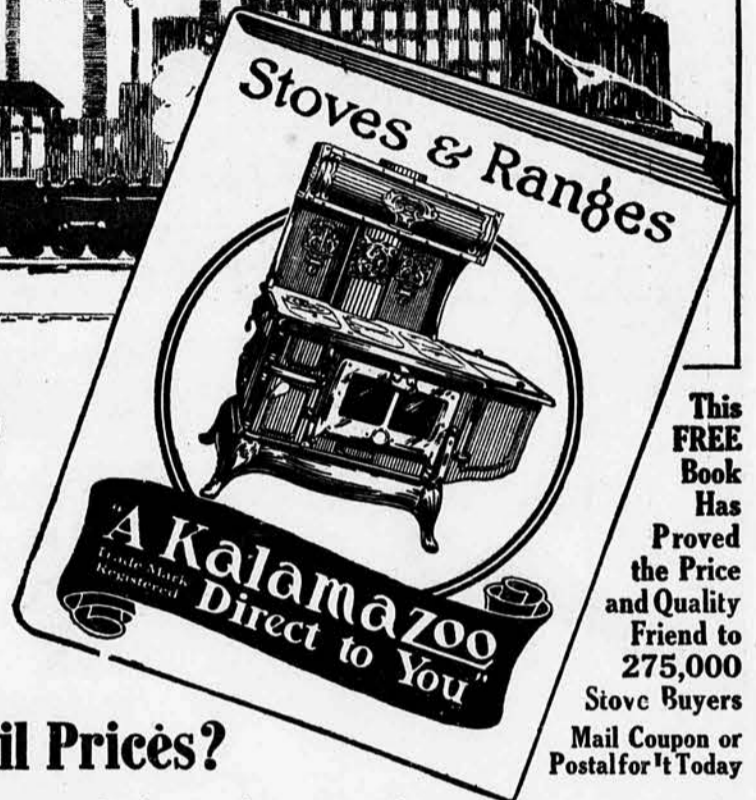
It shows you 500 styles and sizes—not just a few that you *have* to like.

It says to you: Try the one you like at this low price. Try it free thirty days. Don't send us the money. Don't even deposit the full price.

If after the free trial the stove or range or furnace or kitchen cabinet, whatever it may be, isn't exactly what you want, if it hasn't proved its extra big value for the low price—then ship it back at our expense.

And after the 30 days' free trial you still have a whole year in which to test the stove. If any flaws develop, you have just as strong a claim on us ten months after purchase as you have ten days after.

The Inside Story of Stove Making and Buying. High Prices Exposed
Write for the Kalamazoo Catalog now. No matter where you expect to buy. It will make you a better judge of stoves than the dealer. It will make you a judge of fair prices. It will show you the latest improvements. It will teach you the economical way of buying. Your saving will be \$5.00 to \$40.00, according to what you need.

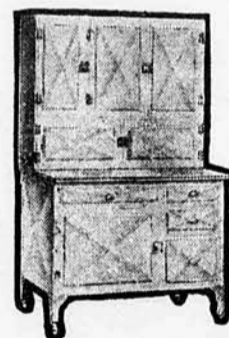


This FREE Book Has Proved the Price and Quality Friend to 275,000 Stove Buyers
Mail Coupon or Postal for 't Today

The Kalamazoo book offers easy terms, too. Factory price, free trial, no freight for you to pay—and in addition take many months to pay if you like.

These are not promises. The Kalamazoo book—the "friend" that has saved \$5.00 to \$40.00 each for 275,000 families—doesn't make promises. It's all in black and white *agreements*—backed by a \$100,000.00 Bank Bond Guarantee with the 1st National Bank of Kalamazoo.

Try This White Enameled Kitchen Cabinet Free



The latest great success of the Kalamazoo Stove Company is this beautiful, all metal Kitchen Cabinet.

Sit before the polished top of this handsome, sanitary, sturdy cabinet and get your meals ready complete. A place for everything—everything in its place. Steps saved, time saved, foods protected, no wood to warp and crack, no sticking drawers, no vermin—as easy to clean as a dinner plate. Large assortment of finest equipment free with each cabinet.

Write for Free Kitchen Cabinet Book

Direct to you Factory Price puts this finest of all cabinets within easy reach of every purse. Cash or easy payments.

Heating Plans Free

Don't decide on your heating system for home, church, school or other buildings before you get free plans and factory prices from the Kalamazoo expert engineers. They plan the whole thing scientifically, free, without obligating you to buy, and send blue prints with price for complete job to the nickel. Furnace, pipings, registers, fittings, everything included.

Write for Free Furnace Book

Explains many Kalamazoo advantages and big saving.



Ask for Stove Catalog No. 341

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Do you want the Stove and Range Book—the Furnace Book—the Gas Stove Book—the Kitchen Cabinet Book? Mention the one or more wanted.

Mail This FREE Coupon Today No. 341

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan Please send catalog checked here.

Stoves and Ranges Furnaces Gas Stoves Kitchen Cabinets

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