

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Volume 42

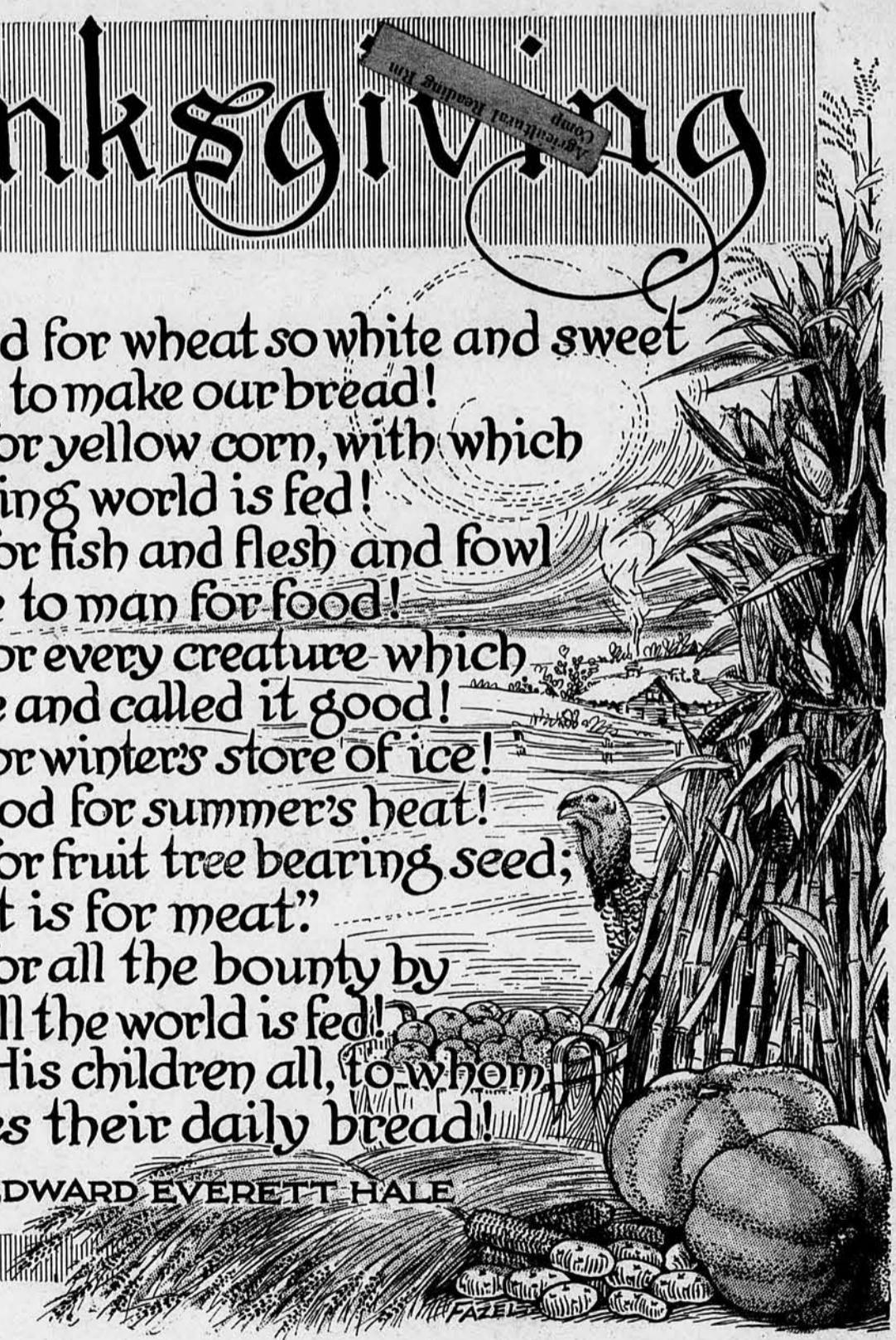
November 23, 1912

Number 37

Thanksgiving

Praise God for wheat so white and sweet
of which to make our bread!
Praise God for yellow corn, with which
His waiting world is fed!
Praise God for fish and flesh and fowl
He gave to man for food!
Praise God for every creature which
He made and called it good!
Praise God for winter's store of ice!
Praise God for summer's heat!
Praise God for fruit tree bearing seed;
"to you it is for meat."
Praise God for all the bounty by
which all the world is fed!
Praise God His children all, to whom
He gives their daily bread!

— EDWARD EVERETT HALE



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KANSAS THE BOUNTIFUL

Why It is a Great State Inevitably to Be Greater

IT IS the writer's conviction that Kansas as a state is the equal of any in the Union. In agriculture she is a creator of prosperity and a big contributor to the material welfare of mankind. There is that in her history which inspires loyalty and begets patriotism; in her civic atmosphere that favors wholesome, upright living; in her liberal and just laws that encourage sobriety, morality and industry.

Other states pattern after the government of Kansas because they see it is good. Here one's money and manhood are conserved and protected insofar as law can operate. For example, the "Blue Sky" law safeguards our funds, and the prohibitory amendment banishes the saloon—out of which never came anything but evil. The climate, with its sunny days and invigorating air, is, as Charles Sumner forecasted in the United States senate in 1856, "calculated to nurture a powerful and generous people, worthy to be the central pivot of American institutions."

As she was a leader in that great movement for humanity, the abolition of slavery, she has likewise been as conspicuously on the firing line in the battles for social betterment and material improvement. The excellence of her public school system is constantly improving; her other educational institutions are of high character and liberally supported. There are no malefactors of great wealth; the poverty-stricken are absent, and the general distribution of assets is probably more uniform than in any other commonwealth. Hence, there is absence of those conditions that tend to class feeling and jealousy. In Kansas there is great opportunity for work, and one of the state's needs is more men to do the work that is constantly pressing.

The chief source of her wealth is, of course, agriculture, which commands the brains and bodies of the majority, and the state has gained renown through the quantity and quality of its productions. Can we contemplate her more than half-billion dollars' worth of farm products and livestock in 1911 and bring ourselves to a realization that 50 years before, her farming industry had hardly begun?

That the state has forged ahead in development is no accident, but the result of the persistent and intelligent efforts of a farseeing and courageous people, having a sublime faith in their future. It was by no accident that Kansas became the leading wheat state; no accident that we were the first to appreciate the wonderful alfalfa as adapted to the needs of the Middle West; no accident that the sorghums, for grain and forage, were first extensively grown here. These were due to the alertness of the Kansan. From the beginning, too, he dealt with problems that were new and unsolved. The different soils and different altitudes required varied treatment and methods, and sometimes different crops. At the first, he was of necessity an experimenter. Learning for himself became a fixed trait, and it has been a profitable one. It gave him a self-confidence that enabled him to strike out, to try, and then to retain or reject this or that plan or plant, as the case may have been, according to its worth or lack. He did not wait to be shown; he took the lead, and hence his state has been the experiment station for a vast region possessing similar conditions.

BY F. D. COBURN

Written Expressly For Farmers Mail and Breeze

It was this never-satisfied spirit that brought swift advancement. Take for instance alfalfa. The Kansan found it good; he let its merits be known, and its cultivation is common now in nearly every county. In the light of its merits it seems more than passing strange that alfalfa did not at once become a prime favorite throughout all the Middle West. They must have been waiting for Kansas to show 'em; they were shown, and one by one the other states have followed her lead. According to the recent census, Kansas has more than one-fifth of all the alfalfa in the United States, with an area 40 per cent greater than that of her closest rival.

its corn, alfalfa, clovers, bluegrass and livestock. As indicative of the changing tendency, years ago and not so many years ago either, the silo was tabooed or unknown by farmers; now, it has become not only popular but a necessity particularly where dairying is prominent.

To transform in a half century a plains country, on the outskirts of civilization and inhabited principally by nomads, into one of the leading agricultural regions where abide a contented, prosperous and cultured people, is a very distinct achievement. Fifty years ago she was practically a non-producer. Today Kansas is a foremost wheat-raiser, the chief alfalfa producer, and a principal corn grower and livestock pasture and feed-lot. In fact, the latest census places Kansas fourth in the value of farm crops.

The record of the past, while most impressive in aggregates, will inevitably be largely exceeded in the years to come. Only a little more than a third of our tillable land is yet disturbed by the plow, but the broadly experimental stage is passed. The soils are better understood, as are the crops best suited to them, and a system of husbandry is being evolved peculiarly fitted to the local conditions. In fact an era of more thorough and intensive farming has been entered upon, and with this is inseparably associated livestock—livestock of a

A THANKSGIVING CREED

I believe in crisp, frosty mornings and the bang of corn against the side boards. I believe in the stock warmly housed and not forced to find shelter behind straw stacks. I believe in farm machinery greased and stored away for the winter. I believe in a big pile of stove wood corded in the wood house. I believe in flocks of turkeys and ducks and chickens. I believe in a cellar full of pumpkins, potatoes and mince meat. I believe in a garret stored with pop corn, seed corn and walnuts. I believe in an air of snug content all about the farm, and then I believe in being thankful to the Giver of these bounteous gifts of autumn.

- Gladys Bonner

Kafir, milo and their kin were early recognized also for their peculiar adaptability and value to this region. They helped reinforce the farmers' steadily improving situation, being reliable yielders and dry-weather resistants.

The development of Kansas farming has been a series of evolutions. Of the standard crops Kansas found wheat adapted to her soils and climate. In fact, wheat has been the pioneer crop of the nation, blazing the way for a wider agriculture later. It has been so in Kansas. As the wheat belt was widened to the west a diversified agriculture followed, and today the bulk of Kansas wheat is produced in the western half of the state, while the eastern half has decreased its wheat and increased

better sort. The farmer is seeking to build for permanency. The wage of the pioneers was paid, at least in part, by the fertility their practices skimmed from the land. Now the depleted richness they relied upon must be restored and the soil made even more productive than before, so it may be profitably farmed for all time and provide sustenance for future generations.

Every generation has its problems, and one that is now demanding attention is an increase in productions per acre. Improvement in cultivation and in quality of seed and soil, make possible a doubling of acre-yields. Some of the more progressive have already made marked headway toward its attainment. With higher prices for products, more skill in their raising and rearing, better knowledge of management, utilization of modern machinery, and more rational methods of selling and buying, the dividends from farming lands increasing in value may not only be maintained but materially enhanced.

We must live up to our opportunities in bringing our yields per acre from their present discreditable level to a point where they will properly represent the fertility of our soil, the friendliness of our climate and the intelligence of our farmers. Kansans are not the only ones who should take such action, but most assuredly they will be among the first to do so, aggressively.

Good roads and extension of experimental work are invaluable aids to advancement, while free mail delivery, the telephone and the automobile contribute immensely to comfort and convenience. These all make for an environment tending to peace of mind and cultivation of the intellect, enabling the farmer to whole-heartedly devote his energies to working out the more and more intricate problems which he must meet and solve if success is his.



PRODUCTS OF A 22-ACRE FARM IN MAIL AND BREEZE LAND

F. D. Coburn

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PASSING COMMENT
by
T. A. McNeal.

HUMOR TOO SUBTLE. Several weeks ago a letter was printed on this page signed "Silent Mason" and purported to be a complaint of a retail merchant because farmers were complaining about the profits he was making on his goods. For example, "Silent Mason" in his letter told of buying turnips from a farmer for 17 cents and then selling the same turnips to a customer for 40 cents a bushel and the farmer complained.

Now this letter of "Silent Mason's" was so plainly satirical that I supposed nobody would take it seriously, but I find that I was mistaken. I have received two long letters from subscribers most earnestly criticising "Silent Mason." Here is a quotation from one of the letters:

"It is evident that he (Mason) can see his side of the matter only. I am a farmer, so I write as I see it. He bought turnips for 17 cents and sold them for 40 cents. He calls that a fair profit. I call that an enormous profit and I don't need specks to see it, either." The letter takes up the various illustrations used by "Silent Mason" and for three pages Mr. Farmer riddles Mason's arguments in great shape.

Another subscriber fills eight pages in going after "Silent Mason" and demolishes him completely, winding up with this center shot: "Probably it would do Mr. Mason some good if he would just suppose that he was the customer and that the customer was the dealer, and think it over on that side."

It is evident that "Silent Mason" must make his satire plainer or else label it hereafter.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

In 1869 Wyoming led all the states in the American Union by granting the right of suffrage to the women on equal terms with the men. For 24 years it stood alone. Then the state of Colorado adopted an equal suffrage amendment. Three years later the states of Utah and Idaho joined Wyoming and Colorado.

In 1910 Washington was added to the suffrage states and California followed in the year 1911. This year four more states are added—Kansas, Michigan, Oregon and Arizona. In 1914 the great states of Ohio and Wisconsin will probably be added to the list. Within 10 years women will be given the full right of suffrage in all the western and probably in all the northern states.

One strong argument in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women is that in none of the states where the right to vote has been granted them is there any disposition shown to go back to the old order of limited suffrage.

The old arguments that used to be advanced by a great many enthusiastic advocates of woman suffrage are no longer used. Sensible advocates no longer claim that granting women the right to vote is going to bring about a political millennium. It is no longer claimed that women are more honest on the average than men, or that they are less selfish. They

are more moral, but even that fact may, perhaps, be accounted for by the other fact that women have to pay a much heavier penalty for the violation of the moral code than men.

It is not likely that any great change will be noticed in methods of government in the states that have adopted universal suffrage. It used to be supposed that the cause of prohibition would be greatly advanced when women got the right to vote, but the state of Colorado votes down by a large majority a prohibition amendment. The state of Wyoming, which has had woman suffrage for 43 years, shows no signs of making prohibition a part of its constitution and code and the same thing can be said of Utah and Idaho, where women have had the same right to vote as men for more than 19 years.

There is, however, no getting away from the logic of the argument, that if democracy is right then women ought to have the same suffrage rights as men. Possibly a smaller proportion of women will exercise their right than the men, but that does not affect the argument. The exercise of the right by a part of the women will tend to educate the remainder of the women to exercise the right. That, I think, has been the experience of the states where women have had the right to vote for a number of years. More and more of them will vote as the years go on.

In Wyoming, I think about as large a per cent of women vote as of men. That will in all probability not be true in Kansas at first, but as the women become accustomed to exercising the right of suffrage the female vote will increase.

Objections to female suffrage are not based on sound logic. They are predicated on the theory that government should be founded on physical force and that woman should be the servant and not the equal of man. The more men are imbued with that idea the more strongly they are opposed to woman suffrage.

It is true that there are some men who really believe that giving women the right to vote will tend to degrade them, to cause men to lose the respect and chivalry they now show toward women. The experience of the states where women have had and exercised the right of suffrage for years shows that there is nothing in that argument. On the contrary, the experience of the ages has been that the nearer woman approached to an equality with man, the more deference and consideration she has been shown by men.

So I am not worrying a bit about the results of extending the right of suffrage to women. I am not expecting at all that all the wrongs and inequalities of society are going to be abolished because women get the right to vote. I am not even expecting that in Kansas our government, state and local, will be much if any better administered than it is now. I think we have a very progressive and clean government as it is. It will improve, no doubt, but then it has been improving right along under the management of the men.

I am for woman suffrage, not because I think the women are better or wiser than the men, but because I believe in the rule of the people. I believe in democracy.

THE QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Not much has been said in these columns lately on the old vexing and still unsettled question of double taxation. It remains, however, just as important as it ever was and apparently just about as far from an equitable and satisfactory settlement.

The coming legislature will probably wrestle with the problem and for that reason the following letter received several months ago, but still as pertinent as at the time it was written, will be of interest:

Editor Mail and Breeze—In Farmers Mail and Breeze of March 9 I read, "Nearly all of us will agree that the man with a mortgage on his farm should not pay taxes on the full value."

Now that depends on conditions and stipulations he has made in the contract or mortgage—or has helped to make. Under our revenue laws taxes follow the land or real estate regardless of who are interested in title.

Why? To reduce the cost of collecting by the county treasurer, making it the duty of all having an interest in real estate to attend and pay their due share promptly at a fixed time each year. Now therefore all should remember this when they sell or buy and it is generally so stated in the contract or mortgage. For instance, let me cite a case in point: A owns a farm worth say \$15,000 and his neighbor alongside of him a similar one. A is an old man and wishes to retire. He sells his farm to a younger man, B—his hired hand perhaps, who has saved up, say \$3,000, which he has in bank at low rate of interest. Each views the other's situation: Total value of farm and cash \$15,000 and \$3,000 cash, \$18,000—all in sight.

Now they know the situation, A says to B, "I'll sell you my farm for \$15,000. You pay me your \$3,000 and give me your note together with a (contract) mortgage for the unpaid part, \$12,000, with a rate of interest enough lower than the going rate to offset the taxes."

B agrees to pay said taxes on the farm as A did before him—and A pays on the \$3,000.

A moves to town a short distance, buys a home where taxes are perhaps three times higher on the dollar or valuation.

Now to all intents and purposes A and B are partners in the farm with a plain understanding in writing between them and of record. Along comes the assessor and assesses the farm as usual but to B instead—then to A and assesses him on his home and credits, or note for \$12,000 (B's debt yet to be earned), making in all for the two \$15,000 plus \$3,000 plus \$12,000, \$30,000, when there is only \$18,000 real value.

This is discriminating against the home creditor or lender as against the foreign lender.

Again, if the foreign lender is taxed where recorded, then he wants enough higher rate—then the borrower is up against it, sure. Query: Is not A indirectly paying or deducting the taxes by ac-

cepting the lower rate, and the township, county and state are not out a cent as we view it, as B is paying full rate on the farm and A on the \$3,000. Why should he, A, pay again on B's unearned debt, \$12,000, as this double taxing falls on the poor man, in that he must pay a higher rate or else a higher price for the land, so it acts in restraint of trade and the poor man is up against it in either case.

Another instance: In December, 1910, we had a bunch of feeding cattle of our own raising. Our water at feed lot gave out, so we had to sell the cattle to a nearby neighbor. He had no money, but corn and water. We took his short time note till such time as he could cash them in.

Thirty days later the assessor catches him with the cattle, then he comes to me for his note or debt, a hundred days from date of note cattle are sold and money divided—and applied on indebtedness of each of us on our farms on which we were paying full rates as if we did not owe a dollar on them.

This spring, nine months after, we were both paying taxes on those cattle or the investment in them.

If this is not double taxation with a vengeance, what is it?

Our supreme court says it is, but is it just? Why cannot our legislature remedy it? It plays against the poor man and acts in restraint of trade, in that the seller must have a higher rate of interest or a higher price or he will sell only for cash. This blocks trade and forces the poorer man to remain a renter or leave the country for a cheaper home. This is exemplified in the last census in Iowa, the greatest agricultural state, short of population nearly 8,000, since 1900. D. RININGER.

BETTER SCHOOLS FOR KANSAS.

Look at your tax receipt. I think that in nine cases out of ten you will discover that the biggest single item of tax is your tax to support schools.

In one way this speaks well for the people of Kansas. They generally recognize the fact that education must form the base of good government, the foundation of prosperity and happiness.

It is idle to talk of successful democracy without a high order of intelligence on the part of a large majority of the people. Ignorance ministers to special privilege on the one hand and engenders blind, unreasoning passion on the other.

A revolution in a country like Mexico, for example, brings little benefit to the masses, because if one set of rulers and a privileged class is overthrown the masses are too ignorant to take advantage of the change and all they get is a change of masters. Certain individuals of the privileged ruling class are overthrown but other individuals like them take their places and the masses find after they have fought and bled that they are little if any better off than they were before.

In most parts of the United States the people recognize the truth of the principle that education, knowledge, is necessary to the masses in order that they may protect themselves, and that accounts for the fact that the people of Kansas willingly tax themselves to maintain free schools.

But of late years there has been a steadily growing feeling that our free schools are not what they ought to be, that we are not getting as much for our school money as we ought to get. We are groping in the dark as yet to a considerable extent but I think we are getting nearer to the light.

The teachers themselves recognize the necessity for a change, for progress, for radical improvement.

This progressive idea was shown by the resolutions that were passed by our great association of teachers, practically without opposition. Here are some of the things the teachers believe ought to be done:

Taking county and state superintendents' offices out of politics and fixing definite qualifications before one could hold either job.

Making all schoolhouses civic and social centers.

Increase peace movement teachings in schools.

Systematic instruction in sex hygiene and temperance in schools.

Remove district boundaries of Kansas schools, making counties the unit, and organizing graded schools throughout the county.

A commission to study text books to secure better books either by state publication or long time contract.

Provide a direct tax for educational institutions and remove school for the blind, deaf and dumb, and boys' and girls' industrial schools from charitable institution control, and putting them under control of an educational board exclusively.

Fixing a definite standard for school work in rural schools and providing school supervisor to see that that standard is maintained.

The optimist who thinks that the educational millennium is at hand will be disappointed. Reforms move slowly. You can't tear people away from old ideas and old customs in a day or a year or a decade, but we are on the way to a better system, when we will get more for our money.

I look for the time when the children will not be the only ones who will go to school. I do not mean that their parents will actually take their books and go to the schoolhouses and recite their lessons, so many every day, but I do look for the time when the rural school will become the social center of the territory it supplies.

Text books will not be considered so important as they are now. The consolidated schools will become educational experiment stations rather than places where certain texts in books are committed to memory to be forgotten almost as soon as learned. The new system is going to call for a better prepared, more experienced, more practical and better paid lot of teachers than we have now.

Do not labor under the delusion that the new system is going to cost less money than the one we have now. On the contrary, it will cost more, but the people who pay the bills will get the worth of their money, which they do not always get now.

Just suppose, for example, that the school built on

the new idea makes it plain to the average boy that the farm properly managed is not a place of drudgery but the most interesting business in the world and thereby stops the drift of young men from the farms to the towns and cities. Suppose that by experiments carried on there right under the eyes of practical, intelligent farmers it is shown that with proper methods the net income of the farm can be doubled and at the same time the farm itself continually grow more fertile.

Suppose that such a civic pride can be fostered that poor roads and slovenly kept farms and farm homes will come to be considered a disgrace. Then the people will come to look on their schools not only as places where scholars are taught the rudiments of education, but as good investments.

And the revolution is not going to stop with the country school. We know that the high schools of the state have been run on the theory that they should be feeders for the university. Their courses have been fashioned on that idea. In other words, all the students in these high schools have been forced to go through a course to fit them for a university education which it is well known not more than 7 or 8 per cent of them do take.

Some time we will change the high school system. We will make the high school the college of the people. It as well as the new country school will get in touch with the real needs of the people. It will develop the boys and girls along practical lines. It will educate them back to the farm, if you please, and not away from it, as the high school does now.

And the revolution, I think, will not stop with the high school. It will reach the university. The time will come when the university will be a university in fact as well as in name; that is, a place where instruction can be obtained in every field of knowledge.

And this new university will be the highest type of democracy. Practical business in all useful lines will be carried on there and every student will be placed on an equal financial footing. Every student will be required to blend work and study and will be allowed as much as is actually necessary to pay his or her expenses in the way of board and clothing.

There will be no distinction between the rich and the poor. All will be required to work and one will not be permitted to spend more money while attending the university than his poorer fellow student. All will work at useful tasks, but the work will be along the lines best calculated to develop the natural talents of the student. Instead of turning out a lot of graduates unfitted to do anything in particular, the university of the future will turn out men and women trained to do well the things that the world needs to have done.

And the university of the future will be open in fact as well as in theory to the children of the poorest as well as the children of the well-to-do.

A KANSAS DEMOCRAT'S VIEW.

Editor Mail and Breeze—

Now that the political situation has settled down, we can cease the discussion of prospects and turn our attention to principles. And I am glad that you have already done so in your paper by taking up the discussion of the tariff.

However, I would like to take issue with you when you say, "A tariff for revenue only, which, if carried out in good faith, means that all duties that either directly or indirectly furnish protection to any industry in this country shall be abolished. That means free trade, etc." Now it seems to me that you are unfair in your premise. I admit that your definition of a tariff for revenue only is the one that will be accepted by economists as correct. But that is not the Democratic meaning that is placed on the term and is not the meaning that has been generally accepted.

In proof of this first let me refer you to the meaning of the term as defined by Mr. Lenroot, a Progressive Republican congressman from Wisconsin. He says, "The maximum of a tariff for revenue only is the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad," and further, "The maximum of a Democratic rate from a Democratic theory is the minimum of the rate applied from a protective theory." Does that sound like free trade?

And Mr. Underwood, the leading authority on the tariff, explains the Democratic theory thus: "Where the tariff rates balance the difference in cost at home and abroad, including an allowance for the difference in freight rates, the tariff must be competitive, and from that point downward to the lowest tariff that be levied. It will continue to be competitive to a greater or less degree." "On the other hand, when the duties levied at the custom house equalize the difference in cost at home and abroad, and in addition thereto, they are high enough to allow the American manufacturer to make a profit before his competitor can enter the field, we have entered the domain of profits." (Congressional Record, March 8, 1912.) In proceeding to show the evil effects of the application of the Democratic tariff, why do you not, at least, take their definition of what they stand for?

But you may object to Mr. Underwood, on the ground that he is a protectionist Democrat. Then let us see how Senator Owen of Oklahoma whom surely you cannot object to on that score—let us see how he defines the Democratic stand on the tariff. He says (Congressional Record, June 15, 1909), "The Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue is not free trade or anything which approximates it. It is a tariff high enough to abundantly afford every protection to any American industry which has an honest right to ask." Does this explanation of the Democratic doctrine look like "free trade"?

Nor is this stand of the Democratic party recent. The Democratic platform in 1884 called for the reduction of tariff but "it must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country."

Summarizing these definitions, then, it would seem to me that the tariff for revenue as ex-

pounded by the Democratic party seeks to equalize the cost of production and to place American producers as far as possible on a fair competitive basis with foreign producers. But they do not propose to do as both the Republicans and Progressives propose to, protect the American manufacturers' "fair and reasonable profits." The Republicans seek to prevent foreign competition, while the Democrats would by the tariff equalize the conditions of competition. Now, in this light, do you still maintain that the Republican principle of protection of profits is better?

In conclusion, I would like to say a word in regard to the fairness of the two propositions and their legality. By their own admission, the Republicans propose, in the guise of a tax, to protect certain interests. Avowedly, under the forms of tax they would prevent competition and protect monopoly. Cooley (Prin. Con. Law, 57), says, "Constitutionally, a tax can have no other basis than the raising of a revenue for public purposes. A tax on imports, therefore, the purpose of which is not to raise a revenue, but to discourage and indirectly prohibit some particular import for the benefit of some home manufacturer, may well be questioned as being merely colorable, and therefore not warranted by constitutional principles."

And the supreme court (20 Wall., 664, in Loan Association vs. Topeka), says, "To lay with one hand the power of the government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the forms of law, and is called 'taxation.'"

Now, I have tried to place before you in a fair way the Democratic theory of a tariff for revenue. By quotations from a leading Republican, as well as leading Democrats, I have tried to show you that your premise was wrong in saying that the "tariff for revenue, only, means free trade," when no Democrat of prominence says that or means that. And it is only an old, time-worn Republican scheme to scare people away from the Democratic party.

In the interests of fairness, I believe you owe it to your readers to set the matter of the tariff before them in a more truthful light. Hope I have written nothing which should in any way reflect on your good intentions or honesty.

Winfield, Kan. HOWARD WHITE.

Of course, if Mr. White's interpretation of the Democratic position on the tariff is correct, the difference between the Democratic position and the position of the Progressive Republican is the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum.

I have always claimed that all any manufacturer in this country had a right to ask in the way of tariff protection is to be placed on an even footing with the manufacturer abroad, who has the advantage of cheap labor. This country is under no obligation to make a profit for the manufacturer and I am and always have been opposed to that. I cannot, however, understand the language of the Democratic platform as Mr. White seems to understand it. Let me quote it: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government, under the constitution, has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue."

Now, if that does not mean that all tariffs that furnish protection for American manufacturers are unconstitutional and that congress has no power to levy such a tariff tax, then I confess that I am unable to understand the English language.

Mr. White certainly would not maintain that it is necessary for revenue purposes to have a tariff that protects American manufacturers. Tariff duties could be confined to such imported products as we do not produce in this country. If that did not raise sufficient revenue, there are other ways in which it could be raised.

The amendment to the constitution granting the power of congress to levy income taxes will undoubtedly be adopted. It is not claimed that the government has not the power to impose inheritance taxes. A direct tax can be apportioned among the states. There are a number of ways in which the government can raise revenue aside from the tariff. It cannot be claimed, therefore, that a protective tariff is necessary for revenue, and according to the Democratic

platform if it is not necessary for revenue, then congress has no power or right to impose it.

The truth, it seems to me, is that the Democratic leaders do not mean to be bound by the language of their platform.

If Mr. White is in favor of a tariff that will equal the difference in cost of production between this and foreign countries and no more, then he and I are together, for that is exactly what I think, but Mr. White does not agree with the language of the Democratic platform.

DIFFERS FROM MR. COBURN.

Editor Mail and Breeze—Just before election F. D. Coburn came out with an interview against the Socialists and in defense of the unearned increment, basing his remarks upon a report that Emil Seidel, Socialist nominee for vice president, had said that when that party comes into power the government will confiscate all farm lands.

This report was started by a standpat daily at Kansas City, which has always been notoriously unfair to the Socialists, and was promptly denied by Mr. Seidel. I wonder if Mr. Coburn will notice the denial.

The Socialist party has never contemplated the confiscation of farms. A Socialist government will break up land speculations, landlordism and the exploitation of farmers by industrial combinations, but will protect and not interfere with the actual farmers.

Farmers will be encouraged to form their own governing organizations, for buying and selling as well as for crop production; and the general government will then be the big brother who protects and advises, rather than—as at present—the big bully who makes the farmer stand while the other boys beat him up.

By the way, it seems to me that Mr. Coburn's state board of agriculture is not in any proper sense representative of the real farming interests of Kansas. The board is composed principally of men who are land boomers and farm exploiters and not real farmers, and Mr. Coburn's long service as secretary is due to the fact that his services are pleasing to the class of men who are behind him.

Mr. Coburn's reports are invaluable to those who are looking for statistics of the wealth produced by the toll of Kansas farmers, but they are discreetly silent about the landlord and the middleman and about the ragged tenant who farms the rich Kansas acres while his landlord attends the meeting of the state board of agriculture.

I have been a fairly constant reader of the proceedings of this board for a number of years and only once have I seen in them any reference to this seamy side of agriculture. This was some years ago, when Edwin Taylor read a paper on the land question, in which he took what is essentially the Socialist position that use and occupancy are the only proper and natural title to land and that land speculation and landlordism should be abolished.

I do not recollect that Mr. Coburn openly took issue with Mr. Taylor on that occasion, but no such heresies have been allowed to get into the record of the state board of agriculture since that time.

There are some indications that the farmers of Kansas are recognizing that the state board is a standpat organization not representative of their interests and are abandoning it to its fate. Else why the present activity in the farmers' institutes and farmers' unions and the organization of the new Agricultural and Industrial congress?

Gove City, Kan. W. P. HARRINGTON.

SAVING THE MOISTURE.

It is of more interest to the farmers of western Kansas and eastern Colorado to find a way to save the water that falls on that part of the country and have it for use when it is most needed, than it is to know that any one of the gentlemen who ran for president was elected to that high office, and that is not saying at all that the election of president is not a matter of great importance.

It is probably true, however, that governmental policies would not have been very greatly, at least not immediately, changed from what they will be under the administration of Wilson, had either Taft or Roosevelt been elected. One thing is certain, without reasonably good seasons or without some plan of conserving the moisture in bad seasons, the farmers in western Kansas and eastern Colorado cannot greatly prosper, no matter what political party may be in power. Therefore I say that the question of conservation of moisture is of more immediate importance than the election of any man as president.

Recently I received the following communication from an eastern Colorado farmer which is of interest as giving the view of a man who has had practical experience in that section of the country:

Editor Mail and Breeze—Having read your interesting comment in the October 12 issue of Mail and Breeze on "Saving the Water" I want to say you are on the right track.

It is entirely possible and practical to store and use flood water for irrigation, and it is within the reach of every industrious farmer to save enough of it to make certain a crop in any kind of year.

It does not require a great outlay of capital to construct a reservoir of sufficient capacity to irrigate 50 acres of land and 50 acres of crop with water at just the right time is a pretty big thing. Last year I engineered the construction of a flood water reservoir, located in Pueblo county, Colorado, which has a capacity of 325,798 cubic feet of water—that is 7½ acre feet, or enough water to cover 30 acres to a depth of 3 inches at the estimated cost of \$700. That is putting 3 inches of water on an acre of land for the first time at a cost of \$23.

I hope to hear soon of something being actually accomplished in irrigating with surplus rain water in Kansas.

Rye, Colo. J. B. EASTER.


CIVIC LEAGUE. Last week I spoke of the purposes of an organization that is being formed for the purpose of discussing matters of importance to the citizens of this and other states—questions of government; questions of taxation, etc. It is the purpose of this organization, if possible, to form clubs in every school district. If you think this is a good thing and wish to help organize such a club, write James Butler, Topeka, Kan.

Give Thanks Next Thursday

IN obedience to a very wholesome national custom, and following the example of the chief magistrate of the nation, I, Walter R. Stubbs, by virtue of authority vested in me as governor of the state, do hereby designate Thursday, November 28, Thanksgiving day in Kansas, and proclaim the same to be a holiday of civic obligation for the purpose of giving opportunity to our people to attend their various places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of the year.

During the past 12 months we have had a period of great happiness and concord, and with a few local exceptions the people have enjoyed a measure of prosperity and tranquillity that ought to inspire the gratitude of every citizen of Kansas who believes that the source of all good is in God.

Issued under my hand and the great seal of the state of Kansas, at my office in the state capitol, in the city of Topeka, this 14th day of November, 1912.


Governor.

JAYHAWKER FARM DOIN'S

BY H. C. HATCH, GRIDLEY, KANSAS.

We like to get the experiences, views and opinions of "our folks" on any farm or livestock subject particularly if seasonable and likely to help some of us who may need the information. Your letters are always welcome. Subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze or other good publications for best letters received. Address Editor Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Recent rains have put the ground in fine condition to plow and many are letting corn husking wait awhile to do some plowing. Corn can be husked at most any time during the next two months, but such fine conditions for plowing do not often exist at this time of the year.

On this farm one hand keeps at the corn husking while the other has been plowing during the week. The days are so short and chores are so many that it is hard to get in more than two-thirds of a day with the plow, but every little will help next spring if it proves as wet as we expect it to be.

If the weather remains good we shall begin plowing cornstalk ground next week. This ground we intended to put in flax but noting the course of the flax market during the last month, we have come to the conclusion there will be no money in flax next year, so we shall plow the ground and sow it to clover next spring. This will be better for the land and will be likely to bring in more profit in the end.

For two years flax has been a poor crop in this section and the acreage sown to the crop is gradually decreasing. It sells now for only \$1.30 per bushel in Kansas City, which is getting down too close to the \$1 a bushel basis here to make it seem a profitable crop. Time was when flax at \$1 a bushel was thought a paying crop, but that was when corn sold at 30 cents a bushel and other crops in proportion. We shall sell our flax we saved for seed and chance clover in the place of it.

We have the product of 4 acres of seed clover stacked up in the yard, but fear that we shall have to thresh it with a common grain separator. There is so little clover near us that no huller will be apt to come in the neighborhood, so we shall have to do the best we can with the thresher. It is likely we can get enough out of the stack to sow the 15 acres we plan on getting in clover, but the separator cannot take it all out. It is probable that one-third of the seed will remain in the straw no matter how well the threshers do.

A good many acres of clover were raised in this section last season, but in most cases it was not cut early enough to make a second crop large enough to furnish much seed. It is always a mistake to put off the first cutting of clover for it only results in a poorer quality of hay and makes the second crop too late to furnish seed. In some years it may do when moisture is plenty, but in a dry time one crop is all clover will furnish if the first cutting is postponed until late. Often the second crop is worth a good deal of money, especially when clover seed is selling at \$8 per bushel, and it pays to try to save it.

Not since 1909 has corn been of such good quality as this year. The yield is going to be rather better than many expected, which is a welcome change from the last two years. The field in which we are husking at present is making 25 bushels. We judged it before husking by the last two seasons and set the yield at 20 bushels, so that we are well satisfied both as to quality and quantity. Last year the corn was so poor and wormy that it would hardly produce a good gain when fed to hogs, but this fall hogs are doing extra well on it.

The buying of new corn has commenced in this section and the price paid is what most everyone thought it would be—50 cents. In the more northern part of the corn belt only 40 cents is being paid, which makes a smaller yield on our lower-priced land as profitable as larger yields on land which sells for \$200 per acre. The fact that corn, practically, brings Kansas City price here is due to the great demand from stock feeders who

will take every bushel raised for sale in this county. Fully the average number of cattle are on feed or will be placed on feed here, but hogs are at least 30 per cent fewer in number than usual.

The shortage of hogs will be to a great extent made up this fall in every locality by increased weight. Hogs that would ordinarily be sold at 250 pounds will be made to weigh 300 if the present ratio between corn and hogs keeps up. When hogs sell for \$7.50 on the local market it pays well to feed them 50-cent corn and if the price holds, heavy hogs will be the rule. It amounts to just this: If the packers pay the price they will get hogs of good weight and quality; if they do not they may expect the usual run of light hogs. No one longer feeds livestock just for the name of having "a lot of stock round him."

From some cause or other rabbits are scarce. We cannot recall when we have seen fewer of them at corn-husking time in any year of the 16 we have lived in the state. The cause of this scarcity is probably the heavy snow last April which put them at the mercy of their enemies for more than a week. Their young were also being born at about that time and all perished. The crows also have been well thinned out by the bounty paid by the county, so take it all around there are few things to prey on the corn in the fields. Hardly an ear has been eaten on the stalk by the crows, even where it grows close to the creek, while it is very rare to find a down ear which has been touched by rabbits. Last year the down corn was half eaten by rabbits if it was not husked by the middle of November.

Tax paying time is here again and it brought to this district another heavy bill in the form of a levy to pay for our new school house. This levy was 7 mills, the same as last year. The united state, county and township tax is just a fraction lower than last year, our total last year being \$1.25.5 on the \$100 valuation, while this year the total is \$1.24. We had thought that our school levy was the highest in the state, but on looking over the tax levy printed in the Lyons Republican we found that District 89 in Rice county has a levy of 7.4 mills. We presume that this Rice county levy is for the same purpose as ours, for it would hardly take that much in any district in the state to run the school. Our two 7 mill levies will almost, but not quite, pay for our \$1,725 school house and for the running expenses of the school besides.

Last spring, wishing to have some early corn to feed, we planted a number of acres to a black and white corn which had a very hard, flinty grain. This corn was supposed to be hardy and able to stand more grief than any other variety. We have not found it so good as the common variety of white we have raised for a number of years and adjoining rows made 5 bushels less to the acre of the black and white than it did of the pure white. The reason, without doubt, lies in the fact that the black and white variety was earlier and so was hit harder by dry weather. We find this fall that the later our corn was planted the better it is, and there is a steady gain in yield as we progress in husking from the earlier to the later planted fields. This is not a usual thing; in fact, it used to be thought that the earlier the corn was planted, the better it was sure to be.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER.

To new subscribers: The Farmers Mail and Breeze until January 1, 1913, for 10 cents. Call over to your neighbor or hail him as he passes on the road, if he is not a subscriber to The Mail and Breeze, and tell him about this special offer. Earn your own subscription. If you send us 10 of these trial orders and the \$1.00 collected we will extend your time 1 year.

Mitchell

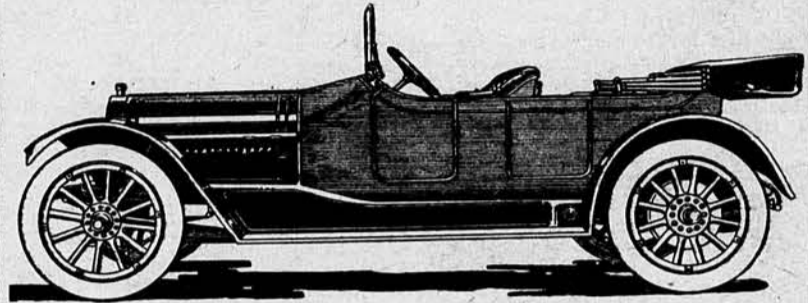
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THERE IT IS! There is the whole thing about this wonderful new Mitchell car—the value. There is nothing equal to it, nothing like it has ever been produced, to give the buyer so much for his money.

What does he get? First of all—best of all—the real, long-stroke, T-head motor—the motor that is going to revolutionize motor building. The Mitchell motors have a 6 and 7 inch stroke; the stroke that gives tremendous power—nothing can match it.

The T-head Motor

We know that this improvement—the T-head motor with 6 and 7 inch stroke, and properly balanced bore—is the right idea at last, and the most valuable improvement that has ever been developed in automobile mechanics. Think of an engine like this in a moderate price car. Do more than think about. Ask people who know, and see the car yourself. It is a revelation.

Other Mitchell Features

There are some more things that make the big value in the 1913 Mitchell: The extra long wheel base; the new, French Belaise springs; the complete electric lighting system; electric starter—independent of each other, and both operating from driver's seat.

We want to emphasize the fact that this big value of the Mitchell 1913 cars has been obtained without any sacrifice of the high standard of material and workmanship always maintained in our plant.

All Mitchell 1913 cars have left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Firestone demountable rims; rain-vision wind-shield; Jones speedometer; silk mohair top and covers; Turkish upholstered cushions; Timken front axle bearings; gauges on the dash to show air pressure and oil pressure; gauge in the gasoline tank which shows the amount of gasoline it contains; and a portable "trouble-finding" electric lamp which can be conveniently attached.

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2-passenger Six	50 H. P.,	132-in.	3¾x6 in. . . .	1850
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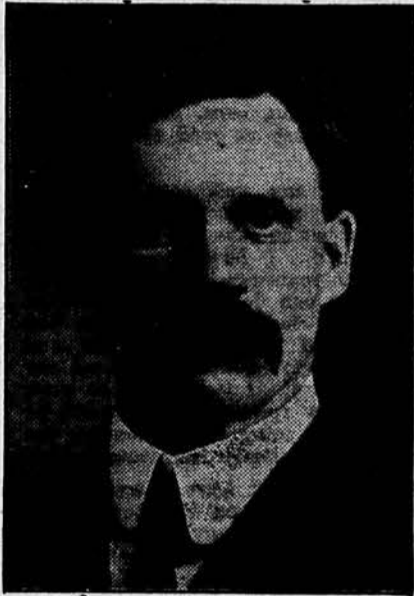
Mitchell Motor Co., of K. C., Kansas City, Mo.

TenEyck Says Goodbye

Before leaving Kansas for Iowa to take up his new work at Iowa Agricultural college Prof. TenEyck sent the following message to Farmers Mail and Breeze which will touch a responsive chord in the hearts of his Kansas friends. Prof. TenEyck took charge of the division of farm crops, at Ames, November 15, at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and will, in part, continue the work conducted for several years by Holden, the corn expert, who recently resigned.—Editor's Note.

To the Farmers of Kansas and Readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze.

DEAR FRIENDS—I have accepted a position in the Agricultural College of Iowa, as professor of farm crops in the college extension department. I am therefore obliged to discontinue my work in Kansas, (it is not possible to



A. M. TENEYCK.

conclude it), and I am writing these paragraphs to bid you goodbye. Not that you will never hear from me again, for I shall continue to write for Farmers Mail and Breeze and other farm papers, and I hope that my work in Iowa may be of sufficient importance to attract your favorable attention.

SCOFFERS

Often Make the Staunchest Converts.

The man who scoffs at an idea or doctrine which he does not fully understand has at least the courage to show where he stands.

The gospel of health has many converts who formerly laughed at the idea that coffee and tea, for example, ever hurt anyone. Upon looking into the matter seriously, often at the suggestion of a friend, such persons have found that Postum and a friend's advice have been their salvation.

"My sister was employed in an eastern city where she had to do calculating," writes an Okla. girl. "She suffered with headache until she was almost unfitted for duty.

"Her landlady persuaded her to quit coffee and use Postum and in a few days she was entirely free from headache." (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it contains *caffeine*, the same drug found in coffee.) "She told her employer about it, and on trying it, he had the same experience.

"My father and I have both suffered much from nervous headache since I can remember, but we scoffed at the idea advanced by my sister, that coffee was the cause of our trouble.

"However, we finally quit coffee and began using Postum. Father has had but one headache now in four years, due to a severe cold, and I have lost my headaches and sour stomach which I am now convinced came from coffee.

"A cup of good, hot Postum is satisfying to me when I do not care to eat a meal. Circumstances caused me to locate in a new country and I feared I would not be able to get my favorite drink, Postum, but I was relieved to find that a full supply is kept here with a heavy demand for it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

It was announced through the press some time ago that I had resigned my position in connection with the Agricultural College in this state. There were several good reasons for this action on my part which need not be explained now.

My work in Kansas in connection with crop improvement, the distribution of well-bred seed and the establishing of better farming methods is well known and appreciated, I believe by many Kansas farmers. For 10 years I have given practically all my time, my energy, and my ability in the service of this state, for the development of agriculture and the advancement of the people who are engaged in this occupation.

Even in the short time in which I have given my attention to western farming, I have discovered some facts and brought to the notice of the farmers some methods which I believe will have much to do with the progress of agriculture in the Western Plains region. I have brought before the public and recommended the "listing method" of soil cultivation, which, when it is generally adopted and practiced by the farmers of western Kansas, will in my judgment revolutionize the agriculture of this western country and make dry-farming more permanent and much more profitable and sure than it is at the present time. I am preparing a pamphlet on "The Listing Method", which may be secured through the office of the Mail and Breeze, about March 1, 1913.

I am sorry to leave Kansas, there is something about the state, her history and her people, which "holds" one and which I am told often "draws" one back again, even after he has spent years in other lands, away from her sunny prairies and cultivated fields. "Once a Kansan, always a Kansan." Perhaps I may return some day, if a place is found for me in which I can be more useful in Kansas than in Iowa.

I wish to thank you fellow farmers and Kansans for the honor you have done me by so splendidly indorsing my work. For 10 years now, I have answered your inquiries on all kinds of farming subjects. I have replied to more than 20,000 letters and many of these replies have been published. And my advice and recommendations you have received and applied with very little criticism. Many times, I believe you have succeeded by adopting my recommendations, and if you failed, you have graciously laid the blame to some other cause.

Since coming to Kansas I have published 12 experiment station bulletins and many press bulletins, pamphlets and circulars, giving the results of experimental work, which I have done, and much specific information regarding crops, soil culture and farm management. These you have received, read and accepted as truth and facts. And they were facts as near as I was able to state them at the time. I hope these publications have been as helpful as I intended they should be in improving the agriculture of this state.

While I must now sever my connection with the Kansas state work, there is no reason why I should sever my relations with the farmers of Kansas as their personal friend and adviser. I shall still be engaged in similar work in another state, and while we have state lines, the field in which a useful agriculturist may labor is not bounded by state lines. While I labored in Kansas, I tried to help the Oklahoma farmer and the Texas or Nebraska farmer, when he applied to me for advice and information, just as freely as if he were a citizen of Kansas, and I hope my work in Iowa will permit me to continue this practice.

I wish and I predict for the farmers of Kansas the most prosperous years during the present decade which have ever been recorded in the history of the state.

Sincerely yours,

A. M. TenEyck

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Made in Chalmers Shops

Standard Bred and Without a Blemish

The Chalmers "Thirty-Six" is, we think, the top notch in motor car construction. There is no way of spending more money on a car to make it more efficient, more reliable, more comfortable and convenient. There is no way of reducing the cost without taking something out of the quality.

The price, \$1950, is possible only because every important part is made right in the Chalmers plant. We buy the raw steel, wood, brass, etc., and turn out the complete car. There are no parts makers' profits such as the assembled car prices include. That is why the price is \$1950 instead of \$3000.

Making all the important parts, axles, frames, motors and gears, we know what each will do.

Every Chalmers is standard bred and without blemish. It has speed, power and staying qualities. Its wind is sound for hills and heavy going.

Consider these notable Chalmers features for 1913:

- Electric lights; Turkish cushions; nickel trimmings; improved springs.
- Long stroke motor; 4-forward speed transmission; demountable rims.
- Self-starter; Eleven-inch upholstery; increased wheel base.
- Big wheels and tires; dual ignition system; speedometer.
- Special silk mohair top; rain vision windshield.

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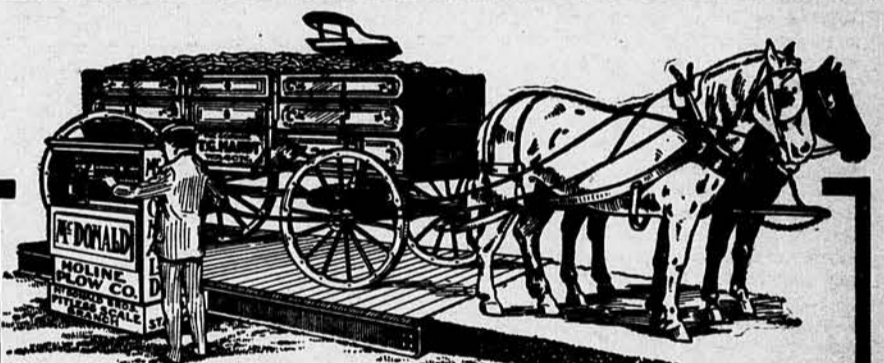
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Ways-Means-Results

Worked Out by Mail and Breeze Readers

Clearing a Morning-Glory Field

Mr. Editor—In the Mail and Breeze of October 5, N. B. H. wanted to know how to kill out the morning glory. If he will seed the infested ground to alfalfa and get a good stand he will not be bothered with this pest any longer. I have tried this on several fields and it has never failed me yet.

Narka, Kan.

E. L.

Feed Rack That Saves Waste

Mr. Editor—To make a good outdoor feed rack for stock, take 2-inch material 8 feet long for the ends and any length desired for the sides. Board up 2 feet high, and 18 inches inside this manger set posts and nail the first board 3 feet from the ground. These boards may be 1 by 6-inch stuff and should be spaced 6 inches apart. Four boards high will make it about right. Then fill with hay, straw or fodder and it will not be wasted.

Blue Mound, Kan. C. H. Austin.

Preserving Hedge Posts

Mr. Editor—One of the chief objections to the osage orange hedge post is that the smaller ones, especially those used as stays, are frequently destroyed in one or two seasons by the larvae of the hedge beetle. This beetle deposits her eggs in the bark in the spring. The larvae subsist on the bark until strong enough to feed on the hard wood, then they bore hundreds of small "shot-holes" through the posts, weakening them until they are unfit for any purpose except fire wood. All this can be prevented by simply placing the green posts in a pond for four or five weeks until the bark falls off in handling them. The same result may be obtained by plowing them under in moist earth.

Oak Hill, Kan. Irving L. Panton.

Alfalfa is Best and Surest

Mr. Editor—Since pitching my tent in Oklahoma in 1907 I have done quite a bit of experimenting and I have come to the conclusion alfalfa is the surest and most valuable crop we can grow on Oklahoma river land. Last year alfalfa was well rooted before the drouth set in and grew a fair crop of hay, while wheat, corn and oats were entire failures on the same kind of land. It is the only feed I have ever used that will carry stock through winter in good condition without the addition of grain. Last winter I fed my horses, mules and milk cows all the alfalfa they would eat up clean and they had no grain at all. All did well and the cows gave a reasonable amount of milk.

R. A. Luttrell.

R. 2, El Reno, Okla.

Col. Tollman's Forty Acres

Mr. Editor—After a business career of 50 years a piece of land in eastern Kansas came into my control. Naturally I desired to know how to handle it to the best advantage. I obtained good farm journals which I read assiduously and I am arranging for a course with the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan. At the same time I talk with every practical farmer who has time to answer my questions.

My most recent conversation was with Colonel Tollman, who once had a small place of 40 acres near Easton, Kan. He had a large family to support, so was impelled to get the most out of the 40-acres that seemed possible. He raised about 100 Poland China hogs annually and he also had some good milk cows. He attended to the stock himself while his wife and daughters gave their attention to raising poultry. From small beginnings Mrs. Tollman increased the number of chickens to about 1,200. She could not bring herself to use an incubator, but would set a single hen 6 weeks, thus getting two broods from one sitting hen. The two broods were given to one hen to mother. This cut down the number of sitting hens one-half and greatly reduced the labor that would

otherwise have been required in looking after a larger number, as sitting hens are likely to be infected with parasites. Mrs. Tollman's fowls were Plymouth Rocks. She sold the young chicks when they weighed a pound or a pound and a half if at that time the market was 25 cents a pound. She fed the young chicks a prepared food, containing several kinds of grains and seeds, sand, ground shells, etc., until 10 days old, when she fed them Kafir corn in the head. She found this the best food for chickens she could use.

Colonel Tollman raised about 5 acres of Kafir, which furnished enough of the grain for the 1,200 chickens and roughness for his cows. He allowed the Kafir to mature thoroughly in the shock and then drove along his shocks and with a knife on the wagon box headed the Kafir in the usual way. The sheaf beheaded was set back in its old place in the shock to be taken in to the cattle sheds later for roughness. The heads, thoroughly dry, were

ing conditions near the mountains, beyond Pueblo, Colo. The elevation there is about 6,000 feet, the summers are short and the nights cool. Last year these peas were about the only crop that made good out there. I secured some corn from these same foot hills and this year put corn and peas together in the planter box, drilling them in. The peas withstood the September frosts but were finally killed the forepart of October, still loaded with green and ripe pods. I have not threshed them yet but they will make a large yield.

I also planted ½ bushel of New Era and Whippoorwill cowpeas, the seed coming from a Kansas seed house. These peas made good vines, but many plants failed to produce pods. The Colorado peas far out-yielded them. I think this Colorado seed had been bred up to stand just such a dry summer and cool nights as we had this year.

W. W. Witt.

R. 3, Fulton, Kan.

Success of a Farm Phone Line

Mr. Editor—Eight years ago last February eight farmers met in our school house to work out a plan to



Steam listing outfit on the Ed. Smith farm in Sheridan county, Northwestern Kansas, from a photo taken for Farmers Mail and Breeze by Carey W. Ginn. Fall listing has been found very satisfactory in western Kansas. It prevents soil drifting in winter and early spring and the furrows catch the snow and early spring rains.

stored in bins in a good well-roofed corn crib. The heads were thrown to the chicks at feeding time, the Tollmans believing the exercise their chickens received in picking off the Kafir corn kept the flock healthy. To see this flock at feeding time was one of the wonders of the countryside.

Colonel Tollman's Kafir was uniform in size, which he attributed to the fact that he drilled the Kafir in furrows made by a lister. He had a blacksmith bore a hole in the planter plate that would only admit a single grain of Kafir and the seed was drilled 14 inches apart. This Colonel Tollman found gave him large stalks rich in foliage with big, long heads of grain.

Winchester, Kan. J. M. Graybill.

The Seed Made a Difference

Mr. Editor—Last year I bought about a quart of Blackeye cowpeas that had been raised under dry-farm-

build a mutual telephone line and by the time we were ready to install the switchboard we had 200 subscribers in the village and surrounding country. A foreman was chosen to superintend building each line out from town and the members put up poles and wires, each man furnishing eight native poles or paying in \$4 to purchase poles. Wire, insulators, spikes, etc., were bought through our hardware dealer. A switchboard costing \$200 was installed, also 200 phones which cost from \$8.50 to \$12.50 each and were sold to the members. When the line was ready for operation the apportionment of the total expenses amounted to \$27.50 for each man. New members are taken in on the same basis as those who built the system and we now have 265 members.

Since organizing we have built six toll lines meeting similar lines of mutual companies from surrounding villages which bring into communication

more than 18,000 subscribers. Our telephone fees are 60 cents per month, which gives connection with any of these 18,000 subscribers. Dues range from \$3 to \$8.40 per year and the average cost all told to each member has been \$9.40 per year. We pay our manager \$840 to operate the exchange and keep the system in repair, and pay our secretary \$36 per year to keep the accounts. Everybody talks, everybody pays, and everybody is satisfied that there is no more efficient or serviceable telephone system for farmers than our mutual company.

George W. Brown.

Mt. Cory, Ohio.

Terracing to Stop Soil Washing

Mr. Editor—I came to Oklahoma 16 years ago with just enough money to get me here. As soon as I was able to own a farm I went to work to save my land from washing and hold the fertile settlements. The land was not level, so I started in to terrace it. Since then I have raised good crops of cotton, corn, oats, etc., and the soil is just as good as it was 15 years ago.

Some of my neighbors run their rows in any and every direction, making no effort to save the best of their rolling land. I bought part of my land eight years ago, from a man who had let it run down until it was in pretty bad shape. Great gullies had been washed through the land and these had carried away much of the fertile top soil. I first went to work and ran my rows so they would be level and by doing some terracing the land is now entirely free from gullies.

For terracing I have a contrivance with three levels on it, above which is an arrow, that may be turned any way. I sight across the arrow and have someone with a handful of small sticks put one down every rod to show the level. It is easy to follow these lines with a plow and throw up a terrace across all places that wash. A large plow is best for this purpose. Where a piece of land slopes both ways I start at the center of the field and give my terrace an inch of fall each rod. Then the rows will have the same fall and will conduct the water off but at the same time leave the fertile settlements.

W. H. Lokey.

Shawnee, Okla.

Does Manure Hauling Pay?

That sounds like a foolish question, doesn't it? Still the Mail and Breeze would like to have your opinion based on practical results.

In a 13-year experiment in Oklahoma wheat averaged 10 bushels more per acre from manured land than on an unmanured plot alongside. This experiment is being conducted by the Oklahoma station, the manure being hauled 1 mile from town. During the 13 years the manured land received an average of about 35 tons per acre and the cost of spreading the manure averaged \$2 per ton. At 80 cents per bushel this 130-bushel increase from the manured acre would mean \$104, or a yearly gain above expenses of about \$1.91 per acre for the manured land.

Does this come anywhere near coinciding with your ideas of what manuring land is worth in dollars and cents? Perhaps you cannot give the exact increase in crops in bushels or tons from manuring land but in a general way tell us what manured ground has done or can do for you and if you use a spreader or put it on by hand. Prizes will be handed out for good letters.

May Do Away With Hail Storms

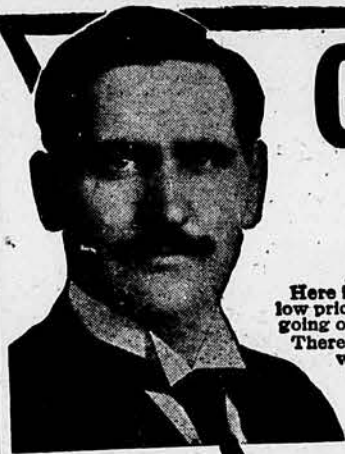
A Frenchman has an invention which he declares makes damage by hail storms impossible in areas protected by his invention. A thorough test under Parisian scientists has proved it effective. The invention is an electrical barrier put up somewhat after the fashion of lightning rods. In the valley of the Vienne river, these stations have been put up every 6 miles and for two years this valley has been protected from destructive hail storms while outlying districts have suffered the usual losses.

A Calamity Threatens Us

A great calamity is threatening the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma. As sure as the sunrise we are certain to suffer exceptional crop losses next summer from the chinch bug if the winter should be mild and the spring favorable. Barring Providence, only one thing can prevent this. All that saved us from heavy losses this year was the unusually severe winter of 1911-12. The bug has greatly increased in numbers for several years. One female chinch bug lays from 400 to 500 eggs. The first favorable season is sure to find the fields alive with vast numbers of them if their multiplication is not checked. This great calamity will soon be upon us if we do not organize to burn the chinch bugs this fall in their winter quarters. A little organized effort between neighbors will have widespread effect. Effective burning destroys 95 per cent of the bugs at this time of year. Millions of them may be destroyed by burning over the stubble and the roadsides, burning out the fence corners and burning the bunch grass and bluestem close to the ground. The best time to do this, with most damage to the bugs, is just before winter when the grass is dry enough to burn well down to the roots. But co-operation in a neighborhood is necessary. If Jones burns his grass and Smith, across the road, doesn't, the bugs will emerge from the Smith grass next spring and attack crops on both farms. If we would save the wheat and corn next summer we must burn the chinch bugs now.

3 BARGAINS

Settle Your Doubts Right Now of Whom To Buy That Farm Engine, Cream Separator, Manure Spreader. Get My Low Prices. Your Dollar Will Go Twice As Far With Me As Elsewhere. My Free Books Prove It.



GALLOWAY'S 1913 MODEL FARM ENGINE The Best Engine Ever Made For Farm Use Is Bargain No. 1

Here is the time that you positively must take advantage of my low price offer and get a Galloway New 1913 Model Farm Engine going on your farm.

There's no use putting it off any longer. I've got the engine to do just what you want it to do—at all times, winter and summer—and you can buy it for \$50 to \$300 less than others charge you for an old model.

Here's What You Get When You Buy a Galloway

- A farm engine that's so simple in construction, you don't have to be a mechanic to understand it;
- So economical, it costs but a few pennies for gasoline to do a big job;
- So reliable, it won't go wrong;

So efficient, a touch starts it going; So durable, I give you a guarantee of perfect satisfaction; and what's more—I'll send you the engine on 30 to 90 days' FREE trial, give you a 5-year guarantee that the engine lives up to all my claims, let you pay for it on installments or any way that you choose. You can't go wrong on a deal like this. My FREE trial offer protects you. If you don't want the engine after the trial, send it back. I won't charge you a cent for the use you have had of it, and I'll pay all freight charges.

Free Book Reveals The Secret

of my exceptionally low prices and why I can undersell everybody on engine of equal quality. It also explains what a good engine should be and how much to pay for it. Write for my special 1913 proposition and prices, now, before you forget it—and learn what a real bargain you can get dealing with me. Address, WM. GALLOWAY, Pres., The Wm. Galloway Co., 208CK Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

The Wonder of 1913

Galloway's Spreader (Bargain No. 3)

If there's a farmer friend of mine anywhere that's running his place without a spreader of his own, I want to tell him some good news. You need a spreader badly, you need it for the sake of your soil, the sake of your crops, for the sake of your profits—and there's absolutely no reason why you should go without one another season—when

Galloway's Bath-In-Oil Separator (Bargain No. 2)

Mr. Dairyman and Farmers, here's where you and Galloway come together on the greatest separator proposition ever put before the American people.

You've been thinking about buying a new separator for a long time—now's your chance—for

Here You Save \$20 to \$45

and get a 1913 Model Bath-In-Oil Separator—the easiest to clean, easiest to run, greatest result-producing separator on the market.

My New 1913 Separator looks 10 years ahead of the rest in improvements. It's the only one with swinging supply tank of heavy metal, round corners; all gears enclosed; self-oiling; perfect skimmer under all conditions; all parts standard, interchangeable; and better in its mechanical construction than separators costing at least 50% more.

Don't buy any separator from anyone, until you try my 1913 model. It comes to you on 90 days' free trial. After the trial, if you don't think my separator better than any other, send it right back and I won't charge you a cent for the use you have had of it.

A Separator Book Worth Having

sent free upon request. It tells what size to buy for your needs, explains working parts, how to get the most out of a separator, other valuable information—also my low price, 90-day-trial, introductory offer, TEN year guarantee, etc.

This picture shows exactly how handy a Galloway separator is with respect to the height of supply tank and crank handle. The milk tank is only waist high—just 39 in. from floor, and the center of crank shaft is 35 in. from the floor, which makes it the most convenient height to apply the power.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY
208CK Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Here You Save \$50 to \$300 Easily And Get the Worlds Best Farm Engine

Get a Galloway Farm Engine and Make Farm Work Easy



A Galloway Running 26-in. Saw

D. GRABBE, Hampton, Ia., says his 5 h. p. Galloway is the best bargain he ever made and has more power than any 6 h. p. engine. He runs a No. 3 Model Grinder with it and grinds 80 bu. corn per hour, also runs 2-hole corn sheller and 26-in. saw.

Here You Save \$25 to \$50

and get the spreader that's making good on thousands upon thousands of farms in the U. S. and Canada. Nowhere else can you get a spreader with Mandt's New Gear, a spreader so mechanically perfect, staunchly constructed, with special patented features, light draft, general appearance and finish as the Galloway. Besides

My 1913 Models

with more liberal measurements, greater capacities, come to you on a 30 to 90 day free trial, 5-year guarantee of satisfaction or money back. I'll take your note if you like or let you pay for it on some other plan in order to let you get this best of all manure spreaders. The Greatest Book of All—"A Stroke of Gold" which contains articles on farm management, will be sent you free upon postal request. Write now and I'll also send you my low price offer on 1913 models. Address Wm. Galloway, Pres., The Wm. Galloway Company, 208CK Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

Your Name On a Postal Will Bring You Either Or All of My 3 Books and 1913 Low Price Offer

Ask for 1913 Bargain Sheet.



Galloway's Manure Spreader—the great crop maker—at work on farm of CHAS. O. ANDERSON, Minden, Neb.

REMEMBER—We carry stocks of all our machines at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis, insuring prompt shipment.

Putting Up a Meat Supply

READERS' METHODS

Prices of all kinds of meat are likely to go as high as a cat's back next year. A big saving can undoubtedly be made by putting up a meat supply, between now and Christmas.

There are two methods of curing meat, the dry cure and the brine cure. Both are good, but for production of the highest quality and richest flavor the dry cure is superior. Brine destroys a considerable quantity of the soluble protein in meat, and that is what gives the flavor. Any piece of meat soaked, or even wet, is never again as good as it was. This is the approved dry cure used by President Waters of Kansas Agricultural College whose home-cured hams are famous:

To 1,000 pounds of meat take the following:

- Common salt 40 pounds
- New Orleans sugar.....10 pounds
- Black pepper 4 pounds
- Saltpeter 1 1/2 pounds
- Cayenne pepper 1/2 pound

Weigh the meat, and take such part of the ingredients as that is a part of the 1,000. Let the meat cool thoroughly. After thoroughly mixing the ingredients one-half of the amount should be well rubbed into the meat. Put the meat in a dry, cool place (never in a cellar). Let it remain two weeks then rub on the remainder of the cure, and let it lie about six weeks, when it is ready to hang. Smoking should be done slowly. It should occupy four to six weeks, a little every day, and with little heat. Slow smoking gives a delicate flavor. After the smoking is finished wrap each piece in paper, put in an unwashed flour sack and hang in a dry place.

The brine cure requires the same materials minus the pepper. When the meat has cooled rub it with salt and let it drain over night. Pack in a clean barrel with the heavy pieces, hams and shoulders at the bottom. For every 100 pounds use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds brown sugar and 2 ounces saltpeter. Dissolve in 4 gallons of water and cover the meat with it. Thin sides should remain in this four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks. After it has dried thoroughly smoke as in the dry cure.

Makes Scalding a Hog Easy.

[Prize Suggestion.]

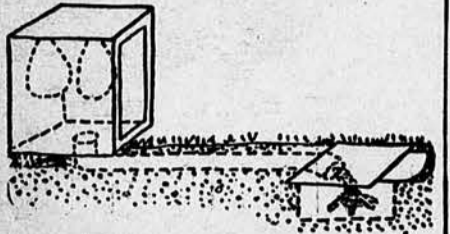
Mr. Editor—I have a handy device that makes easy work of scalding and hanging up the hogs. It also comes in handy to swing a kettle for heating water, rendering lard, etc. The uprights for the derrick are 2 by 4s, 14 feet long. A 1/2-inch bolt is put through them at the top and from this bolt a pulley is hung. The windlass is fixed between the two main supports of the derrick. To scald a hog in an ordinary barrel, the carcass must be turned end for end. This may be done by balancing it on top of the barrel while changing the hook.



If You Have No Smoke House.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—This shows a good scheme of smoking meat when you have no smokehouse. Take a box 4 to 5 feet each way, or a barrel if you prefer, and



JUST A LARGE GOODS BOX.

put hooks in the top on which to hang the meat. Dig a hole about 2 feet deep and from this hole dig a ditch out about 5 feet. Lay some old stove pipe in this ditch and cover the hole with a piece of sheet iron. Set the box over the outer

end of the pipe, open end down, and you are ready to build a fire in the hole. Leave the hole partly open so as to get at the fire and also furnish a draft.

Belleville, Kan. Roy Leggett.

Putting Up Hams and Bacon.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—Trim the hams close and cut off the leg below the joint, then rub in salt thoroughly. Pack it solidly with the skin side down, sprinkling a little sugar between the layers, and let it stand this way for three days to "tender." Make a brine of pure salt and water strong enough to float an egg and add to this 3 pounds granulated sugar, 1 quart sirup, and 3 gallons of hot water. Pour this over hams, shoulders and bacon. Put the head in the barrel and after that roll it over once a week so that the brine will penetrate the meat. Leave it this way for from 30 to 45 days, then take out, soak over night and scrub with a brush and hot water. Let them hang for a day then smoke for about six days with hickory wood or hardwood sawdust.

G. E. Paetke.

R. 3, Manhattan, Kan.

Good Way to Hang Up Hogs.

[Prize Suggestion.]

Mr. Editor—I have a handy butchering outfit that is easily put up and will take care of several hogs. A block and tackle is fastened up in a tree and after scalding and cleaning the hogs on a platform beneath they are hoisted up and hung on an overhead cable stretched along at convenient height. Two trees may be used for this purpose or if these are not handy put down two good posts and run the cable or stout rope over the top then down to a stake well set in the ground on either side. The cable line should be put up so as to make it handy to swing the hogs up to it with the block and tackle. As the hogs are cleaned one after another they are hung up on this line with a clevis and stay chain from the gambrel or short singletree, and slid along out of the way. The overhead cable should be just long enough to accommodate the number of hogs to be butchered.

C. B. Culbertson.

Sterling, Kan.

The Kodak on the Farm.

Farming these days has become a pleasure. In most every farm home you will find a kodak. We have found that a great many do not do their own work but send to some one to finish. Upon this depends much of your success in taking pictures. We have found that J. C. Wolcott, 825 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, gets very satisfactory results for us and he is also willing to help you by telling you how to get better pictures. If you are having any trouble with your pictures send your next roll to Mr. Wolcott. He will develop your first roll free for you in order to help you get started right. Don't be afraid to write. He is always willing to help.—Adv.

ALL FOR \$1.10

The Biggest Half-Price Club Offer of the Season.

Here is the banner clubbing offer. It gives your family the choicest collection of newspapers and magazines at a price which is a very great bargain. You get all these four papers one year for only \$1.10.

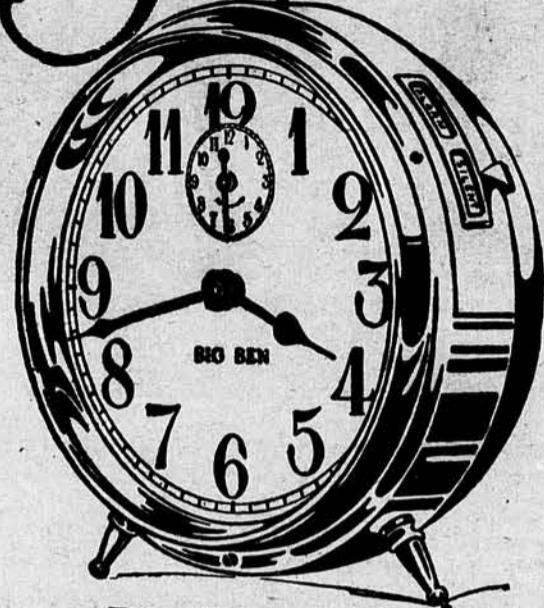
KANSAS WEEKLY CAPITAL is the largest and best weekly newspaper published in the state. Its pages are full newspaper size, and are filled with the latest Kansas and state capital news items, market reports, etc.

THE VALLEY FARMER, an independent, reliable farm journal, unique and original in its methods, and immensely popular with thousands of farmers in every state in the West; well edited departments for Live-stock, Poultry, Veterinary, Horticulture, Dairy, Field Crops, etc.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, a large family magazine containing the choicest stories and departments of particular interest to lady readers. An entertaining, instructive publication for all the family, 24 to 48 pages each month.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, the greatest farm weekly in the West. If your subscription to the Mail and Breeze has not expired we will credit you ahead for one year. Send your order at once. Address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Big Ben



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Two-Fifty to insure yourself for years against that over-lasting bother—getting the farm hands in the fields on time? Will you spend it to insure a full days work from each man six days out of every seven.

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army. Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to wake up by, not to wake on time with. They enable you to make a guess at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to know the right time. When he wakes you he

does it at the time you want, the right time.

Then, cheap alarms may last a year but Big Ben actually lasts for years and years. He's built of steel. He's a handsome clock plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for he fits bed room, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighbor or by picking up a telephone but that's not so convenient for you. You need a reliable time-keeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plain alarm.

Big Ben rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every half minute during the minutes unless you flag him off. His big keys make winding easy and his great open face and large hands tell the time plainly across the largest rooms.

Big Ben is sold by 15,000 jewelers. His price is \$2.50 anywhere in the States. \$3.00 anywhere in Canada.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler's a money order sent to Waukegan, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you express charges paid. Put him right now on your Xmas list.

Low Steel Wheels

NEW WHEELS For Your Old Wagon

"ELECTRIC" STEELS to fit any wagon—old or new. Make a new wagon of your old gear at small cost. We guarantee fit. Give a low lift—you get more work done in less time, with less labor. Cost less than wood wheels and last longer. Do not rut fields and meadows. Investigate "Electric" Steel Wheels.

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON—made of Oak, Hickory and Steel. Just what you want for all kinds of knock-about work. Will last a lifetime. Has unbreakable steel wheels. Easy draft. Let us show you how to save yourself and your team. Write us today for free book. Address

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 30, Quincy, Illinois.

save Labor

Get This Magnificent \$25 "Climax" Talking Machine

FREE

On My Special "First Member" Co-operative Club Plan!!

Also 10 Beautiful Selections on Big 10-Inch Records

EVERY home in the land may now know "the joys of music." Every fireside may now be made equally attractive to young and old by the most popular and most delightful form of entertainment known to this age. The "Climax" Talking Machine brings into your home the world's most famous singers, actors, minstrels, quartettes, bands, orchestras, soloists and comedians—entertainment that never gets tiresome or uninteresting—entertainment that may be used for the amusement of all the family, your neighbors and friends, at any time and all times!

I want to distribute 1,000 of the latest improved "Climax" Talking Machines—each fitted out complete with extra large horn, 100 needles and 10 famous musical selections. For this purpose I have organized the Capper Talking Machine Club and I have a most attractive plan by which I give one of these complete outfits, absolutely free of cost, to the first member joining my club from each locality.

POSITIVELY NO PUBLIC WORK!

No Canvassing! No Soliciting!

I will ship you one of these machines absolutely free—without a cent to be paid in advance. You can play it as many times as you wish and use it as your very own for one whole month. In the meantime my original and most wonderful plan will be working in your interests and for you so that the Climax outfit may become your own property and you may keep it forever, and always enjoy its magnificent entertainment without its having cost you a penny!

There is positively no public work, no canvassing, no soliciting for you to do! There is no "catch" in this offer by which I require you to go out and sell something. Remember, there is positively no public work of any kind for you to do in order to obtain the wonderfully liberal advantages of my great plan by which you may secure one of these fine outfits absolutely free!

Be quick if you want to get the benefits of this unequalled "first member" plan. Send no money. Just say "Tell me about your free Talking Machine Plan." Sign name and address and mail your request today and I will mail full particulars the same day I get your letter. Address,

CAPPER TALKING MACHINE CLUB, Dept. 12, Topeka, Kansas



Select Show Ears Now

Last Call For Capper Boys' Fifth Corn Show



Charles Groh
Who grew grand champion ear, 1911.



Paul Gilman
State champion of Kansas, 1911.



D. Halle
First in acre contest, 1911.

While the Fifth Annual Show of the Capper Boys' Corn Club to be held at Topeka, Saturday, December 14, will be the "biggest and best" the club has ever had, it has been found necessary to call off the reunion feature of the show. The show is being held earlier this year than common and school, chores, and farm work generally make it difficult for the boys to get away. Not enough can come to warrant going to the expense of carrying out the entertainment program. So it has finally been decided that no reunion or entertainment of the boys will be attempted this year. Next year, if all goes well, we are going to try hard to bring at least half the boys in the club to Topeka and show them a good time.

Taking good fortune with bad, about all the boys will enter corn at this year's show. Here's a case in point: Chinch bugs and dry weather cut down Guy McAllaster's yield in Lyon county to 30 bushels of light ears. He could find less than a dozen that would do for a sample, but he is going to enter the best one or two at the show notwithstanding and take a chance on a prize coming his way. That, by the way, is the kind of spirit that wins prizes.

Send Corn First of December

While the Capper Boys' Show will be held three weeks from today, week after next, December 1 to 7, is the time set to send in your show ears. All the ex-

5. What kind of crop was raised on same ground last year?
6. How was ground prepared for seeding?
7. What kind or variety of corn did you plant?
8. With what was the plot fertilized?
9. Planting (give date, depth, number of kernels per hill, distance apart of hills, number and length of rows.)
10. Cultivation (state tools or machinery used, date of cultivations, how cultivated, etc.)
11. Date crop was gathered.
12. Date crop was weighed (give weight in pounds.)
12. Expense in time, labor and money:
 - (a) Total number of hours of work by contestant
 - (b) Value of contestant's work, at 10 cents per hour
 - (c) Value of work of team, at 10 cents per hour for each horse
 - (d) Amount of other expenses
 - (e) Total cost of crop
 - (f) Value of crop
 - (g) Amount of loss or gain
13. State what difficulties, if any, were encountered with weather, disease, insects, squirrels or other pests, and results
14. Statement of what has been learned by contestant in contest.
15. Name, address, age.
16. Residence, school district and township, with name of town or village, and state.

(The attestation clause just below should be written at the end of your report and be signed by two taxpayers, neighbors or witnesses, not members of your family.)

Attestation Clause—We, the undersigned, do solemnly swear or affirm that the above statements of measurements or plot, quality and quantity of yield, etc., are correct. (Signatures of the two witnesses.)

There is nothing to prevent any boy in the acre contest from exhibiting a good sample ear of his corn at the show. By doing this he will double his chances



Hubert Corken
Second in acre contest, 1911.



Murvill Goram
Third in acre contest, 1911.



Dennis Watson
State champion Oklahoma, 1911.

hibits must reach Topeka a week before the show. This is necessary in order to get the corn properly arranged and judged in time for exhibition. Send two ears if you wish, but see that your name and address is written on a sheet of paper and wrapped around each ear. If the corn is from seed of your own raising, write that fact on the sheet, too, it will double your chance of winning a \$25 cash prize. Then wrap the ear or ears in cotton batting, or something similar, and put good, heavy paper around this, or else place the ears in a small box and send by mail or express to Secretary Capper Boys' Corn Club, Topeka, Kan.

Acre Reports Next Week

Reports in the acre yield contest may be made any time during the coming week and must be in by December 1, so as to allow plenty of time to place and verify the records. Here is the form you should follow in making your acre-yield report:

1. My corn plot contained.....acres, being.....rods in length and..... rods in width. (An acre must contain 160 square rods.)
2. The plot was (or was not) a part of a larger field of corn of.....acres.
3. In what kind of soil was seed planted?
4. What was location of field? (Garden, level, slope or hill, etc.)

of winning a prize. If he shouldn't win in the acre contest he might win in the single-ear competition.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Couldn't Farm Without It.

Mr. Editor—I am a reader of Farmers Mail and Breeze and feel as though I could not get along without it.

Rollie V. Gittings.
Wichita, Kan., October 26, 1912.



WE can do no better for the children or for ourselves than to take

The Youth's Companion Only 4 Cents A Week

Something new every week, something inspiring every week, something to read aloud and talk over every week, something good to treasure up in the memory every week.

Seven Stunning Serials and 250 Other Stories

The titles below indicate that this is one of the strongest groups of serials ever offered to Companion readers:

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| THE SHOVEL-MAN, A Tale of the Panama Canal, | RALPH D. PAINE |
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| SARAH WILDERNESS CASTAWAYS, A Tale of Hudson Bay. | DILLON WALLACE |
| SARAH BREWSTER'S RELATIVES, A Home Story, | ELIA W. PEATTIE |
| THE COLONEL'S EXPERIMENT, A Story for Girls, | EDITH BARNARD DELANO |
| THE VISION, A Tale of Chicago Business Life, | GARDNER HUNTING |
| HIS FATHER'S SON, A Story of "St. Timothy's," | ARTHUR STANWOOD PIER |

The best expert advice on baseball, football, and other great games and sports—sprinting, hockey, fancy skating. A department for girls suggesting profitable occupations, hints for dress, etc. For the family, recipes for dainty dishes, household devices, etc.

SEND A POSTAL FOR THE FULL ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1913.

HOW TO GET THE FREE ISSUES

Every new subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this coupon (or mentions this publication) with \$2.00 for the 52 issues of The Companion for 1913 will receive

1. All the issues for the remaining weeks of 1912 FREE, including the beautiful Thanksgiving and Christmas Numbers.
2. The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913 FREE—the most exquisite novelty ever given to Companion readers.
3. Then The Companion every week until January, 1914—long hours of companionship with the wise, the adventurous, the inspiring—all for less than four cents a week.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

The Greatest Farm Machine

The Powerful Little Engine That Makes Other Farm Machines Valuable

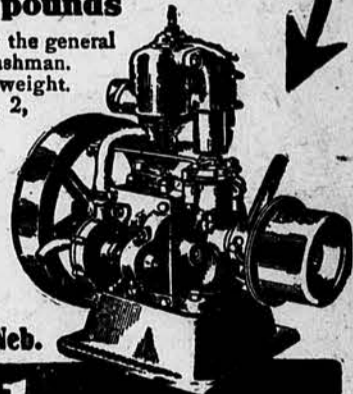
Think of the labor it will save you! You have a dozen farm machines to operate—Grindstone, Churn, Separator, Pump, Corn Sheller, Feed Grinder, Wood Saw, Ensilage Cutter, etc. The little Farm Cushman Engine will operate them every one. Almost every day you will have it running one machine or another. You will use it all the more because it is so light and so easy to take wherever you have work to do.

The 4-H. P. Farm Cushman Weighs less than 200 pounds

Most gasoline engines are much heavier. We embody the general principles of the automobile engine in the little Farm Cushman. Result: highest power and efficiency with least possible weight. Will deliver 5-h. p. Whatever its load, whether 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5-h. p., the gasoline consumed is in proportion to it. Automatic throttle governor measures out just enough fuel—there is no waste. Remember this is not a one-purpose engine, but an all-purpose engine. It has become famous for operating binders. It is the original binder engine. Investigate it now. You are sure to find it just the power to suit your needs.

We also make 6-8 and 20-h. p. specialty engines for heavier duties. Book and particulars free. Address

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 2030 N St., Lincoln, Neb.



Farm Cushman

98cents



Post Paid

Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of High Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 98 CENTS. Regular gentlemen's size, open face, full metal silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this adv. to us with your name & address & 98c, and watch will be sent by secure mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Get Ready For Parcels Post

The New System May Not Work Smoothly at First

When the new parcels post begins business January 1 it is likely to go lamely at first. The express companies already are predicting the service will prove inadequate. To get the equipment and all necessary details in readiness to put the system in operation by January 1 on the meager appropriation made by congress is about as great a problem as it was to get the bill through congress. The new post is likely to need our forbearance as well as our support during its infancy.

Congress made no provision for the handling of the parcels, or to care for the parcels in transit. Extra railway cars will have to be provided for the business, wagons, horses, etc.

A new issue of parcel post stamps will have to be printed, ranging in denomination from 1 cent to \$1.

A classification will have to be made of all articles that can be sent by parcel post and the mode of packing must be designated.

In towns and cities, hampers and boxes for collecting the parcels must be provided and it is probable that depots for the reception of that class of mail will have to be opened in the business sections.

A complete system of maps, showing the distance zones within which the different rates apply, must be supplied to the different postmasters. Upwards of 300,000 of those maps must be made and two copies will be in every postoffice in the country.

Stamps will be carried by the mail carriers to affix to the parcels to be transported. They will also be provided with a map and a pair of scales, and

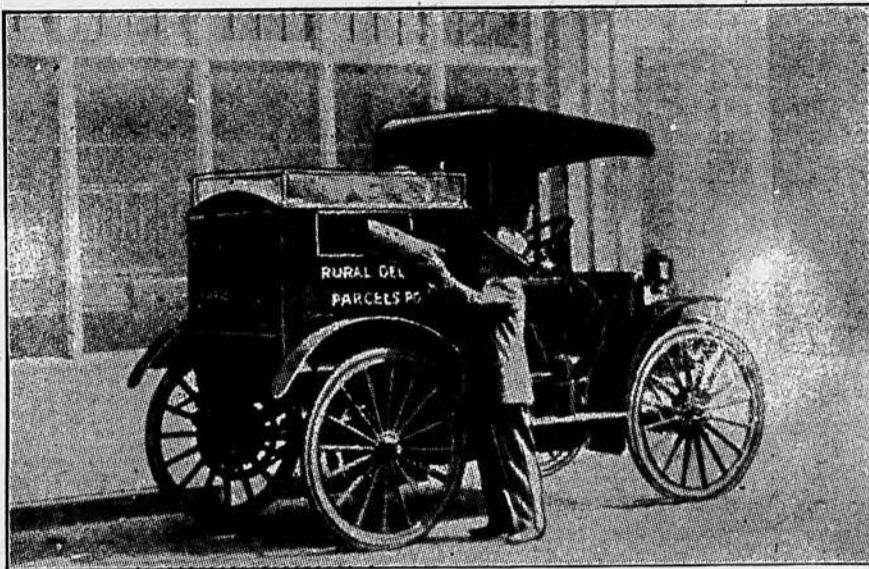
will collect the right amount of postage upon receiving the package. The stamps will be canceled at the next postoffice visited.

One of the biggest features of the new parcels post system is the C. O.

do, only the country merchant will use the parcel post for his delivery wagon. Rural mail carriers in particular are getting ready to meet the demands that the new post will make on them after January 1 next and one motor car factory has designed and is building a special mail car for rural delivery. The factory calls it a "post-office on wheels" and it is appropriately named. The body is of galvanized

The car is self-heating, the heat passing from the exhaust of the engine into a specially provided steel drum. It is apparent we must soon have better roads for mail routes.

One of the great benefits the parcel post is expected to confer on farm folk and city dwellers alike is to make it possible for producer and consumer to deal directly with one another with some profit to both. The town dweller will prefer to get his "strictly fresh" country butter, eggs and poultry from the farm, especially if he can get some relief from the high-cost-of-living prices he must pay in town. This will be likely to open up a fine source of revenue for the man or woman on the farm who may be willing to temper the wind to the shorn and hard-pressed consumer a l at the same time provide him with "a good article" for his money.



SPECIALLY DESIGNED MAIL CAR FOR RURAL PARCELS POST SERVICE.

D. provision. Next to it is the insurance feature. These two features provide absolute protection to the shipper in using the parcels post. The postmaster general expects to see country merchants advertising free delivery in their local papers just as city merchants

steel and contains cabinets, pigeonholes, and special receptacles for the different classes of mail. All the cabinets are easily removed and may be taken into the postoffice to be filled. When locked the car is burglar proof and the mail is absolutely protected from the weather.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION BARGAIN.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze Until January 1, 1913, for Only 10c.

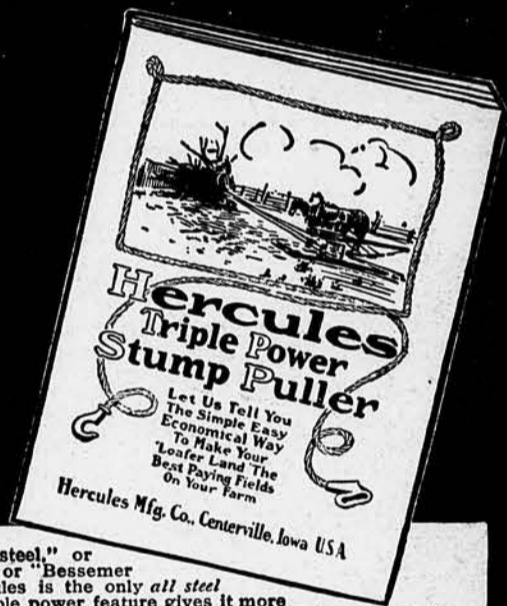
This is a special subscription offer made to interest new readers in Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send 10c in stamps and get the big farm paper every week from the time your order reaches us until January 1, next. Regular price \$1.00 per year. Tell your friends about this special subscription offer. If you send in a list of 10, with a remittance of \$1.00, we will give you your own subscription for your trouble. Send at once and get the full benefit of this special low offer.

In November.

But the air's so appetizin' and the landscape through the haze
Of a crisp and sunny morning of the airy autumn days
Is a picture that no painter has the colorin' to mock—
When the frost is on the punkin and the fodder's in the shock.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

Get This Book and My Low Price on the Famous HERCULES

ALL STEEL — Triple Power STUMP PULLER



Send Your Name

STUMPS cost you too much money. Stump land is waste land, loafer land, robber land. Pull out the stumps with the Hercules. Pull up the biggest one on your place in 5 minutes or less. Pull up an acre or more of stumps a day. Get my book to prove it.

Make \$1281 Extra This Year

40 acres of stump land costs you half the realty value of the land—money that your stumpy acres isn't worth—and \$750.00 or more in crops that you don't raise. Get that money. Get the stumps out—plant on virgin soil and reap bumper rewards!

My Special Price Offer

I know that once I get a Hercules All Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller in your locality, there will be no end to orders if the farmers around your locality see it work. That's why I am making a very special price now to first buyers in each locality, and I want you to get this price at once before the limited number of stump pullers are sold. Write me quick so I can reserve one of these stump pullers for you until I hear from you whether or not you are going to buy.

All Steel, Triple Power

The Hercules is the only genuine, all steel stump puller made. It is 400% stronger and 60% lighter than the imitations. Don't be fooled by misleading

names like "semi-steel," or "Manganese steel" or "Bessemer Steel." The Hercules is the only all steel puller! And its triple power feature gives it more power than a locomotive! No stump is too big or too deep rooted for the power or strength of the Hercules.

30 Days' Trial—3 Year Guarantee

Let me send you a Hercules for 30 days free trial. Pull up a bunch of stumps. See how easy it does the work. Give the hardest tests you can. Then decide. That is the plan I have always sold the Hercules on—and I offer it to you now, along with my special price proposition.

If any casting of your Hercules All Steel, Triple Power Stump Puller breaks, any time within three years, whether the fault is yours or the machine's, I will absolutely replace any such casting on cars free of all cost to you. There are no conditions to this guarantee whatever.

Send Name on Postal Now

Read my book. It tells all about the Hercules—its construction, the interchangeable feature, the double safety ratchets, the self or stump-anchored feature—low down construction. It shows many photographs, quotes many letters. I'll also send you my sensational low price. Address me personally—a postal will do.

B. A. FULLER, Pres., HERCULES MFG. CO.
528 21st Street
Centerville, Iowa



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The best of all dairy investments Saves \$10. to \$15. per cow every year

The De Laval Separator Co. New York Chicago San Francisco

DEATH TO HEAVES! NEWTON'S

Free Booklet HEAVE, COUGHS, DISTRESS AND INDIGESTION CURE. Cures Heaves by correcting indigestion. The original scientific remedy. 23 years sale, 30 years in Veterinary practice. One to three \$1.00 cans cure two cans. A grand conditioner. Expels worms. \$1.00 per can at dealers' or express prepaid. THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. Toledo, Ohio

ABSORBINE, JR. For Itch, Gout, Swollen Glands, Cysts, Varicose Veins, etc. It allays pain and takes out inflammation promptly. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic. Pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into skin. Powerfully penetrating but does not blister under bandage nor cause any unpleasantness. Few drops only required at each application. ABSORBINE, JR., \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 2 G free. W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 209 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Watch, Ring FREE AND CHAIN We give an American made, stem wind and stem set Watch FULLY GUARANTEED, and this Beautiful Band Ring, for every other watch you want, for selling 20 of our NEW MOTTO PICTURES at 10c each. Best you ever saw. Order 20 today, when we will send you the WATCH and RING and CHAIN. M. E. BECKER & CO. 508 S. Dearborn St. Dept. 214 CHICAGO

One Half Bottle Earned Him \$50

Kendall's Spavin Cure and be ready to cure cases of Curb, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growths or lameness. It is a sure cure for all these or other ailments. Thousands of other Farmers are doing it—have been doing it for over 35 years. It's the old, safe, remedy you can depend on. Get a bottle at once and see how much it will save or make for you. At drug-gists \$1 a bottle; 6 for \$5. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

Gets Advice; Sells Horse for \$800. Ogdon, Ia., April 18, 1912. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen—I have used Save-The-Horse for years, and I never found any case but it would do just what you claim for it. I have a horse I want to race and want your advice and another book. I lost or mislaid mine. The last time I bothered you your advice and treatment did the work. I sold the horse for \$800. Yours truly, H. S. HELPHRY.

Dairy Farming

CONDUCTED FOR FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE BY A. G. KITTELL.

This department aims to be a free-for-all experience exchange for our folks who keep milk cows. We are glad to hear from you often. A Mail and Breeze subscription and other prizes awarded each week for helpful or interesting letters or bits of dairy news.

Dairying is a cash business. The good cow pays for her board every day.

Increase the cow feed a little morning and night as the weather grows colder.

If the market value of feed is unsatisfactory, sell it to the cows and shoats.

Skimmilk from the right kind of separator has left in it only a half of 1 per cent of butter fat.

Perhaps a banking of the cow shed on the north side would make it more comfortable for the cows this winter.

The cow that comes fresh in the fall is really fresh twice during the year, the second time when grass comes in spring.

The wise dairy farmer has provided himself with a bunch of shoats and will make 9 or 10-cent pork out of cheap skimmilk this winter.

If corn is to be the main grain ration for the cows, some bran or alfalfa will balance it nicely. But it is not necessary to feed both.

The oat crop was large this year and prices are down next to rock bottom, but the dairyman who has fed them knows that ground oats make one of the best of grain feeds for milk production.

Who has had experience with soy bean or cowpea hay as a roughage for dairy cows and how does it compare with alfalfa? Some of our readers with their crop of cowpeas are wanting to get some light on this subject.

No Substitute for Milk. I do not get enough milk to feed all the calves I have on hand and would like to know the proper way to feed in such a case. —F. H., Weir, Kan.

O. E. Reed, dairyman at Kansas Agricultural college, says there is nothing that will take the place of milk in raising calves. We must have at least a limited amount of milk for each calf for the first two or three months of its life. A calf can get along on as little as a gallon of milk a day, and if it is taught to eat grain and hay early in life it can be weaned at 3 or 4 months old and can then subsist upon a grain and hay ration entirely. But I have never found anything that will really take the place of milk.

More Than a Ton of Milk a Year. Another Holstein cow in Missouri's herd of famous producers at the Agricultural college has just completed a remarkable record for one year. The cow is a registered Holstein, Carlotta Pontiac, and in a letter to Farmers Mail and Breeze Prof. C. H. Eckles states that she produced 22,593 pounds of milk containing 708 pounds of butter fat in one year's time. This is equivalent to 827 pounds of butter.

This cow was bred and reared by the Missouri college and is a granddaughter of the famous Hengerveld DeKol. The college herd contains six granddaughters of this dam and four of the six have averaged 17,980 pounds of milk per year each. The average Missouri cow gives about 4,000 pounds of milk in a year's time.

Carlotta Pontiac was fed silage and alfalfa hay as a roughness in winter and in the summer she was on blue-grass pasture. Grain was fed in liberal quantities in proportion to the milk given. Her grain was a mixture of corn, bran, dried brewer's grains, and cottonseed meal. About 1 pound of grain was fed for every 3 1/2 to 4 pounds of milk produced.

Nothing will help the garden equal to a deep plowing this fall after the vegetables are gathered. Don't wait until next spring to plow.

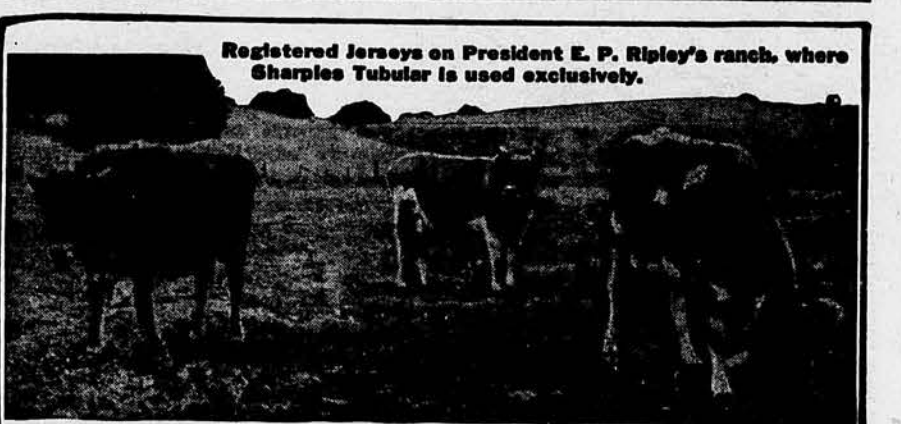
How and Why Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Bigger Hog Profits

A well known authority on the subject of Hog Raising says: "Many hog raisers find it unprofitable to feed hogs after they weigh 250 pounds; the next 100 pounds costs too much. The secret of cheap production is first to grow strong frames on diversified grain and forage crops, always keeping the hogs keen in appetite, then giving them a high finishing feed to which they will respond."

How To Keep Hogs Always Keen In Appetite The surest and cheapest way of keeping hogs so is by feeding Merry War POWDERED Lye daily with their rations. Then when ready for their topping off they will quickly put on FAT with the change of food—there is no waste of feed—every pound of corn is changed into profit making pork, because every bit of feed is fully digested—and instead of taking the usual 5 to 6 weeks to put on an extra 50 pounds of live weight, your Merry War POWDERED Lye hog will add that extra 50 lbs. in 3 or 4 weeks—a clear saving in time and feed.

Prevents Hog Cholera Merry War POWDERED Lye not only keeps hogs keen in appetite from weaning till market time—healthy, strong and in prime condition for quickest and cheapest fattening—but it also prevents hog cholera and protects hogs from that dreaded disease. You need it as part of the daily rations of your hogs. Costs only 5c per month, per hog for complete protection. (2 FEEDS PER DAY.) There are no substitutes. Merry War POWDERED Lye is a specially prepared, Powdered Lye that will prevent hog cholera. The use of ordinary, old fashioned lye for hogs would be but a doubtful experiment—perhaps a most dangerous one. You can't afford to take chances. The actual experience of thousands of hog raisers has proved the real merits of time-tried Merry War POWDERED Lye—the greatest hog remedy the world has ever known.

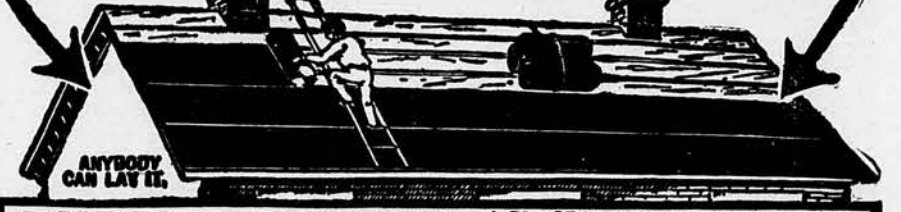
Make a Test For Yourself. Sold at most dealers, 10c a can—full case of 4 dozen cans, \$4.80. If your dealer can't supply you, write us, sending your name—we will see that you are supplied and send you, FREE, a copy of our valuable booklet, "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising." YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US IN CASE LOTS IF YOUR DEALERS WON'T SUPPLY YOU. E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 10 St. Louis, Mo.



Runs Great Railway—Chooses SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATOR

Do you know any keen dairymen, business men or professional men who knowingly miss extra profits? Such men have common-sense reasons for what they do. They do not act in haste or with their eyes shut. We could fill books with the names of such men who have chosen Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators in preference to all others. Why? Because dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop, taint or give cream a metallic taste; and because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim faster, skim twice as clean, and thus pay sure and easy money that is simply extra profit over what any other separator can pay. Mr. E. P. Ripley, keen, sagacious, well known president of the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is but one of many such. The Tubular is used exclusively to skim the milk from the registered Jerseys on Mr. Ripley's ranch at Santa Barbara, California. Ask us for a free trial. Ask those who are discarding others for Tubulars. Trade your present separator in part payment for a Tubular. But, right away, today, send for our free and frankly written Catalog No. 156

Wholesale and Retail Profit Saved! FREIGHT PAID



RUBBER ROOFING 1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., \$1.10 per roll. 2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., \$1.30 per roll. 3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., \$1.50 per roll. Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment. FREIGHT PAID to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N.D., S.D., Wyo., Mont., N.M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla. on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request. **INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.** FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS. Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank. Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 827, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 827, 100 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHRISTMAS CARDS FREE Send your name and address with 2c stamp for mailing expenses and we will send free 6 lovely colored and embossed high grade Christmas cards. A. ADAMS, 501 Plymouth Place, Chicago, Ill., Dept. 39.

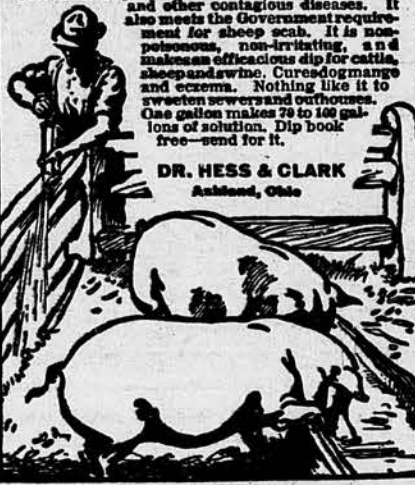
Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of stock and fair education to work in an office; \$80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Disinfect Your Pens

HOG profit is absolutely dependent on hog health. You can't market heavyweights from carelessly kept pens. If you would gain the most return for feed and labor spent, keep all premises germ-free and hygienic with occasional applications of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. This is a guaranteed germ and vermin killer as well as a powerful deodorizer and disinfectant. It reaches down into cracks and crevices where lice and other vermin hide and quickly ends them. But more than this,

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

sprinkled about the hog pens and sleeping quarters materially lessens the liability of hog cholera and other contagious diseases. It also meets the Government requirement for sheep scab. It is non-poisonous, non-irritating, and makes an efficacious dip for cattle, sheep and swine. Cures dog mange and eczema. Nothing like it to sweeten sewers and outhouses. One gallon makes 75 to 100 gallons of solution. Dip book free—send for it.



DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

\$150 A MONTH

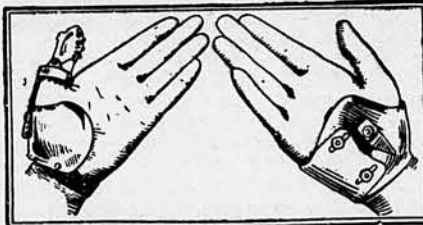
and expenses easily made selling our modern line of family medicines, extracts, spices, soaps, perfumes, stock food, etc.—nearly 100 different articles in all.

We Start You in Business for Yourself

A Reliable Established Company, with a capital of \$200,000.00. No capital required. We furnish the goods on credit. You pay us after customers pay you. No experience necessary. We teach you the business. Position permanent. Exclusive territory. Only line of goods sold on a sanitary free trial plan. For full particulars, write at once to
FURST-McNESS COMPANY
29 LIBERTY ST. FREEPORT, ILL.



THE RAMSEY IMPROVED HUSKER AND THUMB COT



The most durable, best fitting and rapid HUSKER and COT on the market. Made of sheet steel, polished, and adjustable to fit any hand, can be worn with or without gloves or mittens. It is the only HUSKER on the market that will not make your hand sore. Made for either hand. If your dealer cannot supply you, mail your order to the MAKERS, PREPAID ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. HUSKER 50 cents, COT 35 cents, BOTH MAILED TO ONE ADDRESS, 75 cents.

RAMSEY MANUFACTURING CO.
726 So. 7th St., Beatrice, Neb.



Horse Book FREE

Here is a book that should be in the hands of every horse owner! Admittedly the greatest book on the subject ever written and practically worth its weight in gold to horse owners and livestock breeders. 550 large pages profusely illustrated. Part 1 deals in plain language with the theory and practice of Veterinary Science—Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Swine and Dogs—with tested and proved remedies. Part 2 contains Prof. Gleason's famous System of Horse Breaking, Taming and Training. Gleason's marvelous skill in training and treating horses is known throughout the entire world and he is considered the world's greatest authority in this field.

Our Great Offer! By a special arrangement we are able for a limited time to offer "Gleason's Horse Book" absolutely free—postage prepaid—to all who send \$1.00 to pay for a one-year—new or renewal—subscription to our big farm weekly. Send your name and \$1.00 at once. Mail and Breeze, Dept. HB-10, Topeka, Kansas

New Test for Tuberculosis

It is very probable that the tuberculin test for tuberculosis in cattle will in the near future be replaced by what is known as the intradermal test. The objection to the tuberculin test is that it takes too long (about two days) to get results with it and this with the amount of labor required makes it rather expensive. In this test temperatures must be taken at 3-hour periods for 9 hours before injecting the tuberculin. Beginning at the 9th hour after injection temperatures must be taken at 2-hour periods until the 20th hour. A difference of 2 degrees between the maximum temperature before injection and the maximum temperature after injection constitutes positive evidence of tuberculosis.

The intradermal test consists in injecting into the loose folds of skin on one side of the tail, a small quantity of tuberculin. The injection is made into the skin and not under it. If the animal is tubercular a well marked swelling will appear at the point of injection within 48 hours and the animal will also display a characteristic switching of the tail. If the animal is not tubercular there will be no disturbance at all. Demonstrations of the different tests for tuberculosis at the last meeting of the Missouri Valley Veterinary association at Kansas City showed up the intradermal test as the most satisfactory of all and veterinarians believe it will soon become the official test throughout the country.

Attention Kansas Horsemen

The Kansas Horse Breeders' association will hold its annual meeting at the Agricultural college, Manhattan, January 2-3, 1913. Secretary C. W. McCampbell writes Farmers Mail and Breeze that it is to be the best and most interesting horse breeders' meeting ever held in Kansas. Some of the most successful horsemen of the country will appear on the program with men who are particularly well informed on horse breeding and horse improvement work. The complete program will be published later.

There is a worldwide demand for good horses which the famous horse breeding districts of Europe are unable to supply at any price. Conditions make Kansas an ideal breeding ground. Kansas is awakening to the possibilities of handsome profits in raising the right kind of horses, and what is still more to the point, to the necessity of more care and attention in selecting breeding stock. This means that a strong, live horse breeders' association is needed and every horseman in the state should do his part to make the Kansas Horse Breeders' association a power in improvement of Kansas stock.

Why the Cream Test Varies.

Mr. Editor—A reader asks why the cream test varies. There are several causes and conditions which influence the test of cream.

The position of the cream screw in the separator.

Change in the richness of the milk separated.

Variation in the speed of the separator.

Variation in the temperature of the milk separated.

The rate of the flow of milk into the separator.

The amount of water or skimmilk used in flushing the bowl.

The amount of foreign matter in the milk which may obstruct the opening in the cream screw.

Condition of the separator as to leveling and proper adjustment.

Insufficient mixing of the cream before taking the sample.

Insufficient mixing of the sample in making the test.

Error in reading the test.

A full explanation of why each of these factors would cause a variation in the test would require several pages of discussion. But this is explained in detail in Circular No. 37 of the Experiment station at Columbia Mo., also to some extent in Bulletin No. 1 of the Dairy Commission of the state board of agriculture at Oklahoma City. A copy of the bulletin or circular will be mailed to any reader of the Mail and Breeze who writes to either of the above addresses.

R. C. Potts, Dairyman,
Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

Do You Realize the Wonderful Value of an Expert Clothier's Experience and Skill?

In every town there is some one retail clothier who constantly studies and absolutely knows the latest and best in fabrics, fashions and values. His taste and judgment make him the style authority of his community.

You will realize the value of his service when he fits you out in one of the Schwab Suits for Fall and Winter.

Why the Clothing Experts of Kansas Selected Schwab Guaranteed Clothes

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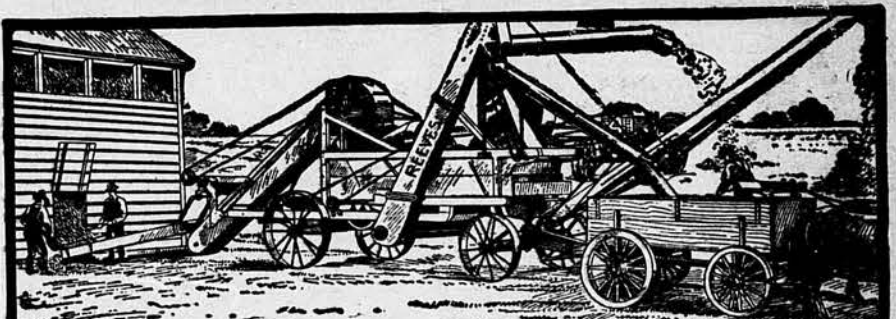
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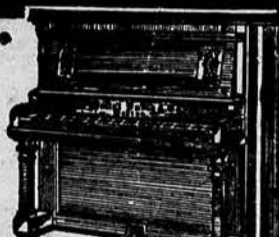
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CROPS AND LIVE STOCK

By Correspondents of Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Corn husking is far enough along to furnish a pretty accurate idea of what the crop is going to make and as a general rule it will come well up to expectations. Northern Kansas counties probably have the edge on the rest of the state in yields, with the east central counties slightly favored. The weather has been almost ideal for husking ever since husking began and on many farms the crop is nearly cribbed.

According to the estimates of the U. S. department of agriculture, the 1912 yield of corn in Kansas will beat the 10-year average by 1/2 bushel. In Oklahoma this year's yield is lower than the 10-year average by more than 4 bushels but is almost three times that of last year. In the country at large the crop will be the largest ever grown by 282 million bushels. The following table shows average yields and production for this year, 1911, and the 10-year average in the principal corn states:

	Yield Per Acre	Production
	1912	1911
Illinois	40.2	32.0
Iowa	43.0	31.0
Kansas	23.5	14.5
Missouri	32.0	26.0
Nebraska	25.0	21.0
Oklahoma	18.7	6.5
10-yr. Av.	32.7	22.1

Continued mild weather has favored all growing vegetation and J. F. Smith of Rush county, Kansas, reports alfalfa still furnishing good hog pasture. Early wheat is making a rank growth and making splendid green pasture for stock.

KANSAS.

Graham County—Rain and snow have put wheat in fine condition for the winter. Most early sown wheat looking fine but some was damaged by hoppers. Hogs \$7, corn 35 to 40, wheat 69, potatoes 75, cream 82.—C. L. Kobler, November 18.

Osborne County—Fine fall weather with 1 inch of rain November 11. Wheat is looking good. Corn making from 25 to 50 bushels. Hoppers scarce. Not many cattle to be fed here this winter. Some hogs dying. Wheat 70 cents, corn 40.—W. F. Arnold, November 16.

Ford County—Weather changeable. Early sown wheat shows good stand except where hoppers killed it. Some late sowings not up yet. Farmers busy husking corn and topping kafir and cane. Wheat 74 cents, corn 50, oats 40, apples 85.—John Zurbuchen, November 16.

Kiowa County—Fine weather this fall. Wheat doing nicely. Corn making from 25 to 35 bushels. Quite a number of farm buildings being put up this fall. Some hog cholera in north part of county. Wheat 72 cents, shelled corn 40.—H. E. Stewart, November 16.

Harper County—Wheat looks fine and some fields being pastured. Kafir made a fair crop and is nearly all headed. More Kafir will be put out next year than ever before. Corn about all husked. Wheat 76 cents, corn 40, Kafir 40, oats 40, potatoes 75.—H. E. Henderson, November 16.

Wilson County—Plenty of moisture for wheat and tame grass. Fine growing weather. The corn crop will be smaller than the crop of 1911. Stock healthy and doing well. Hay off in price but still being shipped at \$9 on track. Cattle scarce and high.—S. Canty, November 13.

Republic County—Weather ideal and almost too warm for corn husking. Not much corn cribbed as it has been slow drying out. Some fields making less than 25 bushels. Wheat has made fine growth and most of it shows good stand. Hogs scarce on account of ravages of cholera. Wheat 74 cents, corn 40, eggs 22, butter fat 29.—Ed. Erickson, November 11.

Morton County—A fair crop of broomcorn has been harvested and baled, but the price is poor. Milo is good and about half has been gathered. Weather has been windy. First snow October 30. Cattle and horses sell high. Eggs 25 cents, butter 20.—S. E. Murray, November 11.

Jewell County—Weather fine for the time of year. Corn husking progressing rapidly and the crop is turning out better than expected. Wheat looks fine. Quite a number of cattle dying on stalks. Hogs scarce and bring around \$7.10. Corn 40 cents, butter fat 28, eggs 22.—S. C. DePoy, November 16.

Rush County—Had a good rain November 11 with much lightning and thunder. Early sown wheat looks fine and late sowings coming on nicely. Corn husking well under way. Alfalfa still green and furnishing pasture for hogs. All stock going into winter in excellent shape. Buffalo grass abundant and well cured. Some land changing hands at fair values. Milk cows sell very high. Hay \$6, potatoes \$1, corn 50 cents.—J. F. Smith, November 16.

Anderson County—Wheat never looked better at this time of year but the acreage is small. Corn turning out better than expected. Husking about half finished. A good deal of hay being baled but going on the market slowly on account of car shortage. Public sales numerous. Good brood mares bring from \$150 to \$200, and milk cows \$50 to \$60. Implements sell cheap. Feeders buying corn at 50 cents.—G. W. Kiblinger, November 15.

Marion County—Ideal fall weather with plenty of moisture. Corn about all husked. Crop is very spotted. Some fields in south part of county making 40 to 50 bushels but think average will be about 20. Kafir making from 30 bushels up and is of fine quality. Wheat is in extra fine condition, some fields showing a solid mat of green. Hoppers all gone but plenty of bugs left. Some

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VETERINARY ADVICE

Conducted for Farmers Mail and Breeze BY DR. F. S. SCHOENLEBER, Professor of Veterinary Science Kansas Agricultural College.

Our readers are invited to consult Dr. Schoenleber in an advisory way in case of trouble with livestock. Be sure to state the history of the case, location of the disease and the conditions under which animal has been kept. If a horse state weight. Also write across the top of your letter to be answered in Farmers Mail and Breeze and always sign name in full. Unsigned inquiries will not be answered. Answers will be published in turn.

Eye Growths.

I have a cow whose left eye began watering last spring and later matter came from it. A growth something like a wart formed on the inside of the lower eyelid and this has been running most of the time. It very often bleeds too. Have bathed the eye in carbolic acid water and salt without effect. The cow is 6 years old and seems healthy otherwise.—S. P., Dellvale, Kan.

I am inclined to think that the growth on the cow's eye is of a cancerous nature. If it is small it may be possible to remove it completely so that it will not grow back. Sometimes these growths are very troublesome and difficult to remove. I think local application such as caustics and antiseptics will not benefit it any.

Cows Eating Hedge Balls.

I have two milk cows that are nearly dry and yet are not to be fresh until next spring. They have good fall pasture and eat corn twice a day. But around this pasture is a hedge fence and they have been eating the hedge balls. Could this be the cause of their shortage in milk?—A. J. C., Hallsville, Mo.

It is possible that the eating of the hedge balls may cause a shortage in the milk. We know that some feeds have a tendency to increase the flow so there is no reason why certain other feeds would not decrease the flow. Usually animals will not eat hedge balls and there has not been much information obtained regarding their action on the flow of milk.

Sheep Ailments.

Would like to know what to do for my lambs. They have a discharge at the nose, cough some, lie around and lose flesh, and in a few days will swell up and die. The disease acts slowly as I only lose one every 8 or 10 days. They have fresh running water through the pasture and plenty of good grass.—H. A. C., Florence, Okla.

It looks very much as if your lambs were troubled with stomach worms and I would suggest that you write to the Experiment station, Purdue, Ind., for their bulletin on diseases of sheep, No. 94. Also write to the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., for Circular 102 on "Stomach Worms in Sheep." These publications will probably give you the desired information.

Bronchial Troubles.

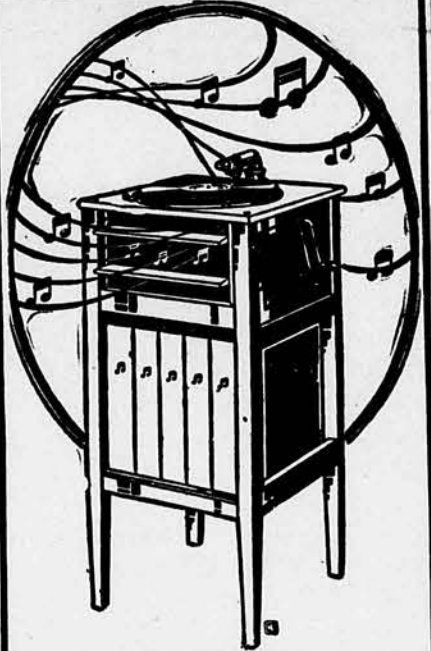
I have a 10-year-old driving mare that coughs, especially in stormy and cold weather. At times she appears to choke while eating. She also slobbers while driving. What can be done for her?—G. L. B., Penokee, Kan.

It is possible that your mare is troubled with chronic bronchitis which would cause her to cough when there is a change in the weather. The slobbering may be due to the teeth irritating her cheeks or tongue when she is being driven. I would suggest that you have the teeth examined and corrected if necessary, and also give her a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic once daily in her feed for 10 days or two weeks. Then skip two weeks and then resume the treatment if necessary.

Old Age Stiffness.

I have an old horse that was sound and well last spring but suddenly became affected with something that almost made it impossible for him to get up when down. When walking he would swing the hind parts to one side, generally the right. He became worse and I stopped working him. Now the cords in his right front leg below the knee have drawn up until his foot is turned back. His joint is enlarged and he is getting cock ankle.—W. C. M., Bronson, Kan.

We frequently see horses that get stiff in the back as they get old. The bones in the back become more or less united and give them the stiff swinging movement. There is also a tendency for the tendons to contract so that the ankles become more or less cocked, especially if the animal has done considerable hard work. I think the application of liniments will not produce any permanent benefit.



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This wonderful machine will reflect any post card, picture, newspaper clipping, photo or object such as watch works, postage stamps, etc., in natural colors, magnified many times! The greatest little entertainer ever offered. No expensive slides or films to buy. Hundreds of pictures free by simply cutting them out of newspapers, etc. Send us your name and address and we will send you, prepaid, 16 Enamelled Art Pictures. Distribute the 16 pictures among 8 friends—a whole year's reading and 2 pictures for only 25c. When pictures are all distributed send us our \$2 and we send the "Magic Picture and Post Card Reflector" and 25 Handsome view post cards ALL FREE AND PREPAID. Only 2,000 Reflectors to be given away on this plan. Send your name and address at once. **MAGIC REFLECTOR CO., 106 Copper Bldg., TOPEKA, KANSAS**

A Million For Farm Progress

When the American people get an idea they get it all over. The idea that the man on the farm is the foundation of business and industry, and that he determines the well-being of about everything else in this country, has struck deep, consequently nearly everybody according to his lights, wants to do "team work" with him, or help him along. Some of this zeal is bound to be misdirected, but much good is in time going to come of it to the man who is actually "farming".

A few months ago Julius Rosenwald, of Sears Roebuck & Company, gave a million dollars to the farm progress movement. Last week the directors of the International Harvester company voted another million dollars for the same general purpose. For several years the Harvester company has maintained a "service bureau" which has been at the call of any farmer who wanted any kind of information along the line of his work. The expending of the Harvester company's million has been placed in charge of P. G. Holden, the Iowa corn expert. According to the news reports much of the money will be used to make it easier for farmers to get improved and tested seed, to establish social and farm improvement societies, to encourage the study of agriculture in country schools, to install county crop experts, promote instruction trains, etc.

While many Kansas farmers look upon the "county adviser" plan with doubt and suspicion, the experiment is being tried in Leavenworth county and is working well in Pettis county, Missouri. The Pettis county man has made some money for his community this year by means of bringing about the co-operative marketing of certain crops.

Does Corn Need a Dust Mulch?

After tabulating the results from 124 different experiments, carried on in 28 different states for a period of five years, the department of agriculture brings up the question as to whether the cultivation of corn is of any value except to keep down weeds. The results seem to show that there is little in favor of keeping up the dust mulch after the weeds are destroyed.

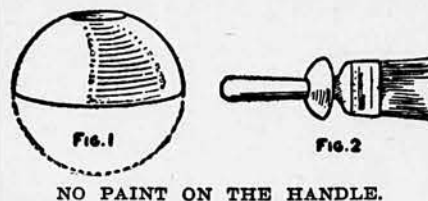
The tests were made by experiment stations and practical farmers under the supervision of government experts, the experimental plots being located in corn growing communities from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In each case two plots were prepared and planted to corn in exactly the same way. On one plot all weeds were cut with a hoe or something similar but without further cultivation. The other plot received ordinary cultivation that kept all weeds down. The general average for all showed that the uncultivated plots produced 99.108 per cent as much grain, and 95.1 per cent as much fodder as the cultivated plots.

The government experimenters believe that the roots of the corn absorb all the moisture instead of its being drawn to the surface and evaporated as generally supposed. Land that lies fallow needs the soil mulch because in that case there are no roots to take up the moisture.

Full particulars concerning these experiments are given in Farmers Bulletin No. 257 on "The Weed Factor in the Cultivation of Corn." This may be had for the asking by addressing a request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Suggestion For Painters

To keep paint from running down the handle of the brush while at work, get a cheap toy rubber ball that is hollow and cut it half in two. Cut a small hole in the top of one half and slip it over



the handle as shown. The cup shape of the ball catches the paint and keeps it from getting on to the handle. One ball will fit up two brushes. The idea is recommended by "Brushes, Brooms and Handles."



Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

THERE are lots of ways to make tobacco—a few ways to make good tobacco—one way to make Velvet.

Made only of those wonderful middle leaves of Burley, grown in that particularly generous Kentucky soil, they receive all the care that can be lavished on them. The result is Velvet.

Velvet is a great smoke. Nature left out the sting—and she hasn't patented her process. Time made it smooth. Care finished its goodness. Your pipe rejoices.

If you haven't done it already, get together with Velvet. Have a good time with that ripe, mature, smooth-burning, thoroughly smokable tobacco. Find out that Velvet is the most cheerful tobacco that ever happened.

In case your dealer hasn't Velvet, ask him to get it for you from his jobber.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Full size 2-ounce tins 10c. 1-ounce bags, convenient for cigarettes—5c; or one-pound glass humidor jars.



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Special Service Department, in charge of trained men, will help you start your orchard right; suggest best varieties for your locality; advise as to pruning, spraying, cultivating, etc. This service is free.

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CURIOSITY BOX FREE For only 2 two-cent stamps, I'll send you 10 Beautiful Souvenir Cards and tell you how to get my big surprise Curiosity Box Free. Write me today. E. W. BAOT, Room 64 601 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

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This handsome Lady's Watch with your own initial engraved in beautiful gold lettering; stem wind, stem set; a perfect little beauty; not the cheap kind; also stylish Swastika Fob and beautiful stone set Gold Ring, all given absolutely free for distributing only twelve of our magnificent Art Pictures—no two alike. Send no money but write at once for the pictures. When disposed of send us the \$3.00 collected and we will send you Watch, Fob and Ring, absolutely free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Ladies' Watch Club, Dept. 15, Topeka, Kan.

The WOMEN FOLKS
Conducted by **Mabel E. Graves**



We want this department to be of practical use to the women who read Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you have any favorite recipe, any helpful hint, whether it concerns the family, the kitchen, the children, the house; or if you have anything to say which would be of interest to another woman, send it to the Home Department editor. Prizes for the three best suggestions received each week will be, respectively, a set of triple-plated teaspoons in the beautiful Narcissus design, a year's subscription to the Household magazine, and a year's subscription to the Poultry Culture magazine.

It's much easier to amuse our friends with accounts of the failings of others than it is to be reasonably perfect ourselves, but it's much less profitable.

The telegraph dispatches this week have been telling the story of the most perfect specimen of girlhood who ever has enrolled at the University of Michigan; and it is interesting to note that she ascribes her perfect health to outdoor living. This girl is Miriam Hubbard, the 18-year-old daughter of Elbert Hubbard, who is famous as a lecturer and writer. She is 66.7 inches tall and weighs 131.5 pounds. Since she has been old enough to go to school she has spent half of every day in study and the other half out on her father's farm.

A letter comes from Butler, Okla., asking the best way to winter dahlias and other roots. In general, all that bulbs need is to be left in the ground in the fall until they are fully ripe, then put in some dry cool place where they will not freeze. Any place that will keep potatoes nicely will keep flower bulbs.

Thanksgiving Day Worth Celebrating.

Even if we do not expect to entertain guests it seems to me it is every American housewife's duty to make home as attractive on Thanksgiving day as her means will allow. It is the home celebration which gives its charm to this day. Somehow it makes us feel that we are performing a duty we owe each other to gather around the board of peace and plenty and return thanks to the Heavenly Father who has so richly blessed us. Thanksgiving is a day of home coming, and this sometimes makes our hearts ache because of loved ones who were with us last year who have since answered the last roll call. But we have also had blessings for which we should not fail to give humble thanks. We shall soon have the privilege of reading the president's proclamation. May every one of Mail and Breeze readers read it and enjoy it as every true American should. Mrs. W. G. Scott.

Centerville, Kan.

Cooking the Thanksgiving Dinner

HOW THEY WILL DO IT.

If you are going to have baked sweet potatoes get them as near one size as you can. After washing and wiping them, grease them with butter, lay in a pan and bake in a quick oven. When done put them into a deep dish and serve while still very hot. Mrs. C. A. W. Benomie, Tex.

Cranberry Sherbet.

To a pint of sweetened cranberry juice and the juice of 1 lemon add 1 quart of

Cream of Rye
has been proven four times as nutritious as corn flakes or oat meal. It is not only the most nutritious, but the most delicious. Order some for to-morrow's breakfast.

The Taste is the Test

Sold by all Grocers who believe in Pure Food
MADE ONLY BY THE MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO INC
MINNEAPOLIS U.S.A

water in which 2 cupsful of sugar have been boiled for 10 minutes, strained and cooled. Freeze like ice cream until thick and serve in small sherbet glasses. Texas. Mrs. W.

Steamed Brown Bread.

Mix thoroughly a cup each of graham flour, cornmeal and wheat flour and stir in a teaspoonful of salt and a small teaspoonful of soda. Warm a cup of sour milk to which a cupful of molasses has been added. Pour over the mixed flour and cornmeal a cupful of boiling water, and add the warmed milk and molasses. Beat hard and long, turn into a basin or a pudding mold with close fitting top and steam or cook in an outer vessel of boiling water for 3 hours. Then remove lid and bake in a moderate oven 10 or 15 minutes, or until the bread is dry around the edges.

Mrs. W. J. Singletary.

Grimes, Okla.

Raisin Pudding.

To 1 pound of raisins add the rind of 1 large or 2 small oranges cut in small strips, and dredge with flour. Mix the juice of orange with 1/2 cup sugar. Mince 1/2 pound beef suet, beat 6 eggs light, then add gradually to the eggs, the suet and sugar, with 6 heaping tablespoonsful of flour. Then add raisins, a grated nutmeg, and 1 pint of sweet cream, and stir well. Flour a pudding bag, and have ready a pot of boiling water. Pour the mixture into the bag and tie securely, leaving room for it to expand; place the end with a bit of dough, and boil 4 hours. Serve warm with berry juice sauce.

Meat Loaf of Left-Overs.

[Prize Recipe.]

For making a meat loaf of left-overs any kind of fresh meat can be used; chicken picked from the bone, chopped or ground and mixed with the other meat is good. Take about 1 quart of ground meat and about the same quantity of stale bread or cracker crumbs, with 3 eggs. Salt and pepper to taste, and add a little sage if liked. Mix all together with a little warm water to soften the bread, make into a loaf and place in the center of a baking pan, with a pint of water around it. Bake in a slow oven about an hour, being careful to baste frequently to keep the top from baking too hard. It can be eaten either hot or cold. This is a good way to serve turkey left from the Thanksgiving dinner.

Mrs. E. H. Mohler.

R. 3, Mattoon, Ill.

Baked Ham.

[Prize Recipe.]

This is one of grandmother's ways of baking ham: Cover your ham with cold water, and simmer gently just long enough to loosen the skin, so it can be pulled off. This will be 2 to 3 hours, according to size of ham. When skinned, put in a dripping pan in the oven, pour over it a teacup of vinegar and one of hot water, in which dissolve a teaspoonful of English mustard. Bake slowly, basting with the liquid, for 2 hours. Then cover the ham all over to the depth of 1 inch with coarse brown sugar, press it down firmly, and do not baste again until the sugar has formed a thick crust, which it will soon do in a very slow oven. Let it remain a full hour after covering with the sugar, until it becomes a rich, golden brown. When done, drain from the liquor in the pan and put on a dish to cool. When cool, but not cold, press by turning another flat dish on top, with a weight over it. You will never want to eat ham cooked in any other way when you have tasted this. The pressing makes it cut firmly for sandwiches or slicing. Borden, Ind. Mrs. Sadie Coats.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

Kansas City, Mo.

There are four weeks to Christmas—this is the Southwest's greatest Christmas store. We have gathered here for the Christmas season a wonderful assortment of

Christmas Goods

Including thousands of novelties in Fancy Goods, foreign and domestic novelties in Jewelry, Silverware, Stationery, Toilet Goods, Leather Goods, Books and Toys. Complete stocks of fine Furs, Christmas Slippers, Furniture, Chinaware, Cut Glass, Artwares, Pictures, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and other things. An early selection means a better choice and if desired we will hold goods purchased now, until wanted. Come to Kansas City to do your Christmas shopping. If you cannot come, please write, giving full descriptions of articles wanted and price you wish to pay.

Address Dept. "B. T."



Mills' Mail Order Service

Eliminates the distance—no matter how long—between you and this big store—the largest, best-stocked, most helpful dry goods store in Kansas. Here you can supply all your needs for fall and winter, at moderate prices—receiving only the best qualities of goods for the prices you pay.

Whether you write for information, samples or the goods, you will receive whatever you send for by the next mail or express leaving Topeka for your town. Postage paid anywhere in the United States—Express paid in Kansas.

The Mills Dry Goods Co.
Topeka, Kansas

Visit K.C. at JONES Expense

Values are best and satisfaction greatest where selection is broadest—do your Christmas shopping in the West's Biggest Store.

Do your Christmas shopping where 72 wonderful shops are gathered under a single roof for your convenience.

Do your Christmas shopping in Kansas City's Profit Sharing Store—

Jones Give Surety Coupons

\$2.50 in goods free with Surety Coupons; one Coupon given with each 10c purchase at Jones.

Jones Refund Railroad Fare

For each \$1 you spend in our store we refund you one mile round trip railroad fare. Enquire from Adv. Dept.

THE JONES STORE CO
Kansas City's Profit-Sharing Store.

CALENDAR FREE

Send us your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing expenses and we will send you free a beautifully colored and embossed two page 1913 calendar and 4 lovely sample post cards. Address R. O. McCREGOR, 501 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL., DEPT. 39.



FREE WATCH, RING AND CHAIN

Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 8-stone ring, are given FREE to anyone for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now, when sold send \$2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE. HOMER WATCH CO., Dept. 21, CHICAGO



LACES BIG VALUES. Latest designs in popular high grade Valenciennes, German and Mechlin Vals., Torchon, French Cluny, Irish Crochet, Pillow Case, etc. Write for free samples. CHAS. O. GILLMAN CO. P. O. BOX 151A, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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Our Free Book is full of letters from men who were discouraged, overworked, or in poor health, and found this a healthy, agreeable big-paying job. By furnishing only team and wagon you can be the "Rural Merchant" of your community.—We furnish complete line of supplies free. It is a chance to be as independent and prosperous as any retail merchant in town.

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Feel like a new man—the profits are large. We want you to be our representative in your community, and will give you all kinds of "pointers" and help in making sales. There is no limit to the success possible.

FREE BOOKS: In them you will find letters like this:



"Dr. Ward's Medical Co., Winona, Minn., Gentlemen—As a source of profit I do not know of anything to go to work at with as little capital invested that will yield as great returns. To me your Company and worthy President have extended many a courtesy, far beyond my expectations. Yours truly, Win. Sherer."

Write at once for these books and read the letters from our prosperous agents. A postal brings these books with proof of success, and the truth of all we say. Address us now—a postal will do.

Dr. Ward's Medical Co.,
524 Washington Street,
Winona, Minnesota

HOME DRESSMAKING

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



- 5591—Two-Piece Skirt, closed at left side, 5 sizes, 22 to 30 inches waist measure.
- 5585—Night Gown, 8 sizes, 30 to 44 inches bust measure.
- 5590—Child's Underwaist and Bloomers, sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 yrs.
- 5000—Shirtwaist, 7 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.
- 5391—Child's Double-Breasted Coat, sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 yrs.
- 5297—Child's Night Jacket and Drawers, sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 yrs.
- 4695—House Dress, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.
- 5415—Child's Coat, sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 yrs.
- 6004—Baby's Cloak and Bonnet, cut in one size.
- 5369—Ladies' Shirtwaist, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 bust.

USE THIS COUPON FOR PATTERN ORDERS.

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

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

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

Name _____

Postoffice _____

State _____

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

BE SURE TO GIVE NUMBER AND SIZE.

The Key to Easy Housekeeping.
 [Prize Letter.]

I find being systematic to a degree one of the greatest helps in my work. I begin by doing the work in the separator room the first thing after breakfast—the men separate the milk before breakfast. Then I clear the things off the breakfast table, putting all dirty dishes on the work table, sweep the dining room and kitchen floors, dust, and rub up the range. Then I wash the dishes, using plenty of water and soap, scald, and dry on a clean tea towel. With this my kitchen work is done, since I have washed my lamp flues, the table and shelves

along with the dishes. The shelves are covered with oilcloth and the table with zinc.

I spread old newspapers on the table when canning fruit or doing any work that is messy, then when the papers are taken off and burned the muss is cleaned up. On wash day, which is Monday, if not too inconvenient, I put the boiler on the stove and fill with soft water, putting in enough soap to make a good suds, then put in the white clothes while the water is cold. By the time the morning work is done they are at the scalding point; then I take out in the washer, rub, then scald, rinse and hang up. I starch and iron the everyday clothes such as dresses, aprons and men's shirts. They stay clean longer, wash easier, look better, and save work in the long run.

For washday dinners I usually have left-overs from Sunday dinners, which I fix over. If beans I bake them. I make a salad of Irish potatoes, or if sweet potatoes bake or fry them. If I haven't anything left over I cook beans or open canned goods, which I keep on hand. This with fruit, pie or pudding makes a dinner you are not ashamed of even if company happens in at the last moment.

Look to the groceries and order in time. It's as easy to have them a few days ahead as to run out and have to borrow, which many of us country people think we have to do. It is only a habit we drift into through carelessness. Divide your work so too much won't come on the same day. Wash one day, bake and churn another day, and iron another day. Then you can have the afternoons for sewing, fancy work, or calling, and you won't feel that housework on the farm is such drudgery after all. In hot weather do such baking as pies, cookies and puddings before you wash the breakfast dishes. Then the dirty things from the baking can be washed at the same time.

In sewing, cut out several garments at the same time. Then by making one now and then of a rainy day you will have your sewing done and never know when you did it. But in your planning, remember it must not be carried to extremes, for there are many things that turn up unexpectedly and we must vary our work accordingly. At times we may feel as if we haven't any system about our work; but keep cheerfully at it, and remember that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Mrs. C. G.

Opening a Stubborn Can.

We have been taking the Mail and Breeze for some time and I get so much help from the women's page. I wonder how many find it hard to open a new baking powder can. I used to, but I found a way which is easier not only for the first time but leaves it so it can be opened and closed without trouble. Place a paper on the floor and roll the can slowly and evenly with the foot. By placing the foot just below the lid the can is pressed in just enough to cause the lid to slip off without trouble.

Mrs. Rosella Strother.

Kiowa, Kan.

Trial trip until January 1, 1913, for 15 cents, Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes are made for hard knocks and rough wear. The stock used is selected for its strength and durability. Seasoned upper leather, heavy oak tanned soles, solid counters, double leather toes and double rows of stitching make Honorbilt Work Shoes extra serviceable.



HONORBILT WORK SHOES

While they are built for hard service, they are neither clumsy nor ill-fitting. For comfort, looks and service the Honorbilt is first among work shoes. They have the quality because they are "built on honor." Ask your dealer for Honorbilt Shoes. If not obtainable, write to us.

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Dryox, Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and we will send you free, postpaid, handsome 16x20 picture of George Washington.

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At the Lowest Prices in the United States

It is never necessary to make an apology to your friends about the quality of the piano you buy at Jenkins, nor have a feeling that you paid more for your Piano than your neighbor, who purchased the same make. Our ONE PRICE, NO COMMISSION PLAN does not mean "get all we can"—it does mean "Give all we can." It means the greatest economy and greatest satisfaction in piano buying. It means that nowhere in the world could you buy more piano quality for less money; it means freedom from all puzzle schemes and trick piano selling, devised to induce you to pay a higher price for a piano than it is worth. Our fall stock of pianos is now coming in. Note the values listed below.



"The Plot is under no obligations to the Jenkins Music House, of Kansas City, to write this, but recent dealings with them constrains us to say for the benefit of our friends that we never knew a method of selling more open and honest than theirs, and, did we know about what price and style piano we wished to buy we would about as lieve send our twelve-year-old daughter to purchase it as to employ an expert. Their prices are plainly marked on every one of their hundreds of instruments and are the same to cash buyer or the one who wishes to make monthly payments."

- \$155 For a Brand New **BARCLAY**, \$5 monthly.
- \$125 For a Brand New **BARMORE**.
- \$175 For a Brand New **BARCLAY**, \$5 monthly.
- \$200 For a Brand New **WOODWARD**.

Write Today J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., Kansas City, Mo.

4 Actress FREE Rings
 Send your name and address and we will send you 12 Beautiful Oriental Rings to sell at 10 cents each. All the rage in New York. When sold return us \$1.20 and get these four Beautiful Actress Rings Free, also big premium list of nearly 50 premiums and how to get them.
HOWARD & CO.,
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WATCH RING & FREE CHAIN
 FOR SELLING POST CARDS
 We positively give you a FREE WATCH RING and a BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED FINEST WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful King set with an Im. Diamond, for selling only 50 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 50 packages, and when sold, send us \$5, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. **WILLARD WATCH CO.,** 507 1/2 1118, CHICAGO

Nearly 1 1/2 Ft. Tall

Free to Every Little Girl!

32 Beautiful Doll Presents

I will send this big, handsome life size, sleeping doll, and 31 other all different Doll Presents, all free and express charges prepaid, to any little girl if she, or her mamma, or papa will write me at once. Dolly is a beauty, nearly one foot and a half tall, with real jointed bisque body, red lips, blue eyes, golden hair, and completely dressed from head to toe. Then comes Dolly's metal bed, with real mattress and pillows—big enough for her to sleep in—Dolly's beautifully decorated 19-piece tea set, 5-piece dining set, sweet little baby doll, handsomely decorated play house, and exquisite 48-inch colored bead necklace as an extra present if I hear from you right away—32 presents in all.

Don't Send Me One Cent! I don't want your money—only your name and address so I can mail you postpaid, 12 handsome Art Pictures, all ready for framing. You distribute these pictures and collect 25c for each one of them, send me the \$3.00 collected, and I will send you this big, beautiful Sleeping Doll and the 31 other beautiful Doll Presents absolutely free by express, all charges prepaid. Don't wait! Send me your name and address today. I guarantee to refund every cent of money you send me if you are not more than delighted with your Doll Presents after you receive them. Address

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Life Size Sleeping Doll

I Prepay Express Charges

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SHROPSHIRE SHEEP FOR SALE.
Having sold our ranch we offer for sale our entire flock of thoroughbred sheep. Will sell in lots of one or a car load. Call on or address
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Klaus Bros.' Herefords!
We offer 16 head of strong, rugged bulls, herd header material, ready for service, sired by Fullfiller 3rd, Fullfiller 25th and Beau Onward. Priced right and worth the money.
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Modern Herefords
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POLLED DURHAMS.

Polled Durham Bulls

Six well bred young bulls and a limited number of cows and heifers for sale.
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Woods Polled Durhams

Roan Hero Bulls and Heifers for Sale, Three bulls from 12 to 22 months old, a Mina, a Brawith Bud and a Necklace, two roans and a white of top quality and ready for service. Also a few choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. These will be priced right for quick sale. Come and see or write
C. J. WOODS, CHILES, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Angus Bulls For Sale

sired by Rutger Heatherson 3d 118104, Presto 2d 133774 and Professor Kurtz 135693. Ready for service including two choice Blackbirds. Priced right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
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For sale, our entire crop of 1911 spring bulls, individually or in carloads; great, well grown, lusty fellows, sired by the best of herd bulls. Bulls from this herd sire winning steers in Chicago, Denver, Fort Worth and Kansas City shows annually. Also 20 head imported and Canadian bred Shropshire sheep, and selections from a large and high class herd of Berkshires hogs.
SUTTON FARMS, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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SHORTHORN CATTLE
POLAND CHINA SWINE and CLEVELAND BAY HORSES. All stock pedigreed. Prices reasonable.
Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kas.

SHORTHORNS

8 bulls from 12 to 18 months. Roans and reds. Scotch Tops.
Address, **L. M. NOFFSINGER, OSBORNE, KAN.**

Pearl Herd of Shorthorns

I have a select bunch of young bulls from six to 20 months old, well bred, well grown and the making of good useful animals. They are both reds and roans. Can ship via C. R. I. & P., A. T. & S. F., U. P., and Mo. Pac. Address

C. W. TAYLOR

ABILENE : : KANSAS

CHAMPION MOLASSES FEED CARRIES THE HIGHEST HONORS

Was fed to the cattle that brought the highest prices this year on the Omaha, St. Joseph, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago markets; also carried all blue ribbons and sweepstakes at recent K. C. Royal Stock Show. Equally good for horses, hogs and sheep. Write us.

CHAMPION FEED CO., Tarkio, Mo.

plons and of producers. Look up his card advertisement in this issue and write him for prices and further descriptions.

Graner Offers Boars for Sale.

H. C. Graner of Lancaster, Kan., is making bargain prices now on Poland China spring boars sired by Guy's Monarch, Long King's Best and Kansas Victor. These are of such quality and are priced so reasonably that buyers should investigate Mr. Graner's offer before buying. They are of strictly big type breeding and out of Mr. Graner's best sows. Look up his card advertisement in this issue and write him for description and prices. Kindly mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.

Butternut Shorthorns in Auction.

D. E. Reber & Sons of Morrill, Kans., will on Tuesday, December 3, sell a draft of 39 females and 11 bulls from their well known Butternut herd of Shorthorns. The offering is replete with good things and this sale offers one of the best opportunities of the season to select good individuals well bred and regular producing Shorthorns. The bulls are of serviceable age, around one year, with the exception of the herd bull, Good Scotchman. This bull is a three-year-old and has been at the head of this herd for the past three years. As the Rebers desire to retain a number of his heifers he will be sold in the prime of life as a useful breeder. He is a Victoria of the best breeding. His sire is Scotchman by Imp. Royal Pride and his dam is the show cow, Good Lassie by Choice Goods. A choice lot of females will be sold, a good number of which are straight Scotch and all are regular and strong producers. Hallwood Loveby by Choice Goods Model was in the Everett Hayes show herd and was added to the Reber herd at a long price. She is safe in calf to the herd bull. There will also be two bulls out of her. Grace by Gallant Knight has a show record as well as a producing record. She was a consistent winner at the leading shows in the Hayes herd, is in the prime of life. Banner Belle by Senator 241887 and out of Beauty's Belle by Imp. Craibstone sells with twin bull calves at foot and rebred. Snowflake's Gem, a half sister to the many times champion, Ringmaster, and a four-year-old roan of pleasing character sells bred to Good Scotchman. Bright Light by Schuler's bull, Blythesome Baron sells heavy in calf. This is a great producing cow. Band Light by the great McDermott bull, Bandmaster, sells with a roan bull calf at foot and is rebred. Three or four good females by Sybil's Viscount, the good Scotch bull by Ravenswood Lavender Viscount, will be sold. A good daughter of Barmpton Knight and a strong producing and heavy milking daughter of Baron Lavender also sell safe to the herd bull. This is a sample of the many well bred things in the sale. Besides these there are a number of Good Scotch man's daughters out of the very best cows. Most of these cattle are roans and everything not related to him are bred to the herd bull. It is an offering of good, reliable breeding Shorthorns, offered in good condition, but not pampered. They are regular producers and strong milkers. No nurse cows are needed in this herd. Write for a catalog of this offering today. Kindly mention this paper when doing so.

Kansas and Missouri

GEO. W. BERRY.

Pan Look 56609.

Dietrich & Spaulding are offering to sell one of their herd boars. They are making a very close price on Pan Look 56609. He is just the kind of a boar that a good many breeders are looking for. He has size, heavy bone, extra good finish, low down, lengthy, and a sure breeder and his pigs are extra good. Dietrich & Spaulding have bred a number of their best sows to him and can just as well spare him as not. He will make a good herd header for anyone looking for a strictly high class, big type hog.

F. J. Staadt's Duroc Sale.

The sale of Duroc-Jerseys held by F. J. Staadt, at Ottawa, Kan., November 14, resulted in the disposal of 48 head, consisting of last spring boars and gilts, at an average of \$27. The sale was attended by breeders and farmers from several counties of eastern Kansas. The bidders evidenced a strong demand for boars. Eighteen boars sold at an average of \$29, and all prospective buyers were not supplied. The offering was very uniform and was presented in desirable breeding condition. Prices were quite even, and while buyers received good values, this sale was considered entirely satisfactory and one of the good pig sales of the season. F. J. Zaun was the auctioneer.

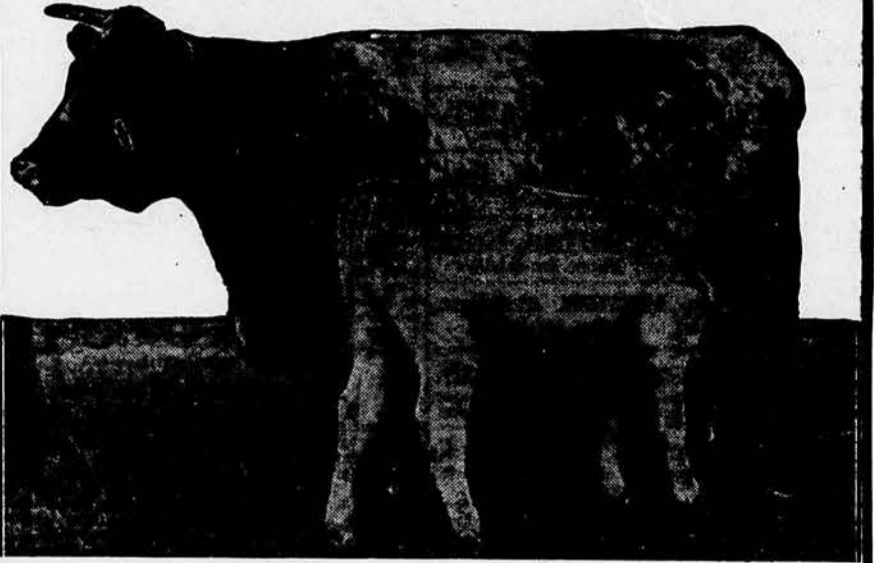
Dorr's Durocs.

A. G. Dorr, of Osage City, Kan., who has bred Durocs for over 20 years is advertising 75 spring and fall pigs that are all of the deep cherry red with nice arched backs, good bone, broad backs and wide ham and in a nice thrifty condition and all have had the serum treatment. The 20 spring boars are all large enough for service and only the best ones are sold for breeders. He culls them very closely and his motto is "what is not good enough for himself is not good enough for his customers." The 30 gilts and 25 fall pigs are all of the same type, good color, strong bone, good head and ears and out of very large litters and if you are looking for anything in the Duroc line write Mr. Dorr as he is making a special low price on them this month.

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm.

Under date of October 30, J. G. Truman, manager Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., writes as follows: "During October we have made the following sales. To our old customer, Hugh McCormick of Sangamon county, Illinois, the imported 3-year-old Shire mare Pattle, winner of first at the Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois state fairs this year. He also purchased the 2-year-old prize winning filly Crocus and the dapple gray aged Shire mare Diamond, weighing over 2,300 pounds. We understand that these mares were very successful in winning prizes at the Sangamon county institute last week. J. A. Burnhart of McDonough county, Illinois, purchased an imported Belgian and an imported Percheron stallion. J. L. Gibson of Johnson county, Iowa, an imported Shire stallion. To Messrs. Munce & Son of Logan county, Illinois, the champion American bred stall-

Lookabaugh Shorthorns
At Private Treaty



The Kind I Breed and Sell.

Over 200 Head From Which to Select

A great variety of prize winners and prize winning blood. Breeding stock of both sexes and all ages. If you want breeding stock don't miss this opportunity. As many good Shorthorns cannot be seen on any other farm in the whole Southwest.

Cows with Calf at Foot and Re-bred.

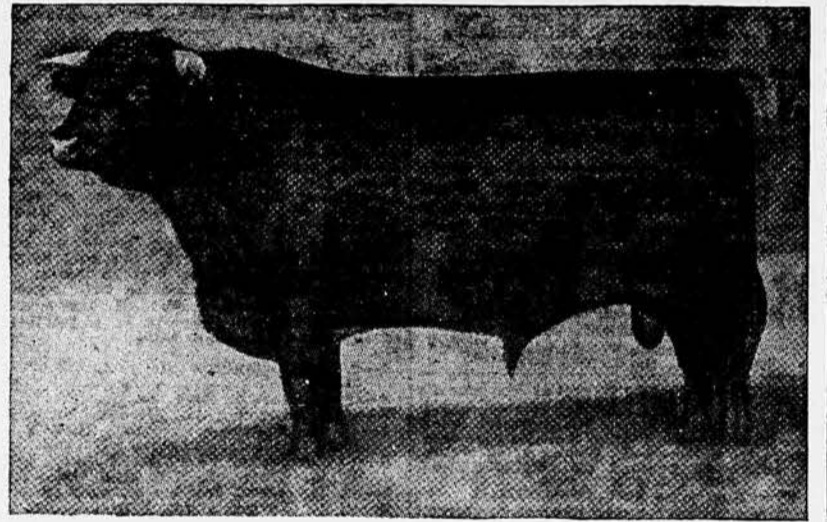
Richly Bred Young Things, Show Prospects.

Handsome Young Bulls, Herd Header Material.

Rugged Young Bulls, the Farmer and Stockman Kind.

In fact a splendid array of foundation Shorthorns, that carry the blood of the best families and the most noted sires of the breed. Don't wait, but come and get your first pick. Visitors always welcome at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Write your wants today. Address

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.



Butternut Shorthorns!

A selected draft from this well-known Kansas herd sells at public auction
Morrill, Kan., Tuesday, December 3
41 Lots—53 Head—18 Straight Scotch

Including 12 cows with calves at foot, 12 cows bred, 6 open heifers and 11 bulls.

Good Scotchman 323878, by Scotchman, by Imp. Royal Pride and out of Good Lassie, by Choice Goods, my roan 3-year-old herd bull will also be sold. Females, bred to him and a number of choice young things by him. Females include daughters of Gallant Knight, Choice Goods Model, Snowflake, Barmpton Knight, Band Master, Blythesome Baron, Scotchman, Baron Lavender and other well known sires.

This is an offering of strictly working Shorthorns—proven strong producers and strongly developed in their milking tendencies. The cattle are all young, in good condition and are valuable buying propositions. It is the same class of cattle which enabled me to make a top sale in 1909. Catalogues for the asking. Kindly mention this paper.

D. E. REBER & SONS, Morrill, Kan.

Cols. Kistner & Moore, Auctioneers. C. H. Walker, Fieldman.

The Rumely Company

In 1853 Meinrad Rumely, a German immigrant, started the Rumely Company. The farm was growing—new country was opening up—wholesale farming was becoming the thing and there was greater and greater need for machinery to replace manual labor.

Meinrad Rumely built a separator in 1853 to help fill this need. From the start he built strong and well—at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1859, his separator was awarded the silver medal.

The name of Rumely came to mean reliability to farmers. They wanted this same reliability in other machines and Rumely began making steam plowing and threshing engines—which added still more to the Company's reputation.

The Rumely Company of 1912 is different from the Company of 1853—but like it in the worth of the machines turned out.

The Rumely idea of sturdy, well-built machinery has lately been linked with a new idea—to satisfy every power need of the farmer with a Rumely Product.

The demand for efficient farm machinery has been growing. We have added many new machines to the Rumely line—each new machine bringing with it the same kind of record which established the present Rumely reputation.

The famous Gaar-Scott and Advance lines with their splendid factories and



RUMELY
OIL PULL
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RUMELY
GAS PULL
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lines of machines were added. Secor was called upon to design an effective system for replacing gasoline with kerosene for power—the famous Oil-Pull was the result.

Seager and Olds added their well known line of Gas Engines—Watts, his Corn Sheller, Adams and Falk, Kerosene Engines. All have been bound into a greater Rumely Company.

A willingness to co-operate, to advise, to furnish prompt repair service is characteristic of the Rumely Company. Forty branch houses and numerous dealers carry Rumely Service into every community.

We carry a machine for every day in the year. Steam, Gasoline and Kerosene Tractors—Steam, Gasoline and Kerosene Stationary and Portable Engines—Automatic Hay Balers—Corn Huskers—Grain Separators—Weighers—Baggers—Wind Stackers—Feed Mills—Pump Jacks—Engine Gang Plows—Clover and Alfalfa Hullers—Husker Shredders—Feeders—Grain Graders—Cream Separators—Saw Mills—Tank Wagons—Diaphragm Pumps—Corn Shellers—Contractors' Hoists—Soil Packers and Pulverizers—Portable Saw Rigs—etc.

Write for general illustrated catalogue.

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Power-Farming Machinery

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