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Better Fruit for Kansas

BY J. G. MOORE



Good Open-Center Pruning is Needed in Kansas Orchards; the Wood Growth of the Trees Should Receive Some Attention Every Year.

MANY OF THE farm orchards in Kansas are money losers. They frequently are left to care for themselves, and are forced to compete with other crops for their food and moisture. Under such conditions they can never be sources of profit. Orchards must be cared for properly from the time the trees are received from the nurseryman, and to get the best results it is necessary that they should be placed in a good location.

Three chief factors enter into the selection of the site for an orchard in Kansas—soil, elevation, and exposure. Of these, the soil is the most important for even tho the elevation and exposure are perfect, if the soil is unfavorable, the orchard will be a failure. Different kinds of fruit do not do equally well upon the same kind of soil, but each has a particular soil preference. To a lesser extent, different varieties of the same kind of fruit exhibit such preferences. Where several kinds of fruits are to be grown, a gravelly or medium clay loam soil is most desirable for a home orchard. Soils for commercial orchards should be selected with reference to the fruit grown, clay loams being best for apples, gravelly loams for cherries, heavy clay loams or clay for pears, and rather heavy soils for plums. Heavy clays are much more difficult to handle, have a tendency to carry the wood growth too late into the summer, and do not give so good a color to the fruit as the lighter soils. Both late growth and low color are objectionable, and for these reasons heavy clays should be avoided for most fruits where more suitable soils are available.

The best depth of soil depends largely on the character of the subsoil. With a suitable subsoil very little surface soil is necessary for success. Good results are being obtained where but 2 or 3 feet of surface soil is underlaid by a suitable subsoil. The soil should be fairly fertile. However, if ideal in other respects, lack of fertility would not preclude its selection for orcharding.

A limestone subsoil permits the roots to work deeply into it, giving trees extensive root systems. The limestone also aids in the production of the high color so essential in a good market fruit. A gravelly subsoil would be second choice. Impervious subsoils are to be avoided, especially if they come close to the surface. Such a subsoil hinders deep rooting and not infrequently brings the water table so close to the surface that the root system is confined to a shallow layer just under the surface. An orchard planted on such a soil is sure to be a failure unless the subsoil is broken and the water table lowered by drainage.

An elevated orchard site does not mean that it must be the highest land in the vicinity, but rather that it should have lower levels near it. There is always a possibility of damage from late spring frosts during the

flowering period, and orchards on low or level land suffer first. Orchards on elevated sites, which provide good air drainage, are most likely to escape injury from frosts.

Avoid "pockets." When orchard sites are in small valleys, it is important that the valley be open at its lower end. If it is not, it becomes a "pocket," and because of a lack of air drainage is very susceptible to frosts.

Exposure is the direction of slope of the site. On rolling sites it is impossible to have all the land slope in the same direction, but in such cases it is the general slope which is considered. As a rule, in this state a northern or northeastern exposure is best. The trees are slower in coming into blossom in the spring than when the orchard has a southerly exposure, and therefore there is less danger of injury from late spring frosts.

The character of the surface soil, and the subsoil, should be considered when preparing ground for planting. The surface soil should be considered from two standpoints—the character of the tilth, and the presence of organic material. The plowing-under of a clover sod, or still better, a crop of clover, following with a cultivated crop, preferably corn, puts the soil in the best possible condition for the planting of the trees the following year. Frequent cultivation of the crop to put the soil in good tilth is essential. The clover

which has been turned under adds both organic matter and nitrogen which help in a vigorous growth of the trees the season planted. If the soil has been put in good condition, little work is necessary in the spring before planting. The land may have been plowed the fall previous or just before planting. Fall plowing usually permits earlier setting of trees. Two diskings or harrowings just before planting put the soil in fine condition to receive the trees.

It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule as to the proper distance of planting fruit trees. This will differ materially with climate and soil conditions, and the characteristic growth of the variety.

There is always a tendency to plant trees too close. Reduced production and greater difficulty in caring for the trees accompany close planting. Most varieties of apples should not be set closer than 30 feet in Kansas, and in many instances a greater distance will be preferable. Suggestive distances for other fruits are: plums, 16 to 20 feet; cherries, 20 to 25 feet; pears, 20 to 25 feet.

It is a waste of time to plant poor trees. Cheap trees are often the most expensive in the end. Therefore, one should be willing to pay enough to get good trees, and then insist on having them.

Best results usually will be had by planting well developed 1-year-old trees, particularly of those kinds which branch the first season. Apples may be planted at 2 years, but most commercial orchardists prefer to set them at 1 year. Young trees are cheaper, transplant easier, permit of developing the top at the desired height, and give greater freedom in selecting foundation branches. The only disadvantage urged against them is that it requires a little more time for them to come into bearing. The advantages, however, more than offset this disadvantage.

Very often trees arrive before local conditions permit planting. It is a serious mistake to leave trees for any considerable period in the packages, as they may be seriously injured, if not rendered entirely worthless. A tree should be placed in the soil as soon after its arrival as possible. If it cannot be planted, it should be "heeled-in." If possible, a protected place on the north side of a building or fence should be selected. If a large area is to be planted, it will be found convenient to heel-in the various varieties along the side of the area to be planted.

Dig a trench about 18 inches deep, one side slanting at an angle of from 30 to 45 degrees. Place the roots of the trees in this trench and cover with earth, packing the dirt so all roots are in contact with the soil, but not tight enough to break them. If one trench is insufficient to hold all the trees, take the earth for covering from the side of the trench opposite the trees. In this way a trench for the second lot of the trees is then available.

1916

"Goodbye, Old Year! You pass before our gaze,
Where Time forgets the erring ways of men
Thru the dim portal of eternal days,
And gives new strength for every task again.
Farewell, old friend; we've done our very best,
Of that we're sure, with you we leave the rest;
Our thoughts will linger with you all the while,
Tho greeting your successor with a smile!"



DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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Farm Dolings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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

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Children's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
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Passing' Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Some Hopeful Signs

I am not inclined to be entirely pessimistic about the future. I have a sort of instinctive feeling that somehow or other the world is coming out all right and that the coming age will be the most marvelous, the most prosperous, the most peaceful and the most happy that has ever been known. Tesla, the great scientist and electrician, boldly makes the statement that we are nearing the time when it will be entirely possible by scientific processes to control the rainfall, in other words to make it rain at will. Science already has demonstrated that it is not only possible but practicable to extract the nitrogen from the atmosphere, and it is nitrogen that is most needed in refertilizing the worn out lands. Certain leguminous crops like clover, soy beans and other vegetables have the power to extract this nitrogen, and we know how worn out soils are restored by seeding them to clover. But it is not possible to get clover or other legumes to grow on all kinds of soil and neither is it practicable to seed all worn out lands to clover, even if it were possible to get it to grow. In the future, when men learn more wisdom and more humanity, so that they will quit warring on one another, the power of science will be used to extract the nitrogen from the air for fertilizing purposes instead of for purposes of human slaughter.

Imagine the time, then, when gentle rains can be produced at will and when the elements of fertility can be extracted from the atmosphere and used to rejuvenate the worn out soil, and think of the agricultural possibilities of that time!

I also believe, altho it might be difficult for me to give a sufficient reason for the faith that is in me, that the coming age will see a vastly more equitable distribution of wealth and opportunity than we have at present. Clouds dark and lowering hang over this old world just now, but the sun, I think, is still shining somewhere behind them.

An Economic Revolution

I am in receipt of a number of letters, suggested by an editorial in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze on the subject of the food boycott which seems to be spreading over the country. The writers seem to think I am favoring a boycott to reduce the consumption of farm products. The fact is that I had nothing of that sort in my mind. I was relating the facts as I understand them without intending to be understood as favoring the boycott method. It had not occurred to me, anyway, that the farmers are responsible for the inordinately high price of living. I have been blaming the individuals who have deliberately attempted to get control of these products in order to raise the price above the natural point. That is a wrong to the great mass of consumers and it does not benefit the producers.

One reader asks why I have not advocated a boycott on coal. As I said I have not been advocating the boycott method, but if it were possible to lower the price of coal by a boycott I think I should be for it. The trouble is we cannot run the chance of freezing to death while the boycott is going on.

However, I do not believe that the boycott either of food or fuel is the proper manner to remedy the difficulty. I believe that the only plan that will solve the great problem of supply and demand is an economic revolution. There must be a great co-operative system of production and distribution established. Individualism has been popular in this country and is still popular. We like to do as we please. The idea of having our comings and goings and our work ordered and supervised by some general manager or board of directors is not pleasing to us.

There was a time, too, when individualism was not only workable; it was the proper thing. But in a civilization like ours the old individualism is impossible. It has nearly run its course. If continued it is certain to bring to the people of this country untold disaster, poverty and finally violent revolution.

Individual cultivation of the soil is producing rapid decrease of fertility. Soil experts estimate that already one-third of the natural fertility of the soil of the United States is exhausted and that the depletion is going on now faster than ever before owing to the constant increase of landlordism and tenant farming. We must adopt a system of co-operative scientific cultivation of the soil. The most comprehensive, and I think the most feasible plan for co-operative agriculture I have seen is that proposed by Mr. Faris of Osage county. It has been mentioned in

this paper a good many times. It is worth repeated mention. Mr. Faris's plan in brief is the establishing of great co-operative farms, embracing perhaps 15 miles square under one management. He would establish a town, or city it might be called, for it would contain perhaps 18,000 or 20,000 people. The great farm would be conducted by a corporation of which the tillers of the soil would be the stockholders. The land would be tilled in the most scientific manner. Every part of it would be reached from the central city by rapid, modern means of transportation, so that no part of the great farm would be distant more than a half hour's ride from the city. The fertility of the soil would be conserved and increased by scientific methods, so that within a few years the average production would be at least three times the average production of farm lands at present.

The problem of distribution would be as carefully worked out as the problem of production. The cost of getting the product from the producer to the consumer would be reduced to a minimum.

I have not the wisdom or experience necessary to say just what system will be in vogue or what should be in vogue in the future, but of this fact I am certain: There must be an economic revolution or this nation of ours will perish sooner or later.

The cost of living is constantly increasing. Taxes are growing heavier and the fertility of the soil is decreasing owing to wasteful methods of cultivation. These evils will never be cured under an individualistic system. Under that system we know, as I have before suggested, that the farms are going more and more into the hands of renters, and those renters generally holding from year to year. This system does not tend to encourage the renter to improve the land, but on the other hand, to skim it. And even if he were desirous of improving the land he seldom has the means to farm it as it should be farmed.

Primarily all of our prosperity depends on the prosperity of our agricultural classes and with the decline of agriculture will come the decline of all other lines of industry and the decline of the Republic.

The doctrine of every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost may have done fairly well once when there was plenty of room but it will not answer now. Under such a system the devil is liable sooner or later to get both the hindmost and the foremost; for, let it be remembered, if our agriculture continues to decline; if the burdens of taxation and debt continue to grow heavier there will sooner or later come a collapse which will involve both rich and poor in a common ruin. There must be either an economic revolution or final overwhelming disaster.

What's the Explanation?

At the beginning of the presidential campaign which closed on the second Tuesday in November, the Socialists expected to cast a greatly increased vote as compared with 1912. In 1912 Debs received something over 900,000 votes, and ardent Socialists believed that Allen L. Benson would receive twice that many. The fact is, however, that his vote has fallen considerably below that of Debs. In very few places did the vote show a gain over the Debs vote of 1912 and in most places it showed a falling off. I am at a loss to understand this myself. Allen L. Benson, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket is, I believe, one of the great thinkers of the country. He is a conservative, level-headed man, and he seemed to be making a vigorous and telling campaign. He was running on the best platform, in my judgment, ever put out by the Socialist party. Its plank on militarism was, I believe, the best plank found in any political platform this year. Its money plank will have to be adopted substantially sooner or later. I did not suppose that Benson would carry any states but I did think he would get a large popular vote.

Why did he not? I am of the opinion that one of the principal reasons was Theodore Roosevelt. Colonel Roosevelt took the center of the stage during the entire campaign. He spent his time raging at President Wilson because he had not shown a strong military policy until finally he made the voters of the country believe that Wilson stood for anti-militarism and that Hughes stood for the opposite. And so the voters of this country, being opposed to militarism and Rooseveltism, cast their ballots for Wilson, and this, despite the fact that a Democratic congress, almost completely dominated by Wilson, had made the most tremendous appropriations for military purposes ever made by this or any other

country in a time of peace. These same voters now see the Democratic leader of the senate championing a compulsory military service law which, if it passes, will compel every young man between the ages of 18 and, I think, 25, to undergo a year or more of military service and that, too, under our tyrannical military system; for it may not be generally known that the regular army of the United States is founded on the medieval idea that a private soldier must efface himself and consent to a social standing somewhat lower than that of the ordinary dog. If this proposed bill is opposed by the President he has not so indicated, and I therefore assume that he favors it.

Evidently a great many thousand voters cast their ballots for Mr. Wilson under a misapprehension as to his views on militarism, but they cast them just the same. If it had not been for Roosevelt's forcing this issue into the campaign a great many thousand votes that were cast for Wilson probably would have been cast for Benson.

I do not regard the Adamson law as of any real benefit to labor, but it got into the campaign in a way that made Mr. Wilson appear to be the champion of organized labor, and as a result he received a great many thousand votes which otherwise would have gone to Benson.

These are, in my opinion, the reasons why Benson's vote fell so far short of what his supporters expected. But Mr. Benson is a fine loser and cheerful philosopher. I have been quite an admirer of Allen L. Benson for a good while and I admire him more since the election. The fact is that Mr. Benson is a good deal more tolerant than I find it possible to be. Here is the latest utterance I have seen from his pen:

"The older I grow the fewer persons I see whom I regard as hypocrites. If I live long enough I suspect that I shall find none. I suspect that I should then find only men and women who believed that they were doing in the main about as they had to do, and were therefore doing about right. I find that, whatever we do, the tendency among all of us is to justify ourselves to ourselves. We therefore should not call one another names or even think names about one another. Let us differ as much as we must, but give one another credit for fairly good intentions."

I call that a remarkably broad and charitable view of mankind.

The Secret is Out

There was a sad, hunted look in his eyes, and his skin had the dried, parchment appearance of a man who had for many succeeding seasons faced the Kansas winds. His pants were considerably frayed about the basement, and the gable end thereof showed apertures, the result of wear and tear.

"I have come," he said, "to give you the news that I have been keeping concealed in my breast for nigh onto 45 years. I feel I have not many more years to live and want the burden of this secret off my mind.

"I am the man who struck William Patterson, commonly known as Billy. Of course I ought not to have done it, but when you hear my story I think you will feel that I had some justification.

"I was young then, only 25. I was the editor of a country weekly in Eastern Kansas. I had to write the editorials, rustle the locals, set up all the reading matter and advertisements, collect subscriptions and the pay for advertisements, do such job work as came in, take care of the pumpkins and other farm produce, pull the tail of the Washington handpress two days every week, wash up the forms, distribute the type, sweep the office, carry in the coal and write the mailing list.

"William Patterson came into the office on press day. I was three hours behind in getting the paper off. Thirteen men had been in during the day and each one had made me stop work while he told me a story. It was the same story. It had just come to that town, but had been a chestnut for years in other parts of the Union. I heard it before I came to Kansas. When the tenth man told me the story it began to get on my nerves, but I remarked 'ha, ha' with affected glee because he was one of the few men who advertised with me and paid cash.

"When the thirteenth man told me the story I had great difficulty in restraining myself. And then came Billy Patterson. He wasn't even a subscriber. He used to loaf around the office and spit on the floor. I didn't owe him a blamed thing. He began, 'Haw, haw, haw! Did you hear that story about the man who fed his hens on sawdust?'

"Then I hit him. It was not my intention to kill him, but the provocation was more than I could bear.

I was sorry the moment after I struck the blow. I threw a bucket of water on him but could see no signs of returning consciousness, so I locked up the office and departed. If there was any pursuit I eluded it. No reward was offered for my capture and the officers didn't make any extended search.

"One day I picked up a newspaper and was surprised to learn that one of the questions which was agitating the country from center to circumference was "Who struck Billy Patterson?" It seems that my blow had not killed him after all. He waked up several hours after my departure and asked if anyone else had been injured in the cyclone. He refused to believe that I had struck him. He said that he had just started to tell me a story when the house fell on him. Nobody in the town would believe that I could strike a lick like that.

"So the question was started: 'Who struck William Patterson?' The people of the town divided on the question, as I afterwards learned, those living in the North end maintaining one theory and those living in the South end another theory. It got mixed up with politics and became a burning issue along with the herd law question and the protection of the castor bean. During all of these years while this question was raging with greater or less intensity I have said not a word, but I feel that I cannot die with the secret on my conscience.

"You are now gazing on the countenance of the man who hit William Patterson. The secret has embittered my life and ruined my prospects, but I ask you as man to man, if 14 men should insist on telling you the same story on press day—and a chestnut at that—should you not be excused for pushing in the face of the fourteenth man? And by the way, could you let an old man have two bits?"

The Union Objects

Resolutions adopted by the State Teachers' association in Topeka last November are not favored by the Farmers' Union. This communication has been received presumably from the Ellsworth county branch of the union:

At the 54th meeting of the State Teachers' association in Topeka in November resolutions were adopted favoring laws placing more authority in the hands of the county superintendent, laws providing at least \$20 be spent every year for library books, to be selected with the approval of the county superintendent; that more clerical help and supervisory assistance be provided; that the district boards be required to consult the county superintendent in the selection of all teachers; that superintendents, principals, and teachers in rural and in city schools be employed for three years. All this would be usurping the power, rights, duties, and privileges of the people where it rightly belongs, and placing our public schools in the hands of a few, eradicating democracy and establishing autocracy, which would be ruinous to our public school system, dangerous to our nation and the advancement of civilization.

We are emphatically opposed to all laws that favor the resolutions as mentioned, for the following reasons:

1. The placing of more power in the hands of the county superintendent means the taking of such power from the various district boards where it justly belongs;

2. The spending of \$20 annually for library books to be placed in a rural schoolhouse, considering the use to which they are and would be put, would not only be a waste of funds but would soon become a burden, and laws compelling the school boards to get the approval of the county superintendent on all books purchased tends to place the source of knowledge in the hands of a few which is dangerous to the welfare of any people.

3. With the duties that the county superintendent now has, we consider that more clerical help and supervisory assistance would be an unnecessary expense creating a higher tax without giving value received.

4. The district school boards should retain their authority in the selection of teachers as they certainly know the requirements of their locality better than the superintendent living at a distance can know them and should not be compelled to consult him regarding the same.

5. As no employer would contract to hire an employee for a term of three years regardless of the service which they might perform, neither do we approve of the hiring of teachers for a like term for the same reason.

While we favor laws resulting in the election of the state and the county superintendent as candidates independent of any political party, to be selected every two years at the regular election, yet, we condemn such laws as would allow the privilege of the appointment of state or county superintendent, thereby creating a condition of political subservience, resulting in the desire of the appointed to serve those having such powers of appointment, rather than the interests of the public schools for which the office was created.

A move is being made by a certain element and those influenced by that element looking toward the discontinuance of the state publication of school books, thereby forcing us again to use the trust made books. This action we most emphatically condemn. Instead we urge that the state publication of school books be extended to include all school books used in the public schools of Kansas, thereby enabling us to get the best of books at the cost of publication.

M. L. AMOS,
ED. QUERREY,
H. H. HYSELL,
H. E. KLINE.

The language used by the members of the Farmers' Union who wrote the criticism of the foregoing resolutions seems to me to be a bit turgid and the expressions somewhat overdrawn. I do not apprehend that if the recommendations made by the teachers were all put into law by the incoming legislature that the pillars of our republic would rock, or that the sacred palladium of our liberties which fervid orators sometimes spout about but really know little about, would be seriously enlarged. However, I agree in the main with the objections made by the Farmers' Union, to the proposed legislation.

Take the matter of school libraries: If we had

consolidated schools, as I hope we will have some time, with arrangements for a constant caretaker in the district library and a proper place in which to keep that library, the suggestion of a regular fund to support and build up such a library would be excellent. I believe in libraries of good books that could be used by the pupils for reference and also to afford them opportunities for wholesome interesting reading which they certainly do not always have, but a great many of our country schools are far away from any other house. During a considerable part of the year, there is no one to look after the schoolhouse or to care for the library if there was one. Furthermore, in most of these country school houses no place is provided for keeping a library. My opinion is, therefore, that the library in such places would soon be scattered about over the district and that as a library it would not amount to much. For this reason I should oppose a law requiring the purchase of a library in every district. I should be in favor of leaving the question open for each district to decide for itself, so long as the present single teacher country school continues. There may be country districts where arrangements could be made for the care of the library, and these districts ought to have the right to expend money for library purposes.

I am also of the opinion that most of the county superintendents are getting along with their work fairly well so far as the work of their office is concerned. I have not observed that any of them seem to be worn down with overwork and carking care. Still, there may be cases where more office help is needed. It might, possibly, be well enough to make it discretionary with the boards of county commissioners to employ extra help for the county superintendent in case that official could show that such help really is needed.

So far as consulting the county superintendent about the selection of teachers is concerned, while I should not take from the district boards the power to choose the teachers, an arrangement by which the county superintendent would be permitted to consult with the several district boards in an advisory capacity both in the matter of the selection of teachers and other matters pertaining to the conduct of the schools strikes me as a very good one. If the county superintendent is fit to hold his job his advice ought to be valuable. If it is of no value then certainly he ought not to hold the place of county superintendent of schools.

So far as concerns the hiring of teachers and principals for three years instead of for one, there are arguments to be made on both sides of that question. It may be said that if a teacher or principal is incompetent, one year is long enough to keep him and also that as a rule if the principal or the teacher gives good satisfaction there is generally little disposition to make a change in less than three years anyway. It can be argued that the practice of hiring for a year at a time is calculated to spur the teacher to greater effort to please the people of the district, in order that he may hold his job.

On the other hand it can be argued that the constant fear of being let out at the end of a year, makes the business of teaching undesirable as a profession, because of the lack of permanency. The teacher, not knowing whether he can stay more than a year, cannot safely invest in a home anywhere or in other real estate, because he is likely to have to go away and leave it almost as soon as he acquires it. By reason of this uncertainty men of ability and ambition are not likely to choose teaching as a profession, and the schools lose the services of the best talent.

There is force in the arguments on both sides. I should, therefore, oppose a law compelling the making of three year contracts with teachers, but I should favor a law permitting school boards to make contracts with teachers for that long or even longer if desired, with the provision that in case a teacher proved incompetent or unfit to teach the school, the contract might be annulled by the district board.

I am pleased with the strong endorsement of state publication. State publication is a success so far as it has gone and it will be a greater success in the future. I am in favor of state publication of all school books called for in the course of study both in common school and high school wherever it can be shown that such publication can be done at a saving to the people of the state. There are a few high school books which I do not believe it would pay the state to print, particularly those in foreign tongues. If an examination showed the state could print such books only at a loss, then the state should not print them. All the standard and commonly used books, both in the grades and in high school, can be printed by the state at a saving, and therefore they should be so published.

Co-operation

I am greatly interested in the co-operative movement wherever it is being tried. I feel that it represents the best there is in modern civilization, and carried to its logical conclusion it will mean, I believe, a vastly better, more just, more humane and more equitable state of society. Because I believe as I do I give space whenever I can to articles showing the working of the system so far as it has been tried. Out in Mitchell county the co-operators seem to be making a success of it and for that reason I am printing the following article written by W. F. Ramsay of Beloit, on the "Patronage Dividend and Surplus Fund."

In the beginning of the co-operative movement, the Rochdale system had three defensive principles: the single vote, the fixed rate to capital, the limi-

tation on stock ownership; and only one aggressive ideal, the patronage dividend. Since then two more have been added, the surplus fund and the county unit. Rather than hold to the county unit principle or county boundaries where communications facilities are at great disadvantage, perhaps the trading community will cover not less than 500 square miles of fairly well settled farming land. The county unit gives us a broad basis for business. The patronage dividend is the great inducement for individual business support. The surplus fund insures the continuance and increase of that business, world without end.

The patronage dividend idea is, that after all expenses are paid, including a fair dividend on capital, that the net profits shall go to the customer, who is also a stockholder. Then from this patronage dividend, we retain each year, a certain amount, to be decided upon at the stockholders' meeting to form the surplus fund, to do business with. In other words, we reinvest a part of our net profits in our own business. Business requires capital. If we sell stock to acquire capital we must pay dividends on that stock, out of profits. If we borrow capital, we must pay interest out of the patronage dividends fund, we will be receiving profits instead of paying out profits. This increased profit is returned each year to the patronage dividend fund. As the surplus fund is increased each year, the amount of profit returned to the patronage dividend fund is increased. This will increase the amount and the rate rebated to our customers. It is really an instance of compounding profits. We all have some idea of the power of compound interest.

This system of financing does not increase the face value of the stock. The stock has received its 8 per cent each year, just as we agreed, and has not paid one cent toward the formation of the surplus fund.

But to place the old stockholder, who has contributed out of his patronage dividend fund, on a just and equal basis with the new stockholder, who has not, we require the new stockholder to pay \$1.50 to the surplus fund for each \$10 share bought. Now this surplus fund, since it is being added to year by year, the \$1.50 extra charge will remain only one year, then when more surplus is added this makes that much more in proportion for each share that is bought to contribute to the surplus fund. Our idea is to give to both capital and labor all that either is justly entitled to. To make the true welfare of the people the supreme law of the land. The rule of the common life.

There are a number of undeveloped possibilities about this system of financing a co-operative corporation. The surplus fund idea is copied from the Standard Oil. It will work just as well for the undiscovered common man as it has for John D., who was once just an undiscovered common man; but one who saw his opportunity and utilized it. We are discovering our opportunities, and are beginning to consider some of the possibilities, and then putting them into operation.

The American farmers are the largest body of producers in the world. In round numbers, we are 45 million out of 100 million. We are the most temperate, the most intelligent, the most orderly, the most efficient, the most progressive, the richest body of laborers on the whole round earth. The billions of new wealth, that we are producing every year are beyond human conception. The human mind cannot realize what 1 million really is, and we can write a billion and express it in figures, in the Arabic numerals; but we do not know what they mean.

This wealth is all paid for in cash. This means that we are the greatest body of consumers ever known. This business is our own. The profits of handling this enormous mass of business are ours, whenever we open our hands to receive them. The Rochdale system of co-operative corporations is the appointed way.

W. F. RAMSAY.

The Fish Hatchery

Dan Brummit of Rooks county is an enthusiastic advocate of the state fish hatchery as the following letter will show:

Three cheers for the state fish hatchery! Thirty-two years ago I got a bucket of German carp from Washington, D. C., and in three years I had a pond well stocked with them ranging in length from 3 to 18 inches. While the carp are not the best fish for eating purposes they are better than the varieties bought in the small towns.

One day along came a real old Kansas flood which washed my carp into the Saline River. And now there is carp in nearly every stream in Kansas without cost to any taxpayer. Four years ago I got a consignment of catfish from Washington and our old friend, Dyche sent me a consignment of cat and crappie from Pratt and in two years I had thousands of young fish from one-half to 10 inches long. Then along came another Kansas flood and carried the baby fish down to New Orleans.

As a taxpayer I cannot figure how little my taxes are that go toward the maintenance of the state fish hatchery. If it wasn't for the fish hatchery how should we get the small streams stocked with fish?

The old time breed of catfish would not reproduce in small ponds but the breed supplied from the state hatchery will reproduce and raise their young in any kind of a small pond or stream.

In Germany the farmers have been raising their own fish for 145 years. Why cannot Kansas farmers do likewise?

Any farmer who has a spring or a good well and windmill can make a pond 100 feet square with \$50 worth of labor. He can stock it with free fish from the fish hatchery and in three years have all the fish his family will care to use and thus reduce the high cost of living, and at the same time raise the standard of his food. Fish is one of the best foods for building and maintaining brain tissue.

At present I am building on my homestead a dam one-fourth mile long to protect my pond from future floods. Next year I shall restock with fish from the state hatchery and if Jesse Royer of Gove City, Kan., will come down I shall show him the benefits derived from a state fish hatchery.

Rooks County.

DAN BRUMMIT.

Daniel may be right. As I am not a hunter, I do not pay any hunter's license, and as I do not fish, I pay no license for that privilege. If the people who pay their good money for the privilege of carrying a gun along the road for a few weeks every year, and occasionally get permission to hunt on some man's farm, are satisfied, I can have no particular reason to complain. The fish hatchery may be of more benefit than I have supposed.

Farm Butchering in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

Our meat supply for 1917 is in the barrel. We are glad of it, too, for butchering, when it is properly done, is no child's play. As a rule the butchering is done on this farm about the first cold spell in January, but we hurried matters this season for several reasons.

The price of the feed was one of the reasons, and as there were several cases of cholera reported in the neighborhood we felt safer with the hogs in the barrel than on the hoof. Then the cold snap left nothing to be desired in the way of a butchering time, so with the assistance of some neighbors we got busy and soon had the job over with. Two hogs were butchered. The larger one weighed 450 pounds and the other was about 50 pounds lighter. These were sows, which we thought it unprofitable to keep for breeding purposes.

Handling hogs of this size requires plenty of help, and there was much lifting. Small block and tackle wire stretchers were used for this purpose. We find these stretchers useful for many things besides building fence. When equipped with a good new $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hard-twist rope the strain they will stand is really marvelous. With the use of a windlass and a set of these stretchers a steer or a sick horse may easily be hoisted, and for grubbing small trees there is nothing that answers the purpose any better. One man may also lift a heavy hayrack or wagon box with them. The price is such that every farmer should have a set.

Customs change in butchering, and in putting down the meat the same as with everything else. We can remember when putting the meat down in dry salt was the generally accepted method of curing it. Very few persons, or at least such is the case locally, use the dry salt method to any extent now. Usually the first hog which a farmer butchers in the fall is put down in dry salt, for he expects to use it in a short time, but when the main butchering is done the sugar cure is used.

When meat is properly cured by the Waters method, which is the one we use, it has a flavor which is fine enough for a king. Our way of curing it is as follows. After the meat is cool the hams, shoulders and sides are trimmed and rubbed well with salt. Get good salt as the alkali salt so often sold is entirely unfit for meat. After 12 hours the meat should be packed tightly in a good oak barrel or earthen jar and covered with the following solution: For every 100 pounds of meat use 8 pounds of salt, 3 pounds brown sugar, and 2 ounces of saltpeter. These ingredients should be dissolved in 4 gallons of water. The best way, we think, is to weigh the meat and figure how much water will be required. Put that amount of the liquid in a copper washboiler, if you have one, and put it on the kitchen stove until it comes to a boil. Then stir the other ingredients into the water and when they are thoroly taken up the vessel may be set aside until the brine has cooled, and then it may be poured over the meat.

As a rule it requires about four weeks for the sides and six weeks for the hams and shoulders to cure tho sometimes when the weather is rather warm less time will be required. It is best to try frying a piece of the side occasionally while it is in the cure as by so doing one may easily tell when it has been in the cure long enough. When it has been found that the sides are cured it is a comparatively easy matter to cure the hams and shoulders properly for they usually require about two weeks more in curing than the sides.

We believe there is nothing quite so good for the smoking of meat as the liquid smoke. There are several brands, two of which have been used on this farm with excellent results. Some farmers believe hickory smoke is the best. Our experience has been that the liquid smoke is easier applied, gives just as delicate a flavor, if not more so, is much quicker and does not harden the meat. After smoking, which consists of two or three applications of the liquid, the meat is then ready to put into flour sacks and hang up for future use. For this purpose the unwashed floursack is the better as the glazing makes a comparatively air tight envelope.

A High Price for the Feed**Good Prairie Hay is Worth \$9 a Ton**

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE COLD snap which came the week before Christmas made all animals know what it was to have an appetite. Even Emmeline and Chrystabel, our two notable mousers, came to the back door at every mealtime and were eager to eat, while in the fine weather of the first of the month we seldom saw them. All the fodder and hay put before the cattle now goes in a hurry.

While we are short on grain in this neighborhood we are fortunate in having plenty of both hay and fodder. The price of hay has advanced about \$3 a ton since September, and good prairie hay would now find ready sale at \$9 a ton locally could we but get cars in which to ship it. As it is we have the satisfaction of knowing that the hay is worth \$9 even if we cannot cash it in. A few cars are going out but much of it is in refrigerator cars and dealers will not pay so much for hay in such cars as these cars are not allowed off the main line and the principal demand for hay comes from other points.

As the price of hay advances the demand for all kinds of fodder becomes greater. Those who intended to feed their prairie hay when but \$6 was offered now intend to sell it. This makes room for more roughness and the price of that has moved up along with hay. For kafir fodder I am told 1 cent a bundle is being paid, which would make the average shock bring about 25 cents. Such fodder is worth more to feed to cattle and I would not sell it for that price if I had anything that would possibly eat it. Prairie hay at \$9 is another matter; I don't think stock cattle can get \$9 a ton out of it under present conditions.

What has been said in this column regarding the seeding down of cultivated land to make pasture has aroused considerable interest if the letters I have indicate anything. I have advocated sowing English bluegrass on our uplands not because it is a grass of the highest quality but because it is a hardy grass which will grow under our conditions where no other pasture grass will. Hardiness and fine quality seldom go together in grasses, fruits or grain; if we are to have extreme hardiness we must always sacrifice something in quality. But English bluegrass, while hardy, is not of poor quality. It is full of nutriment, produces a good bulk of feed and is relished by all kinds of stock. While most animals will likely prefer a timothy and clover pasture I do not know that they will do any better upon such a pasture than upon English bluegrass.

At our recent institute, E. D. King in speaking of pasture for sheep mentioned winter wheat, English bluegrass and timothy and clover. He has had a good deal of experience with all of these and finds that sheep prefer the timothy and clover to either of the others. He has often had timothy and clover and English bluegrass side by side in the same field, and has found that sheep will feed on the timothy as long as any remains before going to the bluegrass. But when the timothy is gone they will go to the bluegrass and do just as well on that as they did on the timothy. The timothy is a little more palatable and tender. One great fault timothy has under our conditions is that Chinch bugs will eat it as quickly as they will wheat. If they touch bluegrass I have never known of it.

Speaking of Chinch bugs brings up the subject of sowing oats next spring. A large acreage of oats is planned in this neighborhood as there are but few farmers who fear an invasion of bugs as early as 1917. The wet season of 1915 and the wet spring of 1916 put a dampener on the bugs, and one would think that none would survive. But despite that there are a few bugs in the country. We found some in a field of late corn this fall, and other men have told me of finding them in small quantities. But it is not likely that we shall be much troubled with them next summer unless they fly in from the South. They did this in the spring of 1910, and during the dry summer following increased in numbers immensely but not quite early enough to damage the oats.

I don't think there has been much of an addition to the crow population here this winter. There are always about so many crows who live here the year 'round but usually every fall brings an immense addition to this number. Crows come from the North to spend the winter in sunny Kansas and to board on our kafir shocks. This year the shocks are there as usual but there is no grain on them and it seems that crows don't relish roughness. At any rate, they seem to have received word that feed is scarce here this winter and they are staving away. In addition to being a chicken thief a crow is a robber of birds' nests, and the few mice he kills do not even up the debt he owes to chicken raisers and to our small birds.

A man who has had an abstract of title made to his land in years past and who has had no changes made in the title since will be amazed to find that if he wishes to sell his land the old abstract will not be accepted. He will not find any abstractor who will bring it down to date if it was made a certain number of years ago. The old abstract was just as good as the present form for every purpose but the trouble was it didn't cost enough. So the form was changed and instead of the old way of noting on the abstract an entry as follows: "Warrantee deed, John Doe to Richard Roe" every word on the deed and on every other instrument filed has to be copied and put in the abstract. When we consider the number of changes there has been on some 80-acre farms, how many mortgages filed and released and how many times the land has been sold for taxes or on mortgages we will see at once why the present abstract in many cases costs more than one-tenth of the price of the land. But I think that in going to such extremes the abstractors have set people to thinking about this question and have brought into line a majority who will this winter

there might not have been much actual starvation in the country but there were many persons who did not have enough good food to satisfy the demands of a normal appetite. That was in the days—those good old days, remember—when the Connecticut legislature was compelled to pass a law regulating the amount and quality of food given apprentices. From this law arose the phrase "lawful pudding," which meant that the cornmeal mush fed to the apprentices must be thick enough in the kettle so that the spoon used to stir it would stand of itself when left in the mush. One can imagine what a meal a poor apprentice must have made in the days before the legislature took a hand.

Our plows stand ready to hitch to whenever the frost is out of the ground. That wet strip of ground we spoke of last week is today frozen down perhaps 2 or 3 inches, and it is possible we shall do no more plowing before spring. The moldboards of the plows have been given their winter coat of transmission grease, and no matter how much moisture we may have rust cannot reach the bright metal.

Farm Institutes in January

The extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college has announced the dates for the fifth circuit of institutes. The towns and speakers are:

January 1, Alton; January 2 and 3, Osborne; January 4, Kirwin; January 5, Logan; January 6, Lenora; January 8, Clayton; January 9, Dellvale; January 10 and 11, Norton; and January 12 and 13, Almena. Speakers: G. E. Thompson, crops, and Miss Stella Mather, home economics.

January 2 and 3, Sabetha; January 4 and 5, Morrill; January 6, Robinson; January 8 and 9, Hiawatha; January 10, Severance; January 12, White Cloud; and January 13, Troy. Speakers: Carl P. Thompson, animal husbandry, and Miss Louise Caldwell, home economics. J. D. Lewis, county agricultural agent of Nemaha county, will speak at Sabetha.

January 2 and 3, Clay Center; January 4, Republic City; January 5, Norway; January 8, Hollenberg; January 9 and 10, Washington; January 11 and 12, Haddam; and January 12 and 13, Wayne. Speakers: T. H. Parks, entomology, and Miss Florence E. Byrd, home economics.

January 3 and 4, Pleasanton; January 5, Redfield; January 6, Walnut; January 8, Quincy; January 9, Toronto; January 10 and 11, Yates Center; and January 12 and 13, Burlington. Speakers: George O. Greene, horticulture, and C. G. Elting, district agricultural agent of Southeast Kansas.

A New Spirit in Farming

BY HENDERSON MARTIN

From the commencement address to the second division of the class of 1916, Kansas State Agricultural college, December 20.

American agriculture needs a new spirit—a more daring spirit—a spirit that will ask questions, that will overthrow the old traditions about the place that should be assigned to agricultural society. Other modern industries have been to school. They have learned lessons, chief among which is co-operation. American agriculture has not yet learned that lesson. If you will, you may go out among the farmers preaching and teaching the doctrine of co-operation. But there is even heavier work.

We need men and women who are able to get the help of other groups—the whole people. When evil days come upon the transportation industry, they take counsel among themselves, but they do more than that—they appeal to the other groups, to the whole people, and the protective tariff is changed to meet their requirements. American agriculture has not yet learned to call upon the other groups. We need men and women who are able to interest the whole people in the cause of agriculture.

It was the wedding of John and Mary, and they were having a church wedding. It was a grand affair, John was dressed in patent leather shoes, a white waistcoat and a flaming tie. Mary shone attractively in many colors. The ceremony was over and the happy couple walked down the aisle and out into the street, where a great crowd greeted them. Once seated within the cab, Mary leaned over to John and whispered, "O John, if we only could have stood on the pavement and watched ourselves pass, wouldn't it have been heaven?"—Melbourne Leader.

Do you save all the manure?

be in favor of a change to the Torrens land title system. The legislature will be asked to act upon this question and if you favor the change write to or see your representative or senator and ask him to work for the Torrens system. If he isn't posted on the question tell him to write to A. E. Sheldon, state legislative agent, Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Sheldon has been investigating this question for the last four years and his investigations have made him strongly in favor of the Torrens system.

At Thanksgiving time most of us put in the day being really and truly thankful that we lived in the United States of peace and plenty. And as Christmas approaches I think that feeling of thankfulness continues. We who have never felt the pinch of hunger don't know the blessings we have today. Hunger has been for uncounted centuries the normal state of man, and it was not until the opening of our great prairies that mankind began to know what it was not only to have a full stomach but to have a supply ahead. When the United States consisted of the 13 original colonies

Good Farming for 1917

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

FARMING presented many encouraging things in 1916. While the season was not the most favorable from the standpoint of crop production, the prices were high, and that aided greatly in bringing up the profits for the year. It will go down in agricultural history as an abnormal season. Many things were taught that should receive careful study.

One of the important lessons is the need for a larger acreage of the sorghums. These drought resistant crops came thru the season in good condition, in most cases, and produced a fair tonnage of silage or fodder and some grain even if the season was decidedly unfavorable. On the Colby Experiment station for example Dwarf yellow milo gave a yield of 20 bushels of grain on high, dry upland. There are encouraging examples of this kind all over the state, which show the ability of the sorghums. This is going to result in a greatly increased acreage of these crops in 1917.

The legumes made a good showing this year; alfalfa produced two excellent crops at the first of the season, and on most fields the fourth crop was fairly large. The results with both sorghums and legumes in 1916 indicate the high value of diversification. The men who had a good crop rotation with a system of livestock production did not lose a great deal from the dry weather—many livestock farmers, especially those who sold cattle before the drop in prices came in July, received an average return from the year's work.

Silos have become popular again, and there has been a considerable increase this year, which is as it should be. The big crops of forage, such as were produced last year, always decrease the interest somewhat in silos. There ought to be several times as many silos as now are found on Kansas farms. There was an increase of about 15 per cent in the number of silos last year, and this will be much greater in 1917. Silos provide a good means for saving the feed even if the crop does not get to mature in a normal manner.

Along with the increase in the number of silos is coming more care in pasture management. The two are connected closely—and they ought to be connected more closely in actual farm management in Kansas than they now are. We need a great development in the use of summer silos—silos that are filled for use the following season if dry weather comes. This is especially true on the dairy farms. In keeping pastures up to

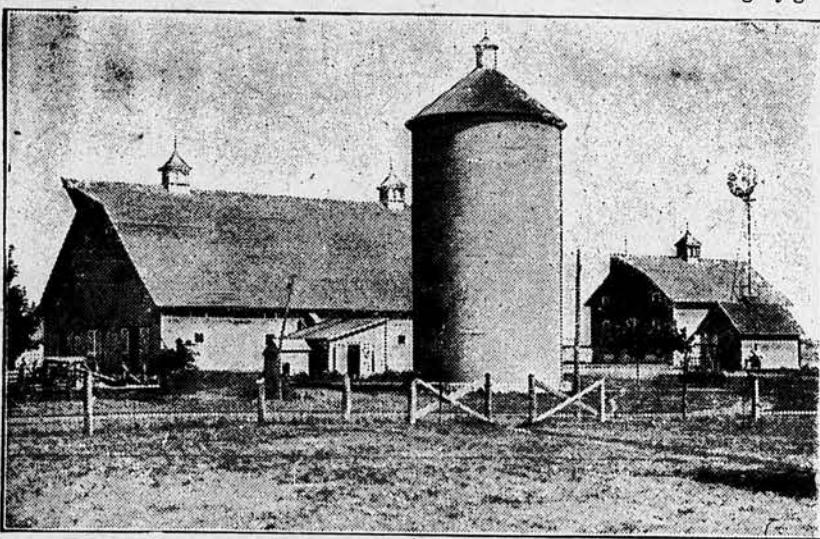
their proper grass producing ability there is a great need for careful management, by the deferred grazing system.

Connected closely with the matter of pasture improvement is the need for better systems of supplying water. The gains with the cattle on a great many pastures this year were much less than they would have been if an abundance of pure water had been available. There is too much trusting to luck in this matter of water supply—there is not enough "preparedness." As a commission man said last summer as he watched a bunch of thin stockers being unloaded: "What the nation needs is a little less water in Wall street and a little more water out in the country districts."

A better water supply system also is needed for the crops. There is a big interest just now in irrigation, generated by the growing appreciation that the supplying of water on a greater or smaller scale is a practicable thing in all sections of the state. There are about 250 irrigation plants in the state, and several thousand little windmill plants in addition to these, that supply water for the irrigation of a garden or a lawn. Kansas has a place for windmill irrigation in all sections. The number of the big plants ought to be increased to many thousands.

An important thing this year has indicated and which every farmer should study with great care is the need for better cultivation and seedbed preparation. A dry year always brings this out with great force. There is too much carelessness in farming—there is a lack of application of the common essentials of farming which every 10-year old farm boy knows. The importance of deep fall plowing, the value of early plowing for wheat, the need of working down the corn land, the need of repeated working of the wheat land, the value of careful cultivation for corn—all these things are well understood, but in the good years, when at least some crop is produced on the fields no matter what methods are used, one tends to get careless. It takes a year like this one to show up the bad methods, and to make one resolve to do better.

Let's study these results. Consider the farming record of the year, and also the plans for 1917. The high level of prices presents some good opportunities. If we live up to these, and profit by the experiences of the last 12 months, we can make 1917 a prosperous year. The outlook for the efficient men is mighty good.



Shelter the Machinery

A fair indication of the thrift and general prosperity of a farmer may be seen in the way he cares for his tools. Dr. J. D. Walters, department of architecture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, says that wherever you find shiftlessness, waste, lack of energy, constant buying, and heavy burdens of debt, there you find poor care for machinery. Good care is an indication of shrewdness, business ability, long-lived machinery, bank balances, and assurances of a peaceful, prosperous future.

"The machine shed seldom is used for any other purpose than to shelter machinery," Doctor Walters says. There-

fore the cheapest structure consistent with reasonable durability is the one to build. Wood will do for most requirements.

"Plans for the implement shed will be governed by the number and size of the machines and the amount of space that each will occupy. The arrangement of the machines should be such that they will be easily accessible in seasons when they are needed most. The binders should have a place in a far corner leaving a space near the door for the mower and the plows. The manure spreader, the wagons, and the buggies should be accessible.

"Many opportunities for economy in space are possible. A binder platform

may be raised provided some of the rail slats with the attached arms are removed, and under the platform can be stored such implements as hand drills and walking plows.

"The construction of a machine shed is simple. As the building does not carry a heavy load, the framing may be just strong enough to hold the wall and roof covering, and to prevent collapse from wind or snow and ice loads. The studs or posts may be 2 by 4's or 4 by 4's; no heavier stock is necessary.

"The roof may be of almost any style, from the simple single pitch shed roof to the ordinary gable roof, but in any case, the pitch should not be less than 20 degrees. Wide doors are an absolute necessity. A 12-foot sliding door is large enough for the majority of farm implements, even allowing the binder and rake to enter. To keep the structure from sagging at the doorway a strong lintel should be placed at this point."

Fine Talks are Assured

Thomas H. MacDonald, chief engineer of the Iowa highway commission, is to be a speaker at the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture, Topeka, January 10-12. Mr. MacDonald is recognized as an authority on highway construction and maintenance in the West. Moreover, it is the general impression of all the highway officials that Iowa is getting closer to the grass roots in the solution of road problems than any other state in the Union, and Mr. MacDonald has been largely responsible for the excellent work that Iowa has done and is doing. As one prominent Kansas road official said, "He will give us more real information applicable to Kansas conditions than any other man I know." It appears there is an excellent chance to crystallize the growing sentiment for a modern system of road building in Kansas into law at the coming session of the legislature, and Mr. MacDonald's visit and address will be most timely not only as an aid in shaping legislation along practical and scientific lines as indicated by the Iowa experience, but in advancing the general project of better roads. Mr. MacDonald is a pleasing and convincing speaker. He will make his address Friday morning, January 12. All legislators and good roads advocates are especially invited to hear this talk.

Others who will speak at the same day's meeting are J. A. Shoemaker, rural school supervisor, on "The Standardization of the Rural Schools." This is a work in which the state has only recently engaged and one that is of great importance. Mr. Shoemaker will tell what has been done and the benefits that a full consummation of plans will bring to the schools and school children of Kansas. Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the experiment station at Hays will review the recent work of that institution with respect to its value in Western Kansas especially. J. H. Mercer, state livestock sanitary commissioner, is to discuss "The Foot and Mouth Disease." "Fire Prevention on the Farm" will be presented by L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal. Thursday evening Catherine A. H. Hoffman, director for Kansas of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of Enterprise, will speak of "Women and the State Viewpoint of the General Federation."

Treatment for Bog Spavin

I have a 2-year-old colt of the heavy type, that has bog spavin and thoro-pin. She has been in this condition for several months. She is not lame. Can these blemishes be removed?

J. M. F.

The treatment of bog spavin and thoro-pin is rather difficult and somewhat dangerous. External application such as liniments and blisters apparently have no effect upon the condition. It is claimed that if the excessive amount of joint water contained in these swellings is removed under aseptic conditions by means of a hollow needle and if such an operation is repeated at intervals of three weeks that in the course of three or four months the fluid will not reappear. The trouble with this treatment is that the chances of infecting the joint are so great that very few owners care to have it performed upon their animals. It is a common experience that animals can go for many years without being lame as the result of these unsoundnesses. Sometimes the swellings become hard after which the condition is absolutely incurable.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra,

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

In case of death of husband where life insurance is made direct to wife, can the creditors of her husband take the money paid on life insurance policy and apply it on late husband's indebtedness? H. B.

No.

Inaugural Ceremonies.

Does the Secretary of State act as President on the day of inauguration of the President? Has this ever happened? C. E. L.

Unless there was a vacancy in the office of President and Vice President, the Secretary of State would not act as President. He might, and I believe usually does preside at the inaugural ceremony, but there is no interval between the term of the outgoing and incoming President under ordinary circumstances. The incoming President takes the oath of office, administered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and immediately upon taking that oath becomes the President of the United States.

The Husband's Property.

In case a man and his wife separate can the wife get half of the property willed to her husband, it being willed to him since they were married? There are no children. KANSAS READER.

In case of separation and divorce the amount of alimony allowed the wife would be determined by the court granting the decree of divorce. The court might require the husband to pay a fixed lump sum or so much monthly or quarterly or annually, or it might by decree set off to her a certain property in the way of real estate or other property. The divorced wife would not be entitled to any part of the property willed to her husband unless by decree of the court.

The Family Head.

Is a man who is a widower, with no children under age still entitled to exemption from taxation as the head of a family? Dighton, Kan. M. F. C.

That depends on whether he is in fact still the head of a family. His children may be of age and still be dependent on him. That frequently occurs. He might, for example, have daughters of age keeping house for him and dependent upon him. In such case he would be entitled to his exemption as the head of a family. If, however, none of his family is dependent upon him he becomes as any other single man and is not entitled to the exemptions of the head of a family.

A Divorce.

In case of a divorce suit would the wife get her share of the land which was in her husband's name when the divorce was granted, or would she have to wait until he saw fit to sell the land? What share would she get of the land and personal property? R. H.

The question of alimony would be determined by the court. It is hardly probable that any court would permit a divorced husband to use his pleasure about when he would give the divorced wife what the court might order him to give her. If the alimony is to come from the land or the proceeds of its sale it would be within the power and discretion of the court to say whether the land should be divided and part given to the divorced wife, or sold and a part of the proceeds paid to her.

The Electoral College.

Explain the process of the Electoral College in electing the President. My understanding is that when a state gives a majority, no matter how small, to a candidate for President that entitles him to all the electoral vote of that state. How is it that they are talking of splitting the electoral vote of California? F. M. DAVIS.

Each party in each state nominates as many candidates for presidential electors as there are senators and representatives in that state. In Kansas there are two senators and eight members of congress; consequently the state is entitled to 10 electors. Different states have somewhat different laws governing the election, but the general rule is that the voter votes for each elector just as he votes for other candidates on the ticket. It, therefore, may happen where the vote in the state is very close between the two political parties that some of the candidates for electors on one ticket may receive more votes than some of the electors on the ticket of the winning party. In such case the electoral vote of the state will be split. That has happened in several cases. McKinley, at his second election, got one or two electoral votes in Kentucky. The electoral vote of Maryland was as I now recall, divided in 1908.

"Hog Killin'" Time is Here

Farm Women Give Tried and Timely Recipes and Methods for the Important Work of Butchering Day

BUTCHERING day finds us up bright and early, all ready to begin the day's work. Kettles have been prepared, the scalding barrels are ready, the knives have been sharpened and everything made ready for work. Soon breakfast is over, the chores completed and the water put on to heat for scalding. After the hogs are killed, cleaned and hung up it is noon and we have dinner. I usually fry liver for dinner on butchering day.

After we have an abundance of fresh meat to use we do not care for it.

If the weather is cool the hogs will be cooled enough to permit cutting up by the time dinner is over. Wide, clean boards have been provided for cutting the meat on. The sausage is placed in one vessel and the lard in another. Dish washing is completed while the men are cutting up the hogs and then we cut up the lard and render it. Rendering always is finished on butchering day.

The hams, shoulders and sides are spread out to cool and the heads and jowls are put to soak in cold water. We use the jowls in making sausage. After we get the lard on to render I clean the heads and feet and ears, placing them on to cook along with the hearts and tongues. I always cook them together, then remove the bones and run the meat thru the food chopper, saving some of the lean for mince meat and some of the lean and fat for head cheese. Usually I pickle the feet whole.

Sausage grinding usually is done the night after butchering and sometimes we salt the meat the same day. This is not an inviolable rule, tho, as it may be allowed to cool over night. We sugar cure the meat. By rendering the lard, grinding the sausage and getting the heads cooked all the hardest work is done in one day. Then we fry the sausage and make the mincemeat, and butchering is over with until another year.

Mrs. Cliff Rockey.

Why Not Can Some Meat?

After scraping and cleaning the hog thoroly we remove the intestines. They are placed upon a table, the fat removed, and placed in weak soda water to soak. I do not mix the intestine fat with the other fat. By slicing a few potatoes into the lard just before it is done all the odor will be removed. I render the leaf fat by itself and the other separate. I always slice a few potatoes into each kettle of lard, then it will never get strong.

When preparing the fat to render I cut it into dices about 2 inches square, and cook until they are done on the inside, then put into the press. By this process you will have white lard that always is sweet.

The hearts, melts and sweet bread are put to soak in clear water. These may be fried, roasted, or any preferable way of cooking. The liver is dipped into



boiling water and then salted. It is delicious fried with onions or may be dried and used for hash in February and March. Use equal parts of liver and bacon. Cut into dices. Put into skillet with a little water and slice of onion, let boil until dry and fry, then make as gravy.

Next the hog is cut up. The hams and shoulders have all the excess fat and flabby pieces cut off and put into sausage and lard. The big piece of fat on the side

up next to the back is cut off and put into the lard. Then the meat is spread out to cool. When it is cool take 1 pint of salt, 3 tablespoons of light brown sugar, 2 tablespoons of black pepper, 1 scant tablespoon red pepper and 1-1/2 teaspoon saltpetre to one piece of meat, if the hog weighs 200 pounds. Rub this into the meat, wrap the meat in a piece of paper, then slip into a sack and hang up. Put up by this method the meat is extra good and sweet. If one desires to smoke the meat it is best to smoke with hickory chips, maple chips or corn cobs.

The sausage may be seasoned to taste, then ground. I then blow up the bladder which has previously been soaked in clear water, using a quill and filling until it is as large as can be made. Then split the neck a little and turfy wash thoroly and stuff as tight as possible with sausage. Sew up the hole and hang up.

The head and feet are cooked until they will drop off the bone. Take all the bone out and season as sausage. Grind them with a small piece of boiled liver, using the food chopper, and press. The tenderloins, tongues, ribs, backbones, or any part you wish may be canned. Cut in pieces and place tight in sterilized cans without any water. To each quart of meat put 1 teaspoon salt and a little pepper. Put rubber and top on. Screw top partly down. Place wooden or wire frame in bottom of wash boiler, put in cans and fill with water. Start it to cooking and cook 3 or 4 hours. When done fasten tops tightly. This meat is extra good. The broth is fine for the sick or as stock for soup.

Mrs. G. O. Patterson.

The Warts on a Colt's Nose

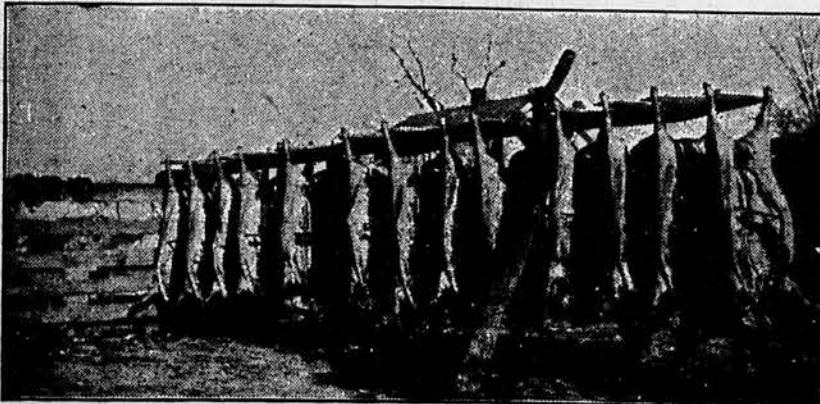
A colt of mine, 16 months old, has hundreds of warts around her mouth. These warts are small and dry. They came since I brought her home from the pasture.

V. F.

I believe that you can remove the warts successfully from your colt by rubbing them daily with cold-pressed castor oil. A small amount of castor oil is to be rubbed thoroly into each of the warts after which they usually disappear in the course of a week or 10 days. It is essential that the castor oil be rubbed thoroly into the wart.

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

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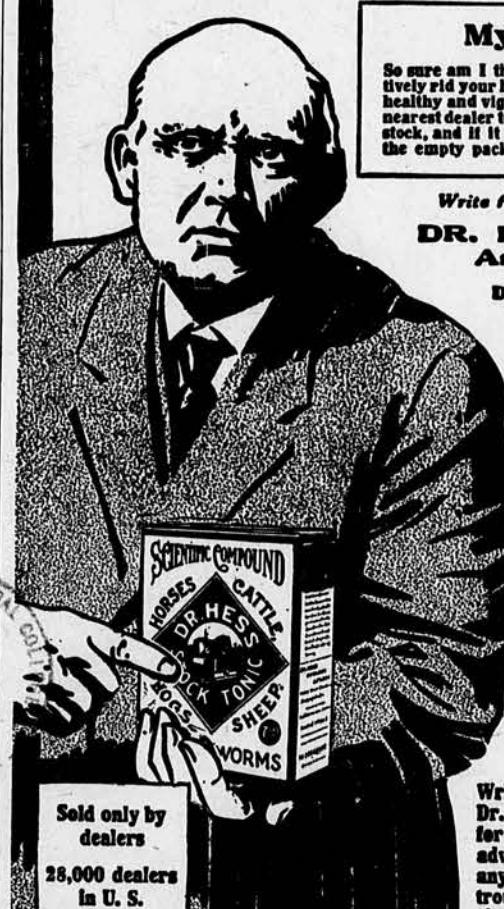
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By Capt. Mayne Reid

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A Dress in Coat Effect

A charming way to combine two materials as silk and serge or satin and indestructible voile is illustrated here. The lighter weight fabric is used for sleeves, tunic and deep collar. A small round collar of Georgette crepe finishes the neck. The pattern, 8086, is cut in



sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Fill Up the Cooky Jar

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Some of our German friends think their Christmas or holiday preparations are not complete until they have made 800 cookies of various shapes and kinds. As many of these cookies ripen or improve with age, they are pleasing reminders of the festive season. We have learned from these cooky makers that most cookies are best with little flour; that is, with as little flour as one can use and yet not have the dough stick to the board. The thinner most cookies are rolled, the daintier and more appetizing they become.

The friends who make so many cookies have discovered that they can handle sticky dough with ease if they allow it to stand over night or even for 2 or 3 hours on ice. When it is rolled out very thin they use fancy cutters and forks to obtain the desired shapes. Personally we like to make the kinds that are dropped from a spoon a little better than the rolled order. The children are especially fond of the oatmeal cookies and macaroons and frosted creams. All of the varieties given have been tried many times.

Oatmeal Cookies—One cup of shortening, either lard or butter; 2 eggs, 1½ cups of sugar; 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little water; 1 teaspoon of cinnamon; 6 tablespoons of sweet milk; 1 cup of seeded raisins, chopped; 3 cups of oatmeal or rolled oats; 1 cup of flour or enough to make a soft dough. These are to be rolled thin and cut into shapes.

Marguerites—Beat 2 eggs separately and add 1 cup of brown sugar. Beat well. Then add half a cup of flour in which has been sifted ¼ teaspoon of baking powder. Beat again and add 1 cup of nut meats, chopped, and ¼ teaspoon of salt. Drop by the half-teaspoonful and bake in moderate oven.

Another drop cooky that is easily made is called the Boston cooky. This kind improves with age. Cream 1 cup of butter with 1½ cups of sugar, add 3 eggs, dissolve 1 teaspoon of soda in 1½ tablespoons of hot water and add to the mixture; then to 3½ cups of flour add 1 teaspoon of cinnamon and one-half teaspoon of salt. Sift part of flour into the

first mixture, then add 1 cup of chopped nuts, ½ cup of raisins and ½ cup of currants, and stir in the rest of the flour. Drop from a spoon on a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal Macaroons—Two and a half cups of oatmeal, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, 1 even teaspoon of butter, 1 teaspoon of vanilla, 2 eggs, beaten separately and the whites added last. This mixture should be dropped in lumps about as large as a walnut allowing room to spread. Bake quickly in a hot oven.

Frosted Creams—One cup of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, ½ cup of lard, ½ cup of butter, ½ tablespoon of ginger. Put this on the stove and let it come to a boil. When cold, add 2 eggs, ½ tablespoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, 1 tablespoon of soda dissolved in ¼ cup of hot water and flour to make stiff. For the frosting use the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff and 1 cup of sugar boiled with 1 cup of water until it threads. Pour the sirup over the whites and beat again.

Nut Wafers—Mix ½ cup of sifted flour with a pinch of baking powder and a little salt and sift again; add 1 cup of light brown sugar, 1 cup broken (not chopped) English walnut meats and 2 eggs, well beaten. Stir all together and spread thin on a well buttered and floured tin and bake until light brown in a moderate oven. Cut in strips of any desired shape while warm.

Beef May be Canned

Don't depend on salt pork for your entire supply of meat next summer. Beef is more wholesome than pork, especially in warm weather and beef butchered now may be canned and kept thru the spring and summer with little more trouble than is required for canning vegetables. The recipe given here comes from the domestic science department of the North Dakota Agricultural college.

Strip the meat from the bones, using that which is well streaked with fat, or add sufficient fat to each can to give it richness and flavor. Cut the meat into suitable sized pieces, pack closely in glass jars; add salt and pepper to taste. Fill the jar almost full of the meat, adding no water. Put on new rubbers which have been boiled for five minutes, and the tops. If glass-top jars are used, adjust the top spring only. In the case of screw tops, screw the top on until it touches the rubber. Put the jars on a wooden rack in a boiler, which has in it enough cool or lukewarm water to cover the jars. Boil from 3 to 4 hours, depending on the age of the beef, counting time when the water begins to boil. Remove from the boiler and tighten cover. Do not invert the jars as it will disturb the layer of fat on top. The canned meat may be used for meat loaf, croquettes, hash and stews of various kinds.

Keep the Children Happy

Many simple devices may be planned at home for amusing small children in stormy weather. The list includes a big needle and string for popcorn, seeds, beads, buttons or cranberries; crayons and catalogs or fashion sheets for coloring pictures; paste, scissors, old magazines and wrapping paper for scrap books; a pan of water and boats of cork, egg shells or nut shells; bubble pipe; homemade animals constructed from carrots, crooked potatoes or peanuts and toothpicks with prunes and cloves for turtles; thimble and biscuit dough; yarns, strips of worsted or raffia to weave on a loom made from an old slate frame or cardboard; and discarded clothing for dressing up.

Mona Verne Lace.

Colorado Agricultural College.

When Plants Freeze

When house plants are frozen they frequently may be revived by the use of cold water. M. F. Ahearn, professor of landscape gardening in the Kansas State Agricultural college, says care should be taken not to place the plant in the sun until it has thawed out well. It should be treated as one would treat a frozen ear. Sometimes the plants cannot be revived by this method. The foliage should then be cut away. New shoots will appear if the roots have not been frozen.

Kansas needs a larger acreage of sorghums.

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Make Life Easy for Mother

All the Family Should Help in the Winter Work

BY MRS. C. K. TURNER
Meade County

A WISE economy of strength and time in this day of the world is vastly more important than the much talked of economy of material things. Economy of mother, saving her, if you please, from overwork and worry, should be the paramount family aim. But unless mother herself sees the need and realizes the wisdom of conserving her time and her strength, there is likely to be little doing in that direction. Father often is too busy or too preoccupied with his own affairs to see the need; or seeing it, is at a loss how to apply a remedy. The children generally mean well enough but they do not realize the strain mother is undergoing, the burden she is carrying, or the importance of their assistance.

Children's minds need to be directed along the channel of helpfulness. To



know that mother depends upon them and appreciates their services is a great incentive to girls and boys both.

Mother should occupy the position of overseer, a wise directress. The assignment of certain duties to every member of the family, increases responsibility and makes for self reliance. As to the arrangement of the work, every family must necessarily be a law unto itself. The number and age of the individuals and the attending conditions determine the program.

The days being short at this season, early rising must be the rule if the children are to assist in the morning work. Especially is this so where one lives at a considerable distance from school. Six o'clock invariably finds us astir.

Children old enough to attend school should be taught to arise promptly and get dressed in time for breakfast. The older ones who have reached the 'teen age, should be dressed before mother is. Boys of this age should be ashamed to let mother build the fires, and daughter ought to consider it a privilege to be allowed to prepare the morning meal while mother gets some beauty sleep. From the time I was 13, father always called me to get breakfast and I took pride in the work. I like the idea of school credits being given for home chores as is done in many localities. It stimulates desire, increases interest and helps to dignify labor.

Breakfast over there should be ample time in a well regulated family to get a good share of the morning work done before school. Every child, knowing his allotted duties, can proceed at once to the task, whether it be the tidying of a room, the clearing away of the dishes, putting up luncheon or bringing in the fuel and water supply for the day.

Girls who have reached the 'teen age, unless below normal strength, surely ought to be capable, under mother's or an elder sister's direction, of keeping their own rooms in order. Where two near the same age occupy the same chamber, taking turns week about might be a profitable plan. Variation of duties makes them less humdrum. Changing about often makes chores an interesting game. I don't wonder that girls become tired of washing dishes, when kept at it continually from day to day with no let up. Even a grown person rebels sometimes at the sameness of everyday duties, and craves freedom from irksome tasks.

Boys should be trained to think it almost unpardonable to go to school leaving mother to bring in fuel and water.

This should be designated "their job" and they can be taught to look upon it as a privilege, their part in the day's work of saving mother.

Winter evenings are so short that little can be accomplished before dark aside from getting supper and doing the usual outside chores. I do not like the idea of working by lamplight either for mother or the children but if there is no other time to iron or mend, why not set apart a portion of one or two evenings a week for this purpose and devote the others wholly to study and recreation? Mother needs this diversion as much as do the other members of the family.

Saturday must invariably be a busy day, yet we plan to get the more strenuous tasks off hands by noon so that the afternoons may be devoted to visiting or other recreation. When it is impossible for mother to have help any other day for the washing, this task must be done on Saturday, but sometimes by rising an hour or so earlier on a school morning, the washing may be done the first of the week. Sorting the clothes in the evening and soaking them over night takes away much of the labor and careful planning of the winter wardrobe will lessen the laundry burden.

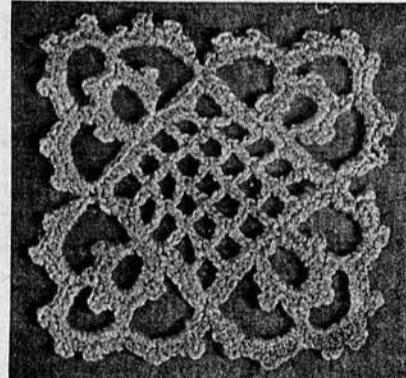
Some preparation for the Sunday dinner must be made on Saturday, and the evening should be devoted to study of the Bible school lesson and getting everything ready for quick dressing on the morrow. Definite plans, followed out, cannot fail to result in the ultimate good of the whole family.

Trim with Medallions

These medallions may be combined effectively in dresser scarfs or centerpieces and may be used in trimming underwear. Begin with a chain of 14 stitches and put a double crochet (d c, thread over hook once) into the 6th st. Ch 1, skip 1 and put a d c into the next stitch forming a space (sp). Make 5 spaces then ch 4 and turn.

2nd row—D c on d c, ch 1, d c on next d c. Repeat, making 5 spaces over the 5 spaces in last row. The 3rd, 4th and 5th rows are the same as the 2nd.

6th row—Turn, ch 1 and make 2 single crochet (s c) in each of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd sps, ch 9, and catch with slip stitch (sl st) between 2nd and 3rd sp. Turn and fill this loop with 3 s c, ch 3



and sl st to form picot (p), 2 s c, p and repeat until there are 3 more p, then 3 s c and make 2 s c in 4th sp and 5 s c in the corner. Continue around the square, finishing the last corner with 3 s c and sl st to join to 1st s c.

7th row—Ch 7, sl st to 2nd p, ch 8, sl st to 4th p, ch 7, sl st to 3rd s c in corner. Continue around medallion.

8th row—Under 1st ch 7 make 3 s c, 1 p, 2 s c, 1 p, 3 s c; under ch 8 make 2 s c, 1 p, repeat twice, 2 s c; work under next ch 7 same as the first. Continue around. For a centerpiece, join the medallions cornerwise and sew to a center of linen. — Anna Carlson.

Marshall Co., Kansas.

A Woman's New Work

As "packer and motor truck driver," Miss Dorothy Treat Arnold of Albany, N. Y., has received her passport for France and the war zone where she will drive an ambulance for the American Fund for French Wounded. Miss Arnold is the first woman to undertake this mission.

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Geo. A. Cook, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

A Happy New Year.

A friend of a grouchy disposition, assured me that the salutation "A Happy New Year" was just that much waste of energy. Judging strictly from a scientific standpoint I know better, for it is a demonstrable fact that suggestions of good will uplift recipient and giver alike and improve nutrition and vital force.

So far as really making it a Happy New Year, however, a great deal depends on you, more than on any one. I am glad of the old fashioned thought of a clean slate for the New Year, with all the bad habits of the past wiped out and abjured forever. I know very well that it is a rare New Year's vow that maintains healthy growth until it sees another New Year's day. Nevertheless a good resolution is worth while for just as long as it endures, and out of the multitude that are made there are some that hold good.

I believe it is easier to put on a good habit than to break off a bad one, so I am urging construction rather than demolition. By the time a thing becomes a habit it is so much a part of us that we follow it without any effort of will. Topeka marked off its street crossings, a few months ago, with certain white lines representing imaginary barriers beyond which no pedestrian might trespass, and appointed crossing policemen to say to the wayward citizen, "This is the way: Walk ye in it." The poor cops had a terrible time with me because I have used Topeka streets at the dictates of my own sweet will for more than a quarter of a century, and as I never spend such a precious commodity as conscious thought on the mechanical act of walking, I would stumble all over their boundary lines as innocently as you please. I suppose that nothing but my connection with the Farmers Mail and Breeze saved me from the calaboose.

This was rather a precarious condition of existence, but I could not take time for the tremendous effort needed to break the habit of a life time, so I just made a new rule that hereafter I should not leave the sidewalk excepting at regular crossings and should not cross the street except at right angles. It worked.

The same principle will work for you. Don't bother about bad habits but form some good ones. Make a few constructive rules.

I will eat slowly.

I will drink sufficient water.

I will sleep with windows wide open.

I will get eight hours sleep a day.

I will sit and stand erect.

I will breathe only fresh, pure air.

I will take some outdoor exercise every day.

I will consult a good dentist for an examination.

I will depend upon nature rather than drugs.

I will live in sunshine both in body and mind.

You know your need. Choose the rules that suit you.

Hair too Oily?

I should like to know what to do to take some of the oil out of my hair. I have to wash it once a week to keep it from getting oily and then it gets so oily I cannot do anything with it. I have tried several things but they do not seem to help it any. I have used canthoxil and different kinds of soaps. I have some dandruff also. Please give me your advice.

V. D. H.

A good lotion for use when hair is too oily is made by adding to 8 ounces of 90 per cent alcohol, 6 drams of spirits of ether, 6 drams spirits of lavender, 4 grains pilocarpin hydrochloride and 1 dram of liquor ammonia. A small portion of this lotion should be rubbed into the roots of the hair once or twice a week according to need.

Tablets for Headaches.

Please tell us something about headache tablets—what they are composed of—and what effect they are likely to produce on one that makes a practice of taking them. Our idea is that they should be in the same class with morphine, cocaine, cigarettes, S.

I quite agree with you so far as sale to the general public is concerned. Of late years aspirin has rather pushed the dangerous acetanilid out of the field as a headache cure, but it has its own dangers if used in excess, and it is often adulterated with acetanilid and other drugs. It is well, indeed, that a physician should have at his command certain pain relieving drugs which may be

administered at his discretion; letting the public use such drugs at will is an entirely different matter. A few years ago an investigator wrote to a thousand physicians asking for their records of cases of poisoning by the use of headache tablets. Four hundred replies received gave record of 814 cases of poisoning, 28 of which were fatal. Readers who have the headache tablet habit please note that the fortunate ones were those who died; it is a much greater misfortune to live on, a slave to such a habit.

Calves that Eat No Butter

If we are ready to admit that a cow's milk is too good for a cow's calf and that it is economically profitable to rob the future cow for the sake of present gains, then it is quite necessary to know how to raise calves on separator milk or other foods.

The usual practice is to pour separator milk, sometimes cold, into a large trough which is never cleaned, and allow the calves to drink until they are satisfied. This method means pot-bellied, runty calves that never make the growth they should, even if they escape the ravages of indigestion.

Calves should not be given quite enough milk to satisfy their appetites. Each calf should be fed separately, carefully regulating the amount of milk by the size of the calf. The fat that has been removed by the separator may in a way be supplied by adding a handful of corn meal, or flaxseed meal to each bucket of milk. After drinking the milk, the calf will be kept busy eating the meal instead of sucking another calf's ears. The milk always should be warm but never given to the calf directly from the separator, when it is frothy.

The milk buckets should be taken to the milkhouse or kitchen and sterilized at least once a day. Calves soon will begin to eat a little hay. Grain should thereafter constitute part of the food ration.

If it pays to raise calves at all it pays to feed and care for them well from the day they are born. Sanitation is an important thing in the care of livestock on the farm.

G. H. Glover.
Colorado Agricultural College.

Milk Should Not Need Boiling

There are many different kinds of milk, but none are better than certified cow's milk and the milk of human kindness. Cow's milk is a perfect food for a cow's baby but not for a human baby. Just the same, there is no better food for a human baby after it is weaned, than pure cow's milk.

Clean milk is winning its fight slowly and dirty milk is losing out, because clean people buy clean milk.

It is a good dairy that will score 75 per cent on the government score card. The only milk that is better than certified milk is the milk that the sucking calf gets from its mother. In scoring this milker we are obliged to give 100 per cent on method and equipment.

Decency is an attribute that distinguishes the humans from the lower animals. Cleanliness contributes most to decency and stimulates an appetite for food. Milk may be safe because it is boiled and at the same time may be indecent because it is filthy. Pasteurized milk is like a man that has washed his face and put on a boiled shirt, and not taken a real bath in his whole life.

If we can't do as we would we must do as we can. Pasteurized dirty milk is better than dirty milk that is not pasteurized. Pasteurization of milk is an acknowledgment of uncleanly methods.

George H. Glover.

Fort Collins, Colo.

Notice to Stallion Owners

All stallions that are used for public service during 1917 must have a 1917 license, which means that all stallions that had licenses for 1916 must have them renewed for 1917, and all stallions that were not licensed during 1916 must have new licenses for 1917.

I most earnestly urge that stallion owners make application for licenses at once. Nearly every year most owners wait until near the opening of the season to make application for licenses, and this results in unavoidable delay. Make your application early and avoid this.

C. W. McCampbell, Secretary.
Kansas State Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kan.

INDISPUTABLE PROOF OF**DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR****SUPERIORITY**

SINCE 1892 the National Buttermakers' Association has held butter-scoring contests each year in connection with its Annual Convention; and at every such Convention, butter made from cream separated by a De Laval Separator has scored highest. This is a 100 per cent record for the De Laval. Twenty-three wins out of twenty-three contests. No room for chance there. Only unusual merit made such a record possible.

But that is not an unusual record for the De Laval. At the great National Dairy Show at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1916; butter made from De Laval-produced cream scored highest in both the creamery and dairy classes, while De Laval cream scored highest in the cream classes.

The juries at the great national and international expositions have invariably acknowledged the superiority of the De Laval. They awarded the Grand Prize to the De Laval at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, as also at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Paris, Brussels, and all the great world expositions for 25 years.

As a matter of fact, it is very easy to prove De Laval superiority. All that is needed is a careful comparison with any other machine, either as to design and construction, or, more important still, as to performance. But such proof is no longer necessary to a well-informed dairyman or farmer. He has seen proof of De Laval superiority piled up and multiplied so many times that it is no longer open to question by anyone. It is an accepted fact.

If you are without a cream separator or need a new one, the only question you need to ask is, "Which is the proper size De Laval for me to buy?"

See your De Laval agent immediately, or, if you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval main office as below for any desired particulars.

The De Laval Separator Co.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

**\$15 AMERICAN
Upward CREAM
SEPARATOR**

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

Tile Silos BETTER and CHEAPER.

Fist steel hoops imbedded. Blocks curved and stirrified. 12x35, 90 TONS.....\$198. 14x36, 115 TONS.....\$223. 16x40, 180 TONS.....\$224.

Thousands in use — fully warranted. Buy now, avoid the rush. Write today for full information. Also CLIMAX ENsilage FREE CUTTERS. TRIAL

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are among the choicest in the West. You can buy rich, productive, irrigated or non-irrigated, lands at moderate prices, and on good terms, that are within easy reach of excellent markets.

Tell me for what purpose you desire the land, and I will send to you authentic information absolutely FREE.

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You can earn this FORD Touring Car—1917 Model—and at the same time make \$50 a week. Biggest agent's proposition ever offered. No capital required. Send three business references. Limited number of openings so write today if you want the car.

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402 Capital Building,
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and Why?**

Cows are sensitive animals and form habits easily. Many a good cow has become "mean" through some irritating added sore left to heal itself. Save the cows' disposition to serious danger by using Bag Balm, the great healing ointment, at the first sign of caked bag, inflammation, chafing, sore, chapped or injured teats. A great antiseptic healer for any scratch, bruise or cut.

Sold in generous 50c packages by feed dealers and druggists. Write for free booklet, "BARRY WRINKLES."

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MADE BY 1917
FOR PEOPLE

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson For January 7. Jesus The Life And Light Of Men. John 1: 1-18. Golden Text. In Him was life; and the life was the light of men. John 1:4.

John, the writer of the fourth gospel, which we are to study for the next six months, was the son of Zebedee, a master fisherman in the Sea of Galilee, and his wife Salome. He was born sometime between A. D. 1 and 5 and was the youngest and most intimate companion of Jesus, who called him Boanerges, meaning a "Son of thunder." John was a man of strong, reserved nature and loving character, and possessed a fiery earnestness that out-matched Peter's earnestness. No one but an eye witness could have given us the understanding of the Christ as we find it in this particular gospel.

The book was written in Ephesus where John spent all the later part of his life, sometime between A. D. 80-86, when the apostle was in the full maturity of his years. He had been preaching this gospel of the Christ for half a century which accounts for the wonderful perfection of its style and language as well as its accuracy.

Sometime between A. D. 95 and 98 John died in Ephesus. He had lived to be the oldest of all the apostles. In the New Testament we have five books which bear his name, the fourth gospel, three epistles, and the Book of Revelation.

John's purpose in writing this gospel was "that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye may have life thru His name."

We are all familiar with the Bethlehem story of the coming of Christ, but John in his prologue, gives us the divine side of Christ's being that we are likely not to have realized before.

Since the beginning of the ages there have lived among men a few people striving to find and to worship the true God. There were good men before the time of Abraham but Abraham was the founder of a race of people which God trained to be His people and to receive the Son of God when it was time for His appearance.

These people of God's in their wanderings lived in frequent contact with idolatry in all its fascinations and its horror of immorality. They were disciplined in every manner. The evils and torture of the Egyptian slavery was overcome by God's wonderful deliverance, but during this slavish period they had grown in all sorts of educational ways. They had acquired all the working arts of the Egyptian race.

Finally these people became a nation, firmly established in Palestine. David made them a strong and highly organized kingdom. Later the kingdom became divided and Judah stood alone. After the Babylonian exile and the return there arose two divisions among the Jewish nation, the dwellers in Palestine and the dwellers among the heathen nations, but each was equal in its importance for spreading the gospel.

when the time came for the coming of Jesus, "the Word of God."

At the end of the century after the Roman conquest a time of universal peace existed. Good roads extended throughout the entire empire and just laws were enforced in a liberal manner. Greek was spoken everywhere and there was a remarkable awakening in literature and all educational lines, but with the general expectation of the nearness of the promised Messiah, among the Jews, a widespread religious unrest was felt.

It was at such a time that God sent His Word to dwell among the people, and we have in this "Word", His Son, which leads us to the combined personality of the Christ.

John is going to show us that the more we love the Saviour, the more we love and honor God, and that in itself proves the Divinity of Christ.

A Surgical Operation is Best

I have a valuable 4-year-old mare that has fistulous withers. I burned the opening with caustic three weeks ago. I burned as deeply as I could push the caustic into the sore. I have done this on other animals, with apparent success, but this mare is not cured. Is lunar caustic a cure for this trouble? What treatment do you advise?

W. E. V.

In my opinion the only way that you can effect a cure of the fistulous withers affecting your mare is to have a drainage opening made at the lowest portion of the diseased area. You will be surprised to find how deep the disease extends in many cases. Not only should good drainage be provided but if any diseased tissue is present in the wound it also must be removed because in no case will healing take place unless all of the diseased tissue has been removed and good drainage has been provided. The after treatment consists in washing out the wound daily with some reliable antiseptic wash such as a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid. Fistulous withers are many times very resistant to treatment on account of the difficulty of removing all diseased tissue and obtaining proper drainage. The diseased tissue is sometimes removed by introducing caustics such as blue vitriol into the wound. Lunar caustic is nitrate of silver moulded in the form of sticks and it possesses no value over other cheaper drugs like carbolic acid or vitriol. Personally I prefer to resort to the use of the knife for the removal of the diseased tissue rather than to trust to the action of caustic drugs.

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

A small boy astride of a donkey was taking some supplies to an army camp in Texas not long ago, and got there just as a detachment of soldiers preceded by a band was marching past. The lad dismounted, and held the bridle of the donkey tightly in his hand. "Why are you holding on to your brother so hard?" asked a group of soldiers who were standing near and wanted to tease the country boy. "I'm afraid he might enlist," said the lad without batting an eyelash.—Woman's Journal.

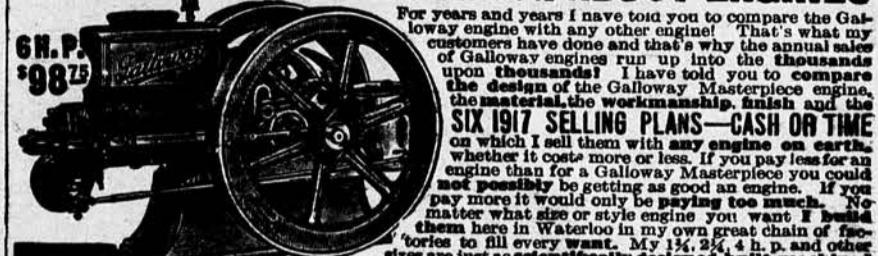
A larger acreage of alfalfa in Kansas is related closely to the need for soil conservation. The fact that the acreage of this legume is increasing is one of the most encouraging things in the agriculture of the state.

We Pay \$2.50 for a Letter

WHAT EXPERIENCE have you had with incubators? It will be only a few weeks now until many readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be deciding whether to set hens again next spring, or invest in an incubator. A letter telling what results you had with your incubator may be worth a lot to them. They also will wish to know just how you do the work to get a good hatch.

The first issue in February will be the poultry special of the Farmers Mail and Breeze again this year. We shall wish to use the incubator letters at that time. Prizes will be given for these, and for other helpful letters. The best letter on any poultry subject received by the poultry editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze before January 15, 1917, will win a prize of \$2.50. The second prize is a book, "The Case of Jennie Brice," by Mary Roberts Rinehart. This book retails for \$1. Five subscriptions or renewals to the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be given for the next five letters. Five Valley Farmer subscriptions and five subscriptions to Capper's Weekly also will be given.

The present high cost of feed makes some persons believe that there is no profit in keeping poultry. This certainly is not true on any farm where the chickens get part of their feed from material that otherwise would go to waste. If you have made a profit from your poultry this year, tell us about it. Address the Poultry Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

COMPARE FOR YOURSELF! HERE ARE THE FACTS!**WAIT! LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT ENGINES****\$25,000.00 LEGAL BANK BOND ABSOLUTELY PROTECTS****GALLOWAY'S ENGINE TALK NO. 1**

These monthly engine talks are to show you why you should not buy an engine of any make or kind until you have thoroughly investigated my new 1917 model Galloway Masterpiece engines—portable and stationary—from 1½ to 16 h. p.

One-Piece Cylinder and Base—Note Wide Bearings

Cylinder and base of all Galloway engines from 4 to 16 h. p. cast in one piece. Cylinder, piston, connecting rod, crank shaft and flywheel always in perfect alignment. Abolishing of narrow bearing. Only scientific successful method of construction for large, heavy duty, heavy weight engines. Two-piece cylinders will not score, nor will pistons become worn in short time.

Steel Drop Forged Cranks on All Masterpiece Engines up to 9 H. P.

Highest carbon drop forged steel crank shafts up to 9 h. p. Larger engines have crank shafts cut and turned from solid steam hammered billets of high carbon steel. Every crank tested in excess of hardest power strain. Will give a lifetime of good, honest service.

Adjustable Bearings on Connecting Rods

Masterpiece connecting rods have adjustable bearings. Note this steel I-beam connecting rod on engines up to 9 h. p. Twelve and 16 h.p. connecting rods made from steam hammered billets of high carbon steel.

Die castings used in connecting rod boxes equal in quality to those on high priced automobiles. Note the length of connecting rods (see catalog). A short connecting rod causes piston to cross in cylinder and becomes useless. High speed small bore, short stroke engines most always have short connecting rods. Cross pin bearings on connecting rods lubricated by automatic oil cup.

GET THIS FREE BOOK

It Tells All About Engines
I want you to have this new book about Galloway Masterpiece engines. It tells you how to pick out, size up and judge an engine. Gives you engine specifications. Tells why to insist on heavy weight, large bore, long stroke engines. How to install an engine and hook up direct, to farm or shop at wholesale. How to lay out and build a cheap, efficient, power house. Why our prices on high-class portable and stationary engines and saw mills are so low considering quality. Ask today. A postal gets it. Address me at Waterloo, Iowa.

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Just read this
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the facts."

AU-8

DID YOU KNOW IT FROM THE GOOD JUDGE'S LOOKS?

IT seems as though most men had just been waiting and waiting for W-B CUT Chewing. Naturally it should be that way. Tobacco satisfaction and not a big chew is what tobacco lovers want. You couldn't get it the old way—cheap tobacco and excess sweetening. But rich tobacco, shredded, lightly salted, that's what makes tobacco satisfaction—that's why W-B CUT is winning all this popularity.

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This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7½ in., 5¾ in. lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

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MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS \$2.00. Three \$5.00. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.
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DARK CORNISH CHICKENS. SUNNY-slope Farm, Stillwater, Okla.

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MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS \$1. DRAKES \$1.25. Oscar Hill, Mayetta, Kan.
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TWO HUNDRED FAWN RUNNER DUCKS, \$1.00 each. Prize winners. Good layers. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

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BEST WHITE CHINA GEASE. EMMA Collins, Coffeyville, Kan.
GRAY AND WHITE GEASE, TWO DOL-lars each. Trio, five dollars. Mrs. C. D. Wood, Elmdale, Kan.

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FINE HOUDAN COCKERELS. \$2.00 EACH if taken soon. Mrs. Nellie Ekart, Manhattan, Kan., No. 5.

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PURE BLOOD BLACK LANGSHAN CKLS. Scoring 94, eight pounds. Chas. Leeper, Harper, Kan.
FOR SALE—CHOICE BLACK LANGSHAN cockerels. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, R. R. No. 6, Lawrence, Kan.
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FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each. J. Stulp, Hartford, Kan.
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PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. 6 for \$5.00. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK-erels \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00. E. H. Erickson, Olisburg, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, HENS \$1.00. Cockerels \$1.50. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

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FAMOUS WINTER LAYING S. C. W. LEG-horns of high quality. Cockerels, chicks guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Lyndon, Kan.

OUR SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN chickens are leaders. Order now. Cocks and ckls. \$1.00 up. J. P. Rishel, Galatia, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, Frantz-Ackerman strain, \$2. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$4 for 100. John Hern, Elmo, Kan.

FOR SALE. S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Baron-Young cross, pure bred. \$2.00 here. Lee R. Light, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels \$1.00 each. Orders booked for eggs. Baby chicks. Write. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

200 SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS for sale. Both matings and utility stock, from \$1.00 up. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan., No. 3.

FOR QUICK SALE—PURE BRED BROWN Leghorn hens and pullets. Hens per dozen \$8.00. Pullets \$8.00 per dozen. W. A. Mudge, Turon, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, English strain. \$2.00 up. Locust Grove Egg Farm, W. T. Noblitt, Lone Wolf, Okla.

FOR SALE—CHOICE S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels from nine years of careful breeding. Price \$1.50 each or 4 for \$5. H. B. Browning, Linwood, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKS, COCKERELS Sweepstakes gold medal winners. Bred to lay. \$1 up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kansas.

"SUNNY SLOPE RANCH," HOME OF Grant's heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns. Guaranteed stock, fertile eggs, lusty chix. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. Scored by Judge E. C. Branch. Score card with each bird. Score from 90 to 93%. Price \$1.50 up. E. L. M. Benfer, Leona, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets, farming raised, laying strain. Mrs. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., R. F. D. No. 6.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. EXTRA good. Price \$3 to \$5. August Petersen, Churdan, Iowa.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM Federation winners \$2.00 to \$3.00. John Vanenburg, Marysville, Kan.

FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS— some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-erels, farm raised, \$2 to \$3. Mrs. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kan., R. F. D. 24.

THOROUGHBRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. Prices right. Pleasant View Poultry Farm, Little River, Kansas.

MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS, WON 1ST prizes at Topeka State Fair, 1915 and 1916. Cockerels from trap nested layers \$2.00 to \$5.00. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

75 WHITE ORPINGTON PULLETS, ALL good size, early hatched, some laying. Six or more at \$1.00 each. First orders get choice. Nothing reserved. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beatrice, Kan.

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BUFF ROCKS. WILLIAM A. HESS, HUMboldt, Kansas.

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FOR FANCY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. No. 4.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS AND HENS \$1.50 to \$2.00. Mrs. Mollie Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. GOOD ones Two to Ten Dollars. L. P. Nichols, Kirwin, Kan.

BIG, THRIFTY QUALITY BUFF ROCKS. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Lloyd Clark, Hazelton, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$1.00 and \$1.25 each. Pullets \$1.00. Mrs. S. Van Socoy, Oak Hill, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, COCKERELS, BEAUTIES, prize winners, farm raised. Cheap. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS TWO DOL-lars. Pullets one dollar and fifty cents. R. L. Gates, Kingman, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 20 FINE COCKS AND

cockrels. Cocks \$2.50. Cockerels \$2.00. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kansas.

LARGE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1 and \$1.50 each. White guineas \$1 each. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

FOR SALE—TOP NOTCH BARRED ROCK cockerels \$2 to \$5. Guaranteed satisfaction. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

FINE LARGE BRADLEY STRAIN BARRED Rock pullets \$1. Cockerels \$2. From prize winners. Nora Hill, Cambridge, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, COCKERELS, hens and pullets. \$1 to \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. C. Pospisil, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. The Taylor strain. Price \$1.50 each if taken soon. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS OF THE HIGH QUALITY. Hens and pullets \$1.00 to \$2.00 each. Cockrels \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. W. T. Blackwill, Quinter, Kan.

PART RIDGE ROCKS—COCKERELS, seven to nine pounds, good type, good color, ready for early service. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kansas.

FINE LARGE WHITE ROCK COCKS, cockerels, hens and pullets. Ivory strain. 30 prizes at Wichita and Burden last year. H. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FISHEL strain (direct). Farm raised, bred to lay. \$1.50 each, satisfaction guaranteed. Chas Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. PULLET BREED,

either sex \$1 each or \$10 per dozen. Cockerel bred direct Thompson stock, either sex \$5. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS— Only limited number choicest Barred Rock cockerels remaining. Order quick. Pullets and hens sold out. Charles Duff, Larned, Kan.

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LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK COCKERELS are better than ever, nicely marked, strong boned. Order now for the coming season. Prices \$3 to \$5 each. Sent on approval. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

F. W. HALL, LONG WOLF, OKLA. BARRED Rock specialist. Winnings at three leading shows: Hobart, Okla.—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th cockerel. 1st, 3rd pullet. 1st pen. 2nd, 3rd, 4th pullet. 3rd, 4th hen. 2nd pen. 4th cock. Silver cup. Frederick, Okla.—1st, 3rd, 2nd cockerel. Gold Special Oklahoma City—1st pullet, bred pen. 5th exhibition hen. 6th cockerel, bred hen. 200 c'k's and pullets for sale. Prices right.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS AND pullets, farming raised, laying strain. Mrs. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., R. F. D. No. 6.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE \$2.00 each. One cock .50. Pen cockerels \$4.00 each. Theo. Jung, Lyons, Kan.

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LARGE UTILITY AND FANCY R. C. REDS, guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

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GOOD BREEDING S. C. RED COCKERELS, sired by my first prize World's Fair cockerel. \$2.50 and \$5.00 each. Guaranteed to please. H. A. Meier, Abiline, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL DARK VELVET ROSE COMB Red cockerels. Bean strain. Hatched from special matings. \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Route 3, Erie, Kan.

BANBURY'S R. C. REDS, WON 3 FIRTS and 2 seconds. Stronger color and greater value. Utility pullets \$1.00 each. Good. Excellent \$3. Ckls. \$2.50 to \$10 each. Banbury's Polled Shorthorn Farm, Pratt, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS OR PUL-lets \$2.50. Bred from prize winners big shows in Kan., Missouri and Okla. Blood red with beautiful lustre. Red eyes and red pigment on legs. Three firsts at State Fair this fall. R. W. Baldwin, Conway, Kan.

100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cocks and cockerels sired by roosters costing \$15 to \$35; \$2, \$3.50, \$5 and \$7.50 each. A few higher. Order at once, they will go fast. Our pens mated for 1917 are the best we ever had. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

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EXTRA FINE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$4.00. Harry Mitchell, Rozel, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Toms \$5. Mrs. Louie Landgraf, Garden City, Kan.

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GIANT NARRAGANSETT TOMS, LARGE healthy vigorous birds. Write. Grand View Farm, Delphos, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BRONZE TURKEYS, from state show winners, cheap

Grain Prices a Year Ago and Now

Do you know how much higher grain prices are than they were a year ago? The United States Department of Agriculture has made a report giving the average prices in Kansas December 1, 1915, and December 1, 1916. The last year price is given first, and is followed by the price for this year, in the following examples: Corn 51 cents, 90 cents; wheat 89, \$1.64; oats 37, 55; potatoes 74, \$1.65; hay \$5.60, \$7.60; kafir 46, \$1.

Wichita County—We are having some very cold weather and about 4 inches of snow, which will help wheat. Stock in fair condition. Not many hogs being sold. Wheat is down 30c. Corn \$1; eggs 85c; potatoes \$2.10; butterfat 87c.—Edwin W. White, Dec. 28.

Harvey County—Fine snow fell all day yesterday and the night before, accompanied by a strong north wind and the mercury "sagged" to 10 degrees below zero. Livestock doing well as yet. Wheat \$1.65; corn 87c to 98c; butter 30c; eggs 32c.—H. W. Prouty, Dec. 22.

Douglas County—Extremely cold weather the past week. No snow nor moisture of any kind since the first part of November. Some corn going to market at around 80c. A movement is on foot to secure a county farm advisor. Lots of sales and everything sells well.—C. Culp, Jr., Dec. 22.

Montgomery County—Plenty of rain in November for the growing wheat. A little dry now. The acreage is somewhat larger than last year. Much alfalfa is being plowed up on account of being choked out by Crabgrass and Watergrass. Many farmers are talking shortage of feed in the spring. Hay is high; corn \$1; oats 50c; butter and eggs 30c to 35c.—J. W. Elkenberry, Dec. 22.

McPherson County—Since the big rain on November 7, the wheat has never looked well, and it is the opinion of farmers that there is only a small chance for a wheat crop in this county. The wheat sown early is also ruined by the fly. About all the ground intended for oats has been plowed. Cattle are in fair condition. There has been a considerable number of cattle shipped out, as corn is worth around a dollar a bushel. Hogs are sold as soon as fit to sell, and the chicken supply also has been reduced.—John Ostlund, Jr., Dec. 21.

Rawlins County—The weather has been very stormy the past two weeks. A little snow fell, but all of it drifted, which is very hard on wheat. Some wheat has been killed by hard freezing and dry weather. The prospects for a crop at present are rather poor. Some cattle dying from cornstalk disease. The car shortage is worse than ever. The farmers have not been able to haul any wheat for some time. Wheat is \$1.40; corn 90c; oats 60c; hogs \$9; butter 35c; cane seed \$2.10 a hundredweight.—J. S. Skolout, Dec. 20.

Republic County—The past week has been extremely cold, with but little snow. Stalk fields yield very little forage. Butchering, getting up wood and hauling feed is the order of the day among the farmers. Eggs 30c; butterfat 37c; hogs \$9.25; wheat \$1.65; corn 80c.—E. L. Shepard, Dec. 23.

Stevens County—On December 20 a 2-inch snow fell and is now melting and going into the ground where it is needed, for wheat, as quite a lot was sowed so late that it never came up. Very little fall plowing or listing being done as yet, as help was scarce and high-priced and early freezing caused grain to go down. On December 20 we had an interesting Farmers' Institute, with three speakers from Manhattan. Considerable land being leased for oil. Eggs 40c; butter 30c; corn 80c; hogs \$1.60 a hundred; rabbits 10c each.—Monroe Traver, Dec. 23.

Sumner County—The freezing weather has put a crimp in the growing wheat. Stock is doing fairly well so far this winter owing to the very few stormy days. A good many horses and mules are being shipped out. Wheat \$1.52; corn \$1; oats 62c; butterfat 39c; eggs 35c; potatoes \$2.25; hens 12c; turkeys 19c.—E. L. Stocking, Dec. 22.

Thomas County—A number of light snows, but not enough to do wheat on clean ground much good. That sown in stubble is getting plenty of moisture. It was 15 degrees below zero on December 20 and has been cold since. Thawed some on December 22. Cannot tell whether or not wheat is hurt. Wheat \$1.45; barley 80c; butterfat 35c; eggs 40c.—C. C. Cole, Dec. 23.

Kingman County—The snows that we have had in this county so far have not benefited the growing wheat very much. Wheat was not sown very early and did not get much of a start, and the dry condition of the soil and the hard freezing weather we have had is very damaging to the small wheat plants. Ground is cracking, and it is feared that the wheat will freeze out. Very little wheat in farmers' bins in this county. Feed very scarce. Wheat \$1.52; fat hogs \$9.60; butterfat 34c.—H. H. Rodman, Dec. 22.

Reno County—Having lots of cold weather, and farmers can do little more than take care of the stock and feed the stove. Feed will be scarce here. Lots of corn to husk yet, but it will have to wait until the snow goes off. Wheat doesn't look very well. Wheat \$1.55; corn 90c; eggs 35c; butter 30c.—D. Engelhart, Dec. 22.

Graham County—Fine weather now after the cold snap a few days ago. Mercury went to 15 degrees below. Stock doing well. Wheat does not show up well. Prices of grains are up and it is hard to keep track of them.—C. L. Koble, Dec. 23.

Sedgewick County—Wheat acreage 25 per cent that of last year. Wheat was sown late and is in poor condition. Zero weather hard on it. Very little corn raised, and kafir failed to make seed. Alfalfa made good returns and is selling at a high price. Plenty of feed. Very few hogs left on farms. Very few public sales and stuff is selling high. Corn \$1.10; alfalfa hay \$10 to \$18; butter 35c; eggs 40c.—J. R. Kelso, Dec. 25.

Peace Talk Makes Prices Wabbly

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

Violent fluctuations in wheat prices occurred daily last week, with an extreme range of 18 cents in the May delivery, up 9 cents and down 10 cents

from last week's close, and final quotations about 5 cents higher than last Saturday.

Market sentiment was influenced almost wholly by shifting opinions as to the prospect for peace. Momentous developments are likely to occur any day, making the situation exceedingly treacherous for speculators, millers and cash grain handlers—so much so, indeed, that other considerations seem unlikely to have the influence that they would exert in ordinary times.

Exports from the United States in the first half of the crop year—July 1 to December 30—will amount to about 90 million bushels, and about 40 million remain to go in the next six months, if crop and reserve estimates are correct. There is no likelihood that foreigners will not need this much wheat, and they probably will attempt to get a good deal more.

Transportation congestion continues to restrict shipments from Western markets to the seaboard, and from this country to Europe, otherwise exports would be much larger. It may be assumed that the customary decrease in traffic after the first of the year will enable the railroads to clear up some of the congestion and relieve the situation to some extent, tho the great difficulty is to get ships fast enough to take merchandise after the railroads get it to the seaboard.

Fluctuations in corn prices were much narrower than in the wheat market during the week's excitement. Final quotations Friday showed about 1/2 cent gain for the week, with the May price down only 6 1/2 cents from the season's top quotation, as compared with a drop of 28 cents for wheat.

Speculative confidence in corn prices is maintained by the fact that the extraordinary high quotations are not bringing as much grain to market as expected. Receipts are small despite the great inducements for farmers in surplus districts to sell. Economy in feeding on the farms is evident from the condition of livestock arriving at central markets, but it is not causing any increased marketing of corn. The high record prices prevailing for livestock in the face of liberal receipts reflect the packers' confidence that the large movement of the last few months will be followed by much smaller receipts after January, and that means much less winter and spring feeding than usual, and more corn to market. But the farm deliveries thus far have not been sufficient to shake confidence in high prices for corn. Some foreign buying was reported last week, but actual exports were only 102,000 bushels.

Hog prices last week were the highest ever known in December and the market closed near the high point and 10 to 15 cents higher than a week ago. The top price, \$10.35, was paid Thursday and most of the hogs with weight sold above 10 cents a pound. Both killers and shippers bought freely early in the week, but in the last two days shipping outlet was curtailed. Receipts continued liberal. The five Western markets received 581,000 hogs, only 2,000 less than in the preceding week and 76,000 more than a year ago.

Farmers are sending hogs to market as soon as they can in order to economize on feed. The average weight of hogs last week was 183 pounds, 2 pounds less than in the preceding week and 21 pounds less than a year ago.

The medium light weight cattle last week declined 10 to 15 cents, and heavy steers were in active demand at firm prices. Heavy steers were scarce. The best sold at \$10.25 to \$10.75 and a few as high as \$11. Quality was not as good as the preceding week, when \$11.50 was paid. Receipts were liberal for this season of the year and nearly double those of a year ago. The large per cent of the offerings are going to killers and as the season advances short fed steers are becoming more numerous. Feeders say that steers are being turned into market as quickly as possible, and steers with finish will be scarce all season. Some range steers sold at \$7 to \$7.85.

Prime heavy cows, choice heifers and "canner" cows were in active demand at firm prices, but the medium grades are 10 to 15 cents lower. Veal calves were quoted off 25 to 50 cents. Choice heavy steers sold at \$8.25 to \$9 for further feeding and would have brought that much from killers. This demand came from Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. Choice lighter weight feeders and stockers were quoted steady to strong, but the plain to common classes of thin cattle were lower. Demand has been larger than normal for this season of the year, but the countryward movement is not in proportion to the movement of cattle into killing channels.

Receipts of livestock last week, with comparisons, are here shown:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Year ago.
Cattle—			
Kansas City	50,100	47,050	26,400
Chicago	66,000	75,500	47,500
Five markets	188,600	200,400	112,800
Hogs—			
Kansas City	75,000	74,950	63,550
Chicago	277,000	281,000	243,000
Five markets	581,900	583,150	505,550
Sheep—			
Kansas City	36,825	34,125	20,900
Chicago	81,000	90,000	106,000
Five markets	173,575	195,525	177,000

Farm machinery needs much better attention in Kansas. This is especially true now, when the prices are much above normal. A shed should be available for every farm implement.

Additional Classified Ads

Farms Wanted

FARMS WANTED—HAVE 7,000 BUYERS describe your unsold property. 506 Farmers' Exchange, Denver, Colo.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE FARMS. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

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SIXTY BARREL OKLAHOMA MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD FARM. E. care Mail and Breeze.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE ON SMALL FARM, modern seven roomed city residence. For further particulars address E. M. Scott, Chapman, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 16 HORSE POWER GASOLINE ENGINE ON STEEL TRUCK. GOOD AS NEW. ALSO DOUBLE SEATED, RUBBER TIRED CARRIAGE FOR SALE OR TRADE. MAKE ME AN OFFER. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 8.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET A FORD TOURING CAR AND MAKE \$50.00 A WEEK WHILE GETTING IT. COSTS NOTHING TO TRY. WRITE TODAY GIVING THREE BUSINESS REFERENCES. AGENT MANAGER, 426 CAPITAL BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

WISHING TO RETIRE ON ACCOUNT OF AGE, I OFFER FOR SALE A CONTROLLING INTEREST IN A PROSPEROUS BANK, WITH \$30,000.00 CAPITAL CARRYING WITH IT THE PRESIDENCY AT A GOOD SALARY, TOGETHER WITH A NICE BRICK COTTAGE HOME, AND EIGHTY ACRES IRRIGATED LAND NEAR TOWN, IN A FLOURISHING, SOUTH TEXAS COMMUNITY. E. G. L. Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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FOR SALE. 1600 a. Gove Co. Improved, 11 miles from town, 300 creek bottom alfalfa land, 800 wheat land, bal. grass land. \$20 per a. Carry \$10,000, 5 years 6%. 2880 a. Hamilton Co., 3 mi. from station, 2 sets improvements; living water, some in cultivation, bal. A-1 grass land. Price \$10 per a. Terms. 601 Borraugh Bldg., Hutchinson, Kansas.

320 ACRE IMPROVED FARM. All smooth, good soil; 8 room house, barn, granary, cattle shed. Good well, windmill. 160 acres in cult. Shiley-Ball Realty Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

81 ACRES, ALL TILLABLE. Smooth land, 4 miles of Ottawa, Kan., of 10,000 people. 5 room house, barn, cellar, on main road. For sale at a bargain if sold at once. Frank B. Mansfield, 635 Scarratt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS in Anderson Co., Kansas. Section of land near Colony; 100 acres cult.; bal. blue grass and native grass; good improvements. Extra well watered, valley land. Can be bought cheap. Address J. F. Ressel, Colony, Kan.

LAND FOR SALE. 800 acres, fenced, 11 mi. of Coldwater. 5 room house, running water. 200 a. plowed, 100 a. bottom hay; bal. grass, \$22.50 acre; \$6,000 cash, balance easy terms 6%. Lytle & Kimple, Owners, Coldwater, Kan.

WANT GOOD LAND CHEAP? We have it in Seward County. Ask for list or come and see. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

Southeastern Kansas Bargains 5 good farms, very well improved; at a very low price for sale on payment of from \$5 to \$10 an acre down; balance 5 to 15 years at reasonable rates of interest. These farms close to Kansas City, good towns and good markets. Renter's opportunity. Write for full descriptions. Address, THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

Bargains in Western Kansas Land. 640 acres perfectly smooth, 10 1/2 miles southwest Leoti, \$5,500. \$3,200 cash. Bal. 3 to 5 years 7%. 160 acres perfectly smooth, 10 1/2 miles southwest Leoti. \$1,250, terms. 480 acres nice level land 4 miles northeast Leoti, \$11.00 per acre. Terms. 320 acres southwest Leoti, 18 miles, \$2,250. Terms. 160 acres 2 1/2 miles from Leoti perfectly smooth. \$1,600. Terms. 3 separate quarters perfectly smooth. From 12 to 18 miles from Leoti at \$1,000 per quarter. Terms. F. G. Jones, Leoti, Kan.

For Sale—Quarter Section

Well improved and watered farm, 5 miles southeast of Topeka on main traveled road. Owner non-resident. Price \$16,000; half cash. P. O. Box 433, Des Moines, Iowa.

160 Acres for \$1500.

Near Wellington; good loam soil; 30 wheat, 63 past; bal. cult.; good bldgs.; only \$45 an acre; \$1500 cash, \$360 yearly. Big snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

RELINQUISHMENT. 320 acres of level wheat land, must sell. Box 364, Syracuse, Kan.

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

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

160 A. GOVE CO., KAN. Fine land, good for home or speculation. Must sell. \$11 an acre. Terms. E. M. Sims, Owner, Hill City, Kan.

WANTED: Parties owning Western Kansas land to write to me your price and state if you will trade. R. A. Ward, Alden, Kan.

100 A. 1 1/2 MI. LEBO, KAN. 80 cult., 20 bluegrass pasture. \$75 a. Mtgs. \$2500, 6 1/2%. Trade for indse. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kan.

2300 A. BLUESTEM pasture land, \$30 an acre. 320 acre farm, new improvements, \$45 acre. Five quarters Western Kansas wheat land cheap. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

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

FOR SALE. 183 acres located 1 1/4 miles from Oskaloosa, Kan. Well improved and all tillable. Price \$105 per acre. For better description and terms, write L. C. Arnold & Company, St. Joseph, Mo.

ONE OF THE BEST all purpose 1/4 sections in Graham County. For particulars write J. E. Thompson, Owner, Morland, Kan.

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

8 QUARTER SECTIONS, 3 MI. BROWNELL. 100 a. in cult., 10 a. growing alfalfa; all fenced, no improvements. Price \$30 a. 10 years' time. Can be sold separately. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

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

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

FOR SALE. 1600 a. Gove Co. Improved, 11 miles from town, 300 creek bottom alfalfa land, 800 wheat land, bal. grass land. \$20 per a. Carry \$10,000, 5 years 6%. 2880 a. Hamilton Co., 3 mi. from station, 2 sets improvements; living water, some in cultivation, bal. A-1 grass land. Price \$10 per a. Terms. 601 Borraugh Bldg., Hutchinson, Kansas.

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CHASE CO. STOCK RANCHES

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

MISSOURI

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

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

IMP. farms worth the money, stock, fruit and grain. McNabney & Sayre, Southwest City, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 160 a. valley farm, \$3,000. 5 room plastered house; near town. Good terms. Free list. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

GREAT BARGAINS. \$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres good fruit and poultry land; near town, some timber, price \$200. \$10 monthly buys 80 acres. Box 808, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

SOUTH DAKOTA

IN SOUTH DAKOTA, good farm land adjoining state land which can be grazed very cheap makes the best proposition open for cattle, sheep, and hogs. Cheap production of high priced meat makes big profit. For official information write Department of Immigration, Capital E-3, Pierre, S. D.

TEXAS

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

50,000 ACRES in Ochiltree County along the Santa Fe's new survey. Fine level wheat and small grain land; deep rich soil. Sold in small tracts on easy terms. C. E. McLarty, Ochiltree, Texas.

OKLAHOMA

BARGAIN, 160 a., 7 miles out. \$10 an acre. The Monzingo Agency, Fairview, Okla.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Blane Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

150 A. IMPROVED. 60 cult. Bal. open timber. \$20 an acre. Terms. Many good bargains. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.

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

SEE THIS. 160 a. joining R. R. town; 70 plowed; frame house; spring creek. 140 a. tillable prairie. A snap at \$3200. List and map free. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

20 A. 1 1/2 MI. LIMITS, McALESTER. City 15,000. 2 1/2 mi. business center city. 15 a. cult. 11 a. being strictly 1st class dry bottom. Bal. slope. Good fence. Small house. \$45 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

CHEAP QUARTER NEAR GERMAN SETTLEMENT, NEAR LIBERAL.

Good quarter wheat land four miles east and three south of Lorena, Okla. 40 acres good wheat goes with the land. 120 acres in cultivation. Land is rolling but fine soil and good neighborhood. Price \$3200. Mortgage \$500 7% can stand. Balance must be cash. No trades. Lots of German neighbors. Close to school. Land-Thayer Land Co., Liberal, Kansas.

IDEAL STOCK FARM. In Central Ark. 360 acres; 220 open, 340 fcd. 1,000 bearing Elbertas. 50 acres Bermuda. Big barn; two sets imps. Unfailing spring clear cold water; fertile soil; grow Alfalfa, corn, clover, wheat, cotton. 2 miles Conway. Beautiful home place. \$6,000, terms. Bahner & Co., Conway, Ark.

70 A. BOTTOM and upland; 200 a. cult. On public highway, R. R. and phone. School and church close. Running water. 2 houses. 7 miles good town, 3 1/2 mi. R. R. switch. Bargain at \$20 per acre. 1/4 cash. Southern Trust Company, Little Rock, Ark.

IDEAL STOCK FARM. In Central Ark. 360 acres; 220 open, 340 fcd. 1,000 bearing Elbertas. 50 acres Bermuda. Big barn; two sets imps. Unfailing spring clear cold water; fertile soil; grow Alfalfa, corn, clover, wheat, cotton. 2 miles Conway. Beautiful home place. \$6,000, terms. Bahner & Co., Conway, Ark.

700 ACRES, virgin timber.....\$11,400

395 a., 3 sets improvements.....\$4,000

160 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$4,000

160 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$3,500

80 a., 1/2 highly improved.....\$1,500

NEW YORK

NEW ENGLAND

GO and buy NEW ENGLAND FARMS.
EAST Produce milk at 3c., sell 10c. qt.
YOUNG and feed ten million people.
MAN. S. F. Sherman, 52 Bway., New York.

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

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

FARM LOANS

7% MONEY TO LOAN on improved farms or
ranches. White Agency, Lincoln, Neb.

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

NEBRASKA

FARMS AND RANCHES: 160 to 4,000 a.;
pay like rent. Write for photos and de-
scription. R. D. Druliner, Benkelman, Neb.

1120 ACRES IMPROVED land Blaine Co.,
Neb. 500 acres hay and farm land. 100
acres in cult. Price \$12.50. Mtg. \$4000. Will
take exchange for part.
B. C. Empfield, Broken Bow, Neb.

ALABAMA

THE GREATEST stock farm and hog rais-
ing proposition in the United States, 2500
acre farm at Montgomery, Alabama, alfalfa
and corn land, well improved, railroad sta-
tion, fronting 6 miles on hard road. \$25 an
acre. Half cash, balance ten years, 5%.
F. M. Kohn & Son, Montgomery, Ala.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE 6 Jacks, 6 Jennets, 3 Percherons and 1
Standard bred stallion. For information
call on or address F. W. POOS, POTTER, KAN.
(Barn 3 blocks north of depot)

15 JACKS
20 JENNETS

3 to 6 years old. 15 to 15½ hands high.
Excellent in bone, size and con-
formation. Write today.

Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

FLOYD YOCUM LIVESTOCK and REAL
ESTATE AUCTIONER ST. JOHN, KAN.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

W. H. Fisher, White City, Kan. Pure bred
stock sales. Write, wire or phone. Address as above.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Be An Auctioneer
Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog.
We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B.Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction
School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Dispersion Sale

Jan. 10, 1917

200 Acre Farm
35 Shorthorns
5 Horses
65 Poland Chinas
14 Shropshire Sheep

Write for big circular to

W.F. Kuehn, Owner
Red Cloud, Neb.
or
Herman Erns, Auct., Graf, Neb.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla.,
128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb.
and Ia. 824 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa. 1937
South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri. 4204
Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be pub-
lished free when such sales are to be adver-
tised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Other-
wise they will be charged for at regular
rates.

Combination Sales.

Jan. 27—Norton County Breeders' associa-
tion, Carl Behrent, Sec., Norton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 9—Breeders' combination sale, Manhat-
tan, Kan.

Feb. 15—C. S. Butler, Cherryvale, Kan.

Feb. 22-23—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse
Breeders' Association, sale at Lincoln, Neb.

C. F. Way, Sec.-Treas., Lincoln, Neb.

Draft Horses.

March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 15—C. S. Butler, Cherryvale, Kan.

Feb. 22—M. H. Roller & Son and Bruce
Saunders, Holton, Kan.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Feb. 26—Combination sale at Hays, Kan.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.

Feb. 27—Combination sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 21—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Con-
signment sale, South Omaha. Dwight

Williams, Sales Manager, 4110 Davenport

St., Omaha, Neb.

Feb. 6—H. C. Glassman, South Omaha, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Jan. 10—W. P. Kuehn, Red Cloud, Neb.

March 13—Blank Brothers & Kleen, Frank-
lin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.

March 14-15—Highline Shorthorn Breeders'
Ass'n, Farnam, Neb. H. W. Crossgrove,
Mgr., Farnam, Neb.

March 15-16—Breeder's Consignment sale,
Grand Island, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln,
Neb., Mgr.

March 28—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.

Mar. 30—H. C. McElvie, Bindon, Neb., Mgr.

Combination sale at South Omaha.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 14—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Mar. 29—H. C. McElvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.

Combination sale at South Omaha.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 16—D. C. Lonergan, Florence, Neb.

Feb. 6—Smith Brothers, Superior, Neb.

Feb. 7—T. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria,

Neb.

Feb. 8—Wm. McCurdy & Son, Tobias, Neb.

Feb. 8—J. B. Swank & Sons, Blue Rapids,

Kan.

Feb. 9—Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 12—W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb.

Feb. 15—T. W. Cavett, Phillips, Neb. Sale

at Aurora, Neb.

Feb. 17—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.

Feb. 19—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.

Feb. 21—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.

Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City,

Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

Feb. 23—Oliver & Sons, Danville, Kan.

Feb. 24—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.; sale

at Dearborn, Mo.

Feb. 28—John Nelman, Alexandria, Neb.; sale

at Fairbury, Neb.

Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan,

Kan. Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Jan. 22—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center,

Neb.

Jan. 23—H. A. Deets, Kearney, Neb.

Jan. 31—J. H. Froett & Son and H. J. Nach-

tingall & Son, Alexandria, Neb.

Feb. 1—Theo. Foss, Sterling, Neb.

Feb. 1—Philip Albrecht & Sons, Smith Cen-

ter, Kan.

Feb. 7—F. J. Moser, Goffa, Kan.

Feb. 8—Dave Boseniger, Cortland, Neb.

Feb. 16—J. C. Boyd & Son and Ira Boyd,

Virginia, Neb.

Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan,

Kan. Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 22—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Address ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

N. M. BAILOR & SON, ALLEN, KANSAS

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Bishop Brothers, Towanda, Kan., offer some excellent Percheron stallions. A visit to their barn will convince you that they are the kind that you need. They are all young with quality, size, style, bone and finish to suit the most critical buyer. They stand behind every animal sold and their guarantee is absolutely reliable. Write or call, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertiser.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kan., is advertising in the Hereford section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, three yearling Hereford bulls. Look up his advertisement and write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertiser.

A. J. Turinsky of Barnes, Kan., sells Duroc Jersey hogs on approval. Following are expressions taken from recent letters from his customers: "The boar arrived today in good shape. I am well pleased with him.—P. B. Main, Lindsborg, Kan." "The pig came yesterday and I am well pleased

HORSES.

For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions \$250 to \$400, except two. Also Draft Mares for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA

Percheron Stallions

A seven year old Imported stallion, richly bred, weighing over 2100 pounds. Plenty of good colts to show. Also one of his good two year old sons out of a Casina dam. Write today. Edward Cooke & Son, Freeport, Kansas

Stock For Sale!

3 head of Standard bred colts; one brown filly 4 years old, stands 16 hands, weighs 1,200 pounds, has been tracked a little and shows lots of speed. Sire Pictorial, #5245, by old Pictorial 9102; dam, Belvoir Miller, by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. One black stud, 3 years old, has been tracked a little and is clever and very speedy. Stands 15-3 and weighs now 1,135. Drives single and double. He is a full brother to the above mare. One black filly, 3 years old, name Luta Miller, stands 15-1, broken to drive, has same sire. Dam, Estan Selotta, by Symboler 2:09. All these colts are sound and highly bred. We have 6 high grade white face bulls for sale, 2 years old, past. They are in fine condition.

I have 5 head of high grade Holstein heifers for sale. They are from 14 months to 3 years old; 3 driving milk and one springer. All are bred to my Holstein male. One Holstein male, coming 2 years old in April. This is an extra big male, greater part white in color. I want to sell all 6 head together. A few registered Jersey cows for sale.

O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BIG MEDIUM POLANDS The smoothest big ones you ever saw. March boars and gilts at private sale. Prices right. O. D. CLOSE, BORHAM, KANSAS (Russell County).

Baby Pig Bargains

Choice Poland China pigs, just weaned, either sex, \$12.50 each. Pedigree with each pig. You can't beat this. J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KANSAS.

Stretchy Boars: Gilts All Bred

Boys entering Capper Pig Club, write me today for my special offer on bred gilts. Fall and summer boars and gilts. Write today. All immune.

W. A. MCINTOSH, COURTLAND, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

10 large, heavy-boned March boars, ready for immediate service. Special prices on early orders. Also bred sows and gilts. Write us. P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

I Ship on Approval

The best of big type Poland China breeding. Special prices on bred sows and 50 head of fall pigs. ED SHEEHY, HUME, MO.

Fashionable Stock Place

Big Type Poland Chinas

April boars and gilts. Can sell stock not related. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kansas.

Albright's Private Sale

of more quality, big type Poland China spring boars and gilts is now on. You can't beat my spring boars at the price. Also open gilts. A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.



SHEEP.



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two-year-olds built, hardy bucks with weight, bone, and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

WESTERN EWES

Bred to pure-bred Shropshire rams, for sale in any number desired. Geo. C. Pritchard, Rt. 2, Topeka, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs all ages, priced to sell. Big-type sows, bred to champion boars. Catalog free. C. M. THOMPSON, LETTS, IOWA.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSCHOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS.

BERKSHIRE BOARS, GILTS and two sows. TED BAYER, YATES CENTER, KANSAS.

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM I have five splendid spring Berkshire gilts, bred to my Champion boar, Pathfinder 3rd 218889, that I will sell very cheap. Also a choice boar ready for service, and some younger pigs of either sex. R. C. OBERCET, H. R. 28, TOPEKA, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Sold on Approval Two perfectly matched boars, choice gilts open or bred to Wempe's Model. The \$800 boar. Also pigs just weaned. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immunized, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. R. Wichita, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS. O. I. C. HOGS For sale—Yearling boar, Spring and Summer pigs, bred gilts and tried sows. Priced to sell. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTHE, KAN.

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Kansas Herd Chester Whites I offer 40 extra choice spring boars and gilts, nothing better. Also 47 fall pigs, either sex, in pairs and trios. Bargains! Farmer's prices for the best to be had. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

O. I. C. Fall Boars For sale. Also booking orders for spring pigs, both sexes. Everything immune. Registered free. F. C. COOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the first prize aged boar \$500 Eagle Archle at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archle, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

SILVER LEAF O. I. C.'S. A few fine early spring gilts bred to farrow the last of February. A fine bunch of August pigs, either sex, of the most popular blood lines. Ship any of these on approval. C. A. CARY, Route 1, Mound Valley, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS. DUROC HERD BOAR, three spring boars from premium stock. Low prices. JACKSON & COUNTER, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DUROCS ON THE BARGAIN COUNTER Tried sows, fall yearlings, gilts bred for early litters. April boars, July and September boars and gilts are ready for immediate shipment and every one priced worth the money. Write me what you want to buy. J. E. WELLER, FAUCETT, MISSOURI.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs The large good kind of spring boars \$25 each. Booking orders for fall weaned boars \$12.50; also sow pigs \$14. Prepay express charges on weanlings anywhere in Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma.

JAMES L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MILLER CO., MO.

MARCH DUROC-JERSEY BOARS

20 March boars, brothers to the gilts reserved for our annual bred sow sale in February. A variety of breeding unexcelled in the West. Individual merit with breeding. Close prices to move them quickly. Howell Bros., Herkimer, Kansas (Marshall County)

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT TOPEKA, KANSAS CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

with him. Several neighbors examined him and pronounced him extra good.—J. F. Mayo, Sycamore, Kan." If interested in good Duroc boars write Mr. Turinsky and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lee Brothers & Cook's Big Sale.

Lee Brothers & Cook's big Holstein cattle sale at Harveyville, Kan., last Wednesday was held in a furious blizzard but it was a success just the same. Over 100 head were sold. The cows averaged \$140, the heifers \$115 and the yearlings \$90. The buyers were dairymen throughout Central Kansas. It was a good sale and would have been better if the weather conditions had been more favorable. The sale was conducted by Jas. T. McCulloch and others.—Advertisement.

Foley Offers Choice Sows.

J. F. Foley, Orono, Kan., (Norton county) offers at private sale 25 Poland China sows and gilts, sired by Panama Giant, The Standard, King Orange and other boars. These sows and gilts are all of the very highest quality, of great size and with exceptionally good breeding back of them. This fall Mr. Foley bought a son of old Blue Valley, from Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria, Neb. He is one of the best ever sired by Blue Valley. Many of the gilts will be bred to this great boar. If you want really good sows and gilts at prices that are reasonable write J. F. Foley.—Advertisement.

A Shorthorn Salesman.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan., has been called to Northern Kansas to make two important Shorthorn sales during December. One was the Dan Price sale at Seneca last Tuesday and the other was the Ben Lyne sale at Abilene, Friday. There are few live stock auctioneers in the whole country that have sold more Shorthorn cattle than has Lafe Burger. He has always been considered one of the best livestock auctioneers in the country. Mr. Burger is one of the auctioneers that has developed himself by getting in touch with every detail of the business and has made great improvement in the last several years. His card will be found in the auctioneers' column of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

The Price Shorthorn Sale.

D. N. Price's Shorthorn cattle sale at Seneca, Kan., last Tuesday was well attended and a good sale was made. Thirty-five cows and heifers and four young bulls sold for an average of \$125. It was satisfactory to Mr. Price and those who bought were certainly satisfied. Among the principal buyers were T. J. Dawe of Troy, Kan.; Mr. Reeker of Morrill, Mr. McCoy of Sabetha and others, mostly from Northern Kansas. The sale was conducted by Lafe Burger, who did the selling on the block, with F. B. Wempe, Mr. Lally and Lester Lowe of Council Grove in the ring. Robert Dent of Council Grove was a good buyer at the sale also. Mr. Price is retaining a nice herd and will have other sales in the future.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

T. F. Walker & Son of Alexandria, Neb., report the recent death of the noted Poland China herd boar Blue Valley. In the death of this boar Messrs. Walker sustain a big loss. Blue Valley was a very large boar and a splendid sire. He was past 6 years old at the time of his death.—Advertisement.

Kuehn Sale Last Call.

Remember the big land and livestock sale to be made by W. P. Kuehn of Red Cloud, Neb., on January 10. This is one of the most attractive propositions that has been advertised lately and any of our readers that are in the market for a good farm, well located, with moderate improvements, should investigate. For complete information about the proposition write Mr. Kuehn at Red Cloud, Neb., or Herman Ernst, Graf, Neb.—Advertisement.

Price Claims Spring Dates.

J. C. Price of Lincoln, Neb., manager of the Grand Island breeders' consignment Shorthorn sales, authorizes us to announce a two days' sale to be held at Grand Island, March 15 and 16. Mr. Price says the spring Western demand is especially strong and he wants 150 head for these sales. He already has about 100 consigned and will accept 50 head more. They may come from any state but must be good young cattle and well conditioned. Address Mr. Price, 3001 Holdrege St., Lincoln, Neb.—Advertisement.

Branson's Annual Holstein Sale.

On December 12, J. B. Branson, Lincoln, Neb., held his annual Holstein sale. Many of Nebraska's progressive dairymen were on hand to buy his good cattle. The crowd was more than pleased with the offering and the bidding was very spirited. Nearly 100 head were sold in less than two hours. Louise, a nearly white, fresh, 4-year-old cow, topped the sale at \$250, going with a number of other choice cows to C. A. Bone of Nebraska City. Thirty-six grade cows made an average of \$165 each. Mr. Branson is to be congratulated for offering this class of cattle to the public.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Daniel Bontecou, Route 3, Parkville, Mo., is offering a great bargain in a strictly high class Guernsey bull. This bull is recorded as "Bonne's Christmas" 33506. He is 2 years old, large, vigorous and of good disposition. This is a splendid opportunity for the man who wants a bull to head a purebred Guernsey herd or who wants to increase the butter content of his grade dairy herd. Interested parties should write Mr. Bontecou at once. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Poland Shipped on Approval.

When a breeder offers to ship you a hog on approval, you know that he is not going to send you an inferior individual. This method of fair dealing and a line of breeding that is very attractive is greatly responsible for the great number of sales that Ed Sheehy has made in the last few months. He has shipped over 125 hogs in the last six months and not a one has been returned. When you want a Poland China, just write Mr. Sheehy, Hume, Mo., and have him send you one on approval.—Advertisement.

Corn plants need rich soil.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

HIRSCHLER'S DUROCS Best of breeding. Spring boars ready for service. Gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Write today. E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

Country Gentleman 132541

Last chance to get hogs sired by this great boar. Also some good ones by Gold Medal 176231. We are keeping his gilts and offer him for sale. Everything immune and farmer's prices. Every- W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

JONES SELLS ON APPROVAL

This means just what it says. 50 Sept. and Oct. Duroc Jersey pigs. Write for breeding and I will convince you. Pedigree with every pig. W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Trumbo's Durocs

July boars \$20, August boars \$15, Summer gilts \$12.50, also the herd boar Crimson McWonder for \$125, a great herd boar that should head some good herd. All immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, Peabody, Kansas

Guaranteed Duroc Bred Gilts

Immune Duroc Jersey gilts with size, bone and stretch. Guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. Crocker, Box B, Filley, Neb.

Big Type Herd Boars

25 husky spring boars, Crimson Wonder, Illustration, Good Enuff, Golden Model breeding. All immune. Prices right. Descriptions guaranteed. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

Duroc-Jerseys Spring boars and one fall yearling boar for sale. SEARLE & COTTON, BERRYTON, KANSAS

40 Growth Duroc-Jerseys,

Spring and fall yearling boars with breeding, bone and quality. The kind that have always pleased. We ship on approval. I've got one for you. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts, from the champions. Defender, Superba, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Duroc-Jerseys BREEDING, SIZE and QUALITY

Boars and gilts by Crimson Orion King 195345, A King the Col. 149369, Pal's Col. Jr. 66379, Golden Model Again 155043, Ohio Kant Be Best 69077, Crimson Good Enuff 163241. Gilts may be bred to our great herd boars, Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustration, Valley's King the Col. LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

MO'S CHAMPION HERD OF DUROCS

Boars, Boars, Boars. We have them with champion blood on both sire and dam's side. Every one champion bred. These boars must move at once. Write for breeding, description and prices. CHAS. L. TAYLOR, OLEAN, MISSOURI

Brookdale Durocs

Are shipped on approval. Still have for sale some good spring boars. Am also offering an extra good yearling herd boar, Freed's Ames Colonel 199993. Grandson of King the Col. and the Grand Champion Freed's Col. Write for particulars and reasonable prices. A. J. TURINSKY, BARNES, KANSAS

Home of Fancy Pal

BRED SOW SALE FEB. 7

at Sabetha, Kans.

Some choice April boars, big, stretchy fellows, at farmer's prices. Write at once for bargains in boars. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

BALDWIN DUROCS

Open gilts \$20, or for \$30 will keep and breed to "Graduate Prince", our new herd boar, that has won as many State Fair prizes and sired as many prize winners as any boar in the state. Weight 960. Call and see him. Service boars \$25. Some extra choice baby boars at \$12.50, sired by "Model 109". All are from the best blood lines both the male and female. Order now. \$10 takes the pick. R. W. BALDWIN, Conway, Kan.

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President

Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917. H. A. JOHNSON, President

FRED STRONGWIC, Secretary

For Quick Sale

12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Farmers prices. C. F. Behrent, Orono, Kan.

25 BRED SOWS

and gilts bred for spring farrow. 5 spring boars and fall boar pigs.

Everything on approval. J. F. Foley, Orono, Kan.

Poland China Pigs.

gilts at low prices. Either sex. Can ship over Rock Island or Mo. Pacific. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts

Some very choice spring gilts sold either bred or open. Write for prices. PETER LUFT, Almena, Kan.

Shorthorns

Six dark red bulls nine to eleven months old. Pioneer, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan heads our herd. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, Almena, Kansas.

Percherons --- Shorthorns --- Polands

October gilts, bred or open, for sale. Berenton Bruce, by Lord Bruce heads my Shorthorn herd. C. E. Pollock, Almena, Kan.

We Have 3 Shorthorn Bull Calves

for sale. Got by Imp. White Hall Sultan and out of cows of the Lord Shorthorn and Golden Fame Strains. J. W. Liggett & Sons, Almena, Kan.

Percherons --- Shorthorns --- Polands

A few nice spring gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to order. C. E. Whitney, Almena, Kan.

COL. W. M. PATTON

Livestock Auctioneer

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

AberdeenAngus Cattle
 Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. Percy LIII, Mount Hope, Kansas

FANCY BRED JERSEY BULLS

Four bulls from eight to 24 months old. Some choice young females. Ask for prices and descriptions. S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Linscott Jerseys

Kansas' First Register of Merit Herd. Private sale at Farmer's Prices. Bulls different ages. Inspection of herd desired. Write for illustrated descriptive list. R. J. LINSCKETT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Get Rid of the "Boarders"



Do you keep cows or do they keep you? Do you know which are earning a profit and which are merely paying their board? One community increased the average net profit per cow 129% in a few years by testing. Cows from regularly tested herds sell for more money and so do their offspring. Knowing beats guessing in dairy work. Get our free booklet, "What is Accomplished by Testing Cows" and learn how to build up your herd from animals of known production. Every farmer should read this booklet. It's free. Send a postal today.

The American Jersey Cattle Club
 355 West 23d St. New York City

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

For Sale: 3 Registered Guernsey Bulls
 Glenwood breeding; 6, 10 and 16 months old. Write for description and photos. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kas.

Guernsey Bull BONNIES CHRISTMAS NO. 33209. Two years old and large, vigorous animal of good temper and exceptionally choice breeding without defects. Price reasonable. Address DANIEL BONTECOU, Parkville, Mo., R. 8

REGISTERED GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS

Heavy producing strain, rich in Advanced Register blood lines. 1 to 4 years old. MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, BILLINGS, MISSOURI

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

2 Registered Holstein Bull Calves for sale, of the milking strains. W. T. LEWIS, HOWARD, KAN.

BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS
 One service bull yet; eleven younger that cost less now than later both to buy. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

NORTHVIEW HERD HOLSTEINS
 Grade heifers for sale, 2 and 3 years old. Due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. All large and well bred. LACKLAND BROTHERS, AXTELL, KANSAS

LILAC DAIRY FARM
 TOPEKA, KANSAS, R. NO. 2
 Breeders of Pure Bred Holsteins
 Bulls, from A. R. O. cows, all ages for sale.

Sunflower Herd Holsteins
 KANSAS' GREATEST HERD
 Offers cows bred to 30 lb. sire. Bull calves from 30 lb. sire and A. R. O. dams. Might spare a few heifer calves. Buy the kinds that will make a profit on present high feeds. F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CALVES Choice bulls and Heifers. 15-16 lbs. pure. Beautifully marked, \$20 each, crated. Write us. FERNWOOD FARM, WAUWATOSA, WISCONSIN

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
 35 head of cows and heifers, some fresh; the rest are heavy springers. These heifers are all from splendid cows, well bred and nicely marked. Write or call and see GLENN O. SMITH, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

Holstein Bull
 of grand champion breeding. Sire, Sir Julian Grace DeKol; dam, Johanna Lilly; both grand champions at the Oklahoma State Fair, at Muskogee in 1916. A beautiful individual, mostly white. Write for photograph and price. A bargain.

ALBECHAR HOLSTEIN FARM
 Robinson & Shultz
 INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

Holstein Heifers to Freshen Soon
 One yearling bull, one eight months and one three. All registered. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas

Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20 each. Express prepaid. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Registered Bull Calves for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also can spare a few cows. HIGGIBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

Louellaland Farm Ayrshires JOHNSON'S GLORY LAD 18846 IN SERVICE.

For sale, a very choice four month old bull, sired by MARQUIS OF LOVELAND, and out of a fine daughter of the great breeding bull GARLAND MELROSE 21335. No better breeding in herd books. First check for \$75 buys this bull.

JOHNSON & MATTHEWS R. R. 1, Alta Vista, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates) and Rose of Sharon families. Offer: 3 year old herd bull. A snap. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

SHORTHORNS 10 young red bulls for sale, 8 to 12 months old, sired by Duchess Searchlight 348529, the 2500 lb. bull, and out of Orange and Gloster cows, weighing from 1400 to 1600 pounds. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

OUR HERD BULL Abbotsford Lad 2, 395841, a pure Scotch bull, three years old, deep red, good disposition and a good breeder. We are keeping every heifer he has sired. Priced to sell quick. Also bull calves six to 10 months. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

SHORTHORN BULLS 10 young bulls 8 to 12 months old, reds and roans, sired by a son of Victor Orange and out of cows by Colynie, Hampton and other good sires. Priced for quick sale. Write today. Edward Cooke & Son, Freeport, Kansas

D. S. Polled Durhams and Shorthorns For Sale: A 3-year-old grandson of Galant Knight. Two grandsons (seven months) of True Sultan. Also cows and heifers. JOE BAXTER & SON, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

SALTER'S SHORTHORNS

12 young bulls 6 to 12 months old; Scotch and Scotch topped. One three year old herd header, by Prince Pavonia. These young bulls are by such sires as Rosewood Dale, by Arondale, Silver Hampton and Master of the Dales; also cows and heifers. Scotch, Scotch topped and plain bred in calf to our great herd bulls, but priced so both farmer and breeder can afford to buy. Parties also met at Wichita. Phone, Market 3705. Address, PARK E. SALTER, AUGUSTA, KANSAS

Cedarlawn Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale: The two year old herd bull, Mystic Victor, by Vain Victor, by Barnington Knight. A valuable tried bull sold guaranteed in every way. Young bulls from six to ten months old. Address S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

SHORTHORNS

Pure bred Shorthorns For Sale Six heifers and one bull, all coming one-year-old. Well built. All reds.

Charles Hotham & Son, Scranton, Kansas

Scotch Bulls for Sale

Three pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 15 months old. Also two bulls that will be a year old in the spring. Write for descriptions and prices.

P. M. Borland, Clay Center, Kansas

Shorthorn Bulls

12 that will be ready for service in the spring. Four of them polled and eligible for registry in the Polled Durham book. Priced to sell and they are good ones. Address,

V. A. Plymat, Barnard, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Tops

A choice lot of young bulls from 8 to 10 months old for sale. Sired by Valiant 346162 and Maringo Pearl 391962.

A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further information address,

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

GREATEST BULL OFFER

10 extra choice bulls 15 to 18 months old.

10 from 6 to 12 months old. Reds and Roans.

All have from four to six top crosses. If you come you're sure to buy. Address,

W. F. BLEAM & SONS, BLOOMINGTON, KAN. (OSBORNE COUNTY)

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write. O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Pure Bred Holsteins, all ages, strong in the blood of the leading sires of today, headed by Oak De Kol Bessie Ormsby 156789. Special offering in choice young purebred bulls, ready for service, from tested dams. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. TWENTY-FIVE purebred females, young useful Holsteins with A. R. O. records from 12 to 26 lbs. butter in seven days.

BEFORE YOU BUY, TALK WITH US

We have an especially large, choice selection of extra high grade young cows and heifers due to freshen this fall and early winter, all in calf to purebred bulls. These females are large, deep bodied, heavy producers, with large udders, all well marked individuals and the right dairy type. Our offerings are at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. High grade heifer calves \$25. Send draft for number wanted. Let us know what you want in Holsteins, and we will be pleased to send you descriptions, and prices. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

OAKWOOD STOCK FARM COWS



50 HOLSTEIN COWS—50 JERSEY COWS and HEIFERS. All fresh now and in January.

This is an offering at private sale of high grade cows and heifers that should be investigated by anyone wanting to buy. They are freshening now and all will be fresh by the middle of January. Many of them are high testing cows with records of from 40 to 60 pounds of milk per day. All tuberculin tested. Information gladly furnished by return mail. Visitors met at Salina in auto. Farm two miles out. Bank references if desired. Bring your neighbor and we will get together on prices. Phone 1819 F-2. Address

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1916 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

200 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Cows and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 100 cows and heifers that will freshen in 30 to 40 days, all bred to A. R. O. bulls. We have others to freshen on up to March. We have A. R. O. bulls from calves up to three year olds. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.



HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS

I have for sale a very choice lot of springing cows, heifers and bred heifers.

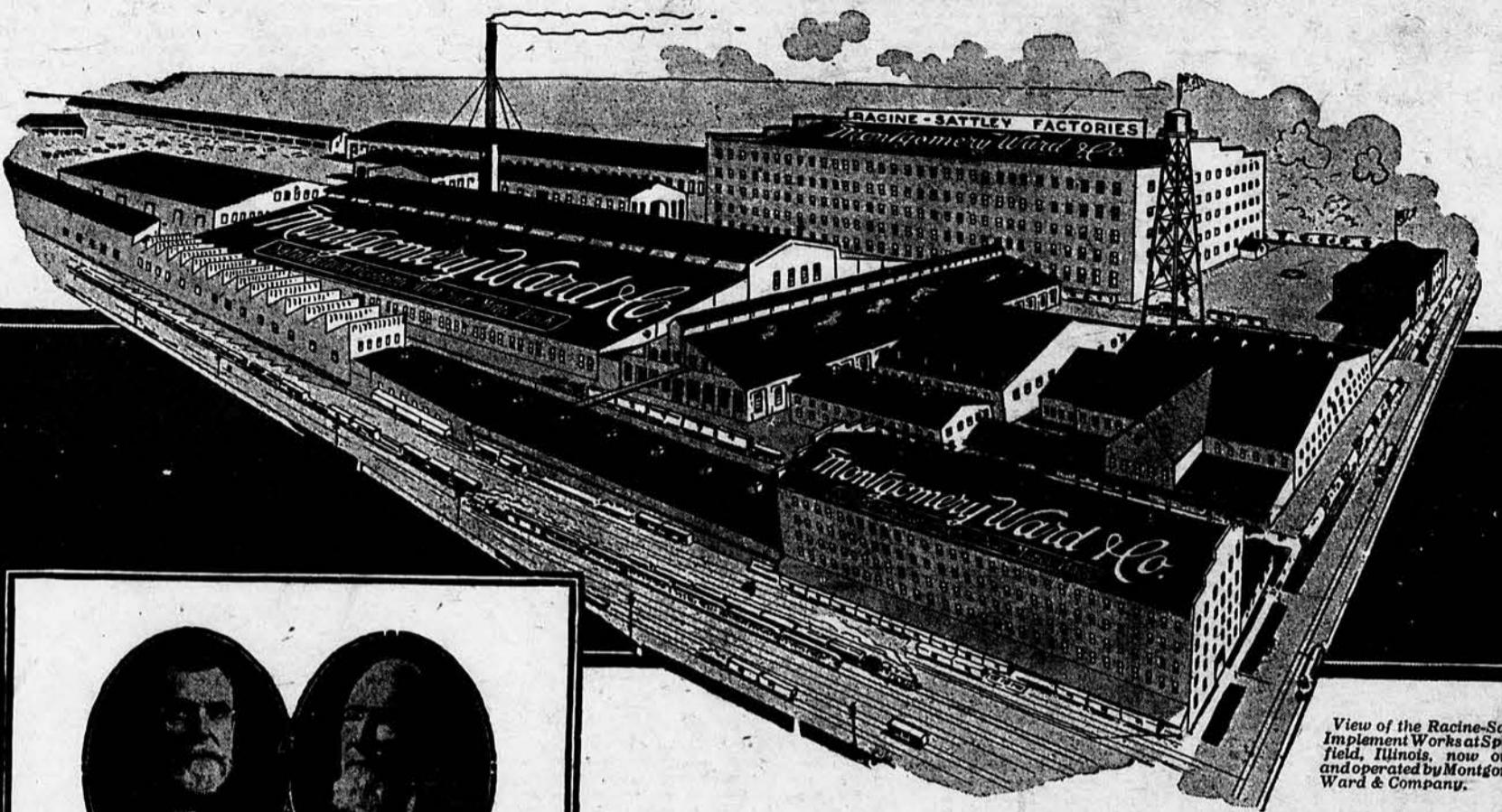
They were personally selected from the very best dairy herds of the east.

In selecting them special attention was given to size, color, markings and milk production. I do not think you can find anywhere a larger or better herd to make your selection from than you will find here; all are

BRED TO PURE BRED BULLS

of the very best families. I also have some good registered bulls for sale. If you want Holsteins, and will come to see my herd you can find what you want and at very reasonable prices. Write, phone or wire.

J. C. ROBISON, Box A, TOWANDA, KANSAS



View of the Racine-Sattley Implement Works at Springfield, Illinois, now owned and operated by Montgomery Ward & Company.



Archibald Sattley

Marshall Sattley

Brothers Who 68 Years Ago Built the First Sattley Implements

SIXTY-EIGHT years ago, Marshall Sattley built his first plow by hand in the little town of Rochester, in Sangamon County, Illinois. At that early date, it was necessary, owing to the absence of machinery, to shape the moldboards over a log, with a wooden mallet. From a modest beginning, his business gradually expanded around Central Illinois until he was obliged to establish a plant at Taylorville, at which time cultivators were added to the line.

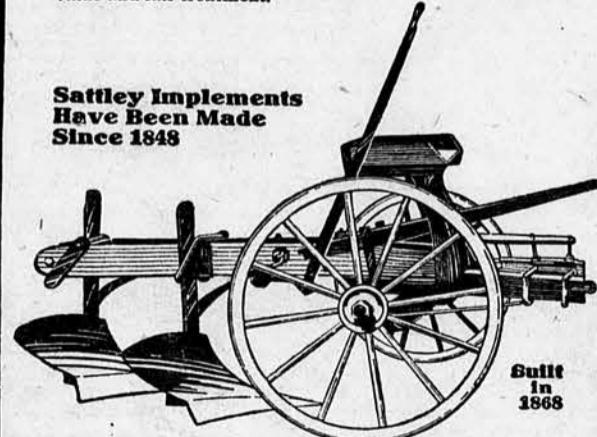
A larger plant at Springfield, Illinois, was made necessary in 1889, and from that time on, the business showed a steady growth, until the line became favorably known throughout the length and breadth of the land. The plant now covers ten acres of floor space, with a capacity of hundreds of implements daily.

The ambition of Marshall Sattley and his brother Archibald, who was associated with him in the business, was to build the best plow, the best harrow, the best implement of any kind that could be turned out. His motto from the start was "Fair Goods, Fair Prices, Fair Treatment Wins."

That he succeeded in establishing not only a lucrative business, but a reputation for honestly made farm implements, is well attested by the thousands of farmers who for these many years have learned to depend upon Sattley implements for their daily work in the field.

The ambition of Marshall Sattley has been realized—to furnish the American farmer plows, harrows, cultivators, corn planters, seeders and other tillage machinery that shall make his name stand for that which means highest value and fair treatment.

Sattley Implements Have Been Made Since 1848



Picture of first gang plow ever built.
Made by Marshall Sattley

Built in 1868

Racine SATTLEY

Implement Factories Are Now Owned and Operated by
Montgomery Ward & Co.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back

EVERY farmer in America will welcome this announcement. It is an announcement of *low prices* on the famous, standard Sattley Line of farm implements. For sixty-eight years the name SATTLEY on any implement has stood for high standard of quality in materials and excellence of construction. These implements have gone into every state of the Union and the demand has grown greater year by year.

Low Prices on the Same High Quality Implements

The indirect selling methods which were necessary in the past have been done away with. Montgomery Ward & Co. now own and operate the entire plant, to manufacture Sattley Farm Implements and to save you money by selling them direct from the factory to you. **Every Sattley Implement Guaranteed by the Broadest Guarantee Written.** When you consider the prestige of 68 years' success and the Sattley obligation to American farmers, backed up by the guarantee of Montgomery Ward & Co., you will appreciate the importance of this announcement. You are the judge on every Sattley Implement. In case of any dissatisfaction, we refund every penny paid, including freight charges both ways.

Fill Out the Coupon and Mail It Today

Get the book on Sattley Implements—the new low prices—the big protective guarantee. See for yourself the saving you can make on the high class, standard Sattley Line.

Sattley customers will be interested in knowing about the saving in cost of parts. Get the complete facts. Mail the coupon now!

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Send me your latest Farm Book and the facts regarding low prices.
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City _____
State _____